

County of Placer

Truckee River Basin Stormwater Management Program Program Years 2007-2012



**Prepared for Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board
Phase II Municipal Stormwater Program
General Permit No. CAS000004 & Board Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ**

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December 14, 2007

**CERTIFICATION
COUNTY OF PLACER**

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, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is 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.

COUNTY OF PLACER



Director, Department of Public Works

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) describes a comprehensive program to reduce pollution in stormwater runoff located in the Placer County portion of the Middle Truckee River Watershed, excluding the Tahoe Basin. The program is designed to comply with the Clean Water Act and meet Federal and State NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) stormwater regulations for small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). The SWMP in conjunction with a Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with the State General Permit will provide the basis for a County permit on stormwater quality. The Town of Truckee is also implementing a program under a similar permit requirement. The Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region, will approve general permit coverage to Placer County based upon this Program. The permit must be renewed every five years, with the next renewal occurring in 2012. The State Water Board is currently working on a revision to the MS4 General Permit due in August 2008. Once the new General Permit is approved, this SWMP may require revision to meet the new permit requirements.

Placer County waterways have many uses including recreation, habitat, fishing, and water supply. Water quality protection requires a diverse program aimed at those who drain to County streams. Continuing growth and development in the Truckee River Watershed could threaten water quality in a number of ways:

- Everyday human activities send many types of pollutants into creeks and streams, including oils and hydrocarbons from automobiles, trash, pesticides and fertilizer from landscaping, and sediment resulting from construction sites and intensive land uses.
- Increases in impervious surfaces due to buildings and pavement send more water at a faster rate to creeks and streams. This can contribute to erosion, changes in stream temperature, and changes in the types and amounts of pollutants the water gathers as it drains.
- Urban development creates new pollution sources as population density increases and brings with it proportionately higher levels of vehicle emissions, vehicle maintenance wastes, municipal sewage, pesticides, household wastes, pet wastes, trash, etc., which can be washed into the storm drain system. Urban areas generally contribute a higher level of pollutant load in streams than rural areas.

Under this SWMP, the County will endeavor to reduce the amount of pollutants reaching our waterways from human activities by implementing the six minimum control measures required in the federal law. These are:

- Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts
- Public Involvement/Participation
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

- Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

In addition to the six minimum control measures required by the federal law, the State General Permit imposes discharge prohibitions, effluent limitations, water limitations, new development design standards, and evaluation and reporting requirements.

Placer County has three stormwater quality permit areas as shown in Figure ES-1. This SWMP covers the Placer County portion of the Truckee River Watershed. The western portion of Placer County is covered under an NPDES Phase II permit with the Central Valley Regional Board. The Tahoe Basin, within Placer County, is covered under an NPDES Phase I permit with the Lahontan Regional Board.

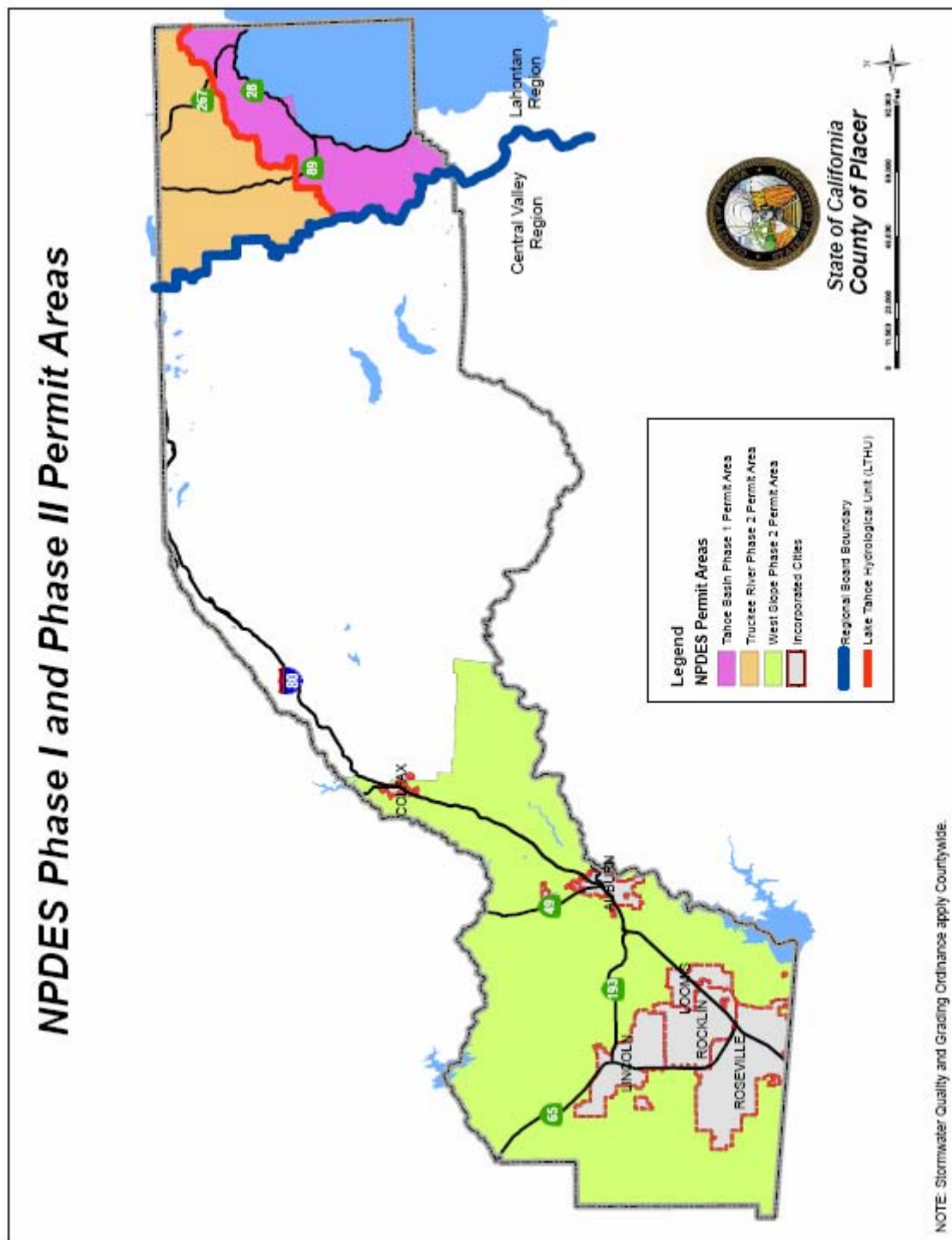
This Truckee River Basin Stormwater Management Plan includes specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) that support both the six minimum control measures and the State's general permit. These program activities and timelines are summarized in Figure 5-1.

Funding for the program is anticipated to come from a combination of the County General Fund, Road Fund for qualified activities within public rights of way, sharing of program elements with other jurisdictions, grant funding, and from development fees.

Training is currently provided on an annual basis for County employees. Educational activities aimed at non-County personnel who impact stormwater quality, such as developers, business owners, contractors and engineers, is also held annually.

Program evaluation will be required on a periodic basis to assess the effectiveness of the Best Management Practices. Evaluation results will be provided yearly beginning in 2008 to the Regional Board as part of the required annual report.

Figure ES-1 County Permit Areas



CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The Placer County Truckee River Basin Stormwater Management Program (“SWMP” or “Plan”) describes the County’s stormwater quality improvement and protection program to be implemented in compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II General Municipal Permit No. CAS000004 and Water Quality Control Board Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ (“Permit”). A December 13, 2006 letter from the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (“Lahontan”) required Placer County to submit a stormwater management program meeting the Permit requirements by June 30, 2007 (Appendix A). To facilitate coordination activities with the Town of Truckee and other stakeholders and include public participation opportunities, an extension was given until December 14, 2007 (Appendix A).

This SWMP proposes activities and goals for the program years 2007-2012, and includes information to provide readers with an understanding of the program history and the status of Placer County stormwater management activities in the Truckee River Basin. The Plan’s intention is to communicate the required commitment to each of the planned actions, outline the intended results, and guide staff towards desired outcomes. Details of program achievements will be provided in the annual reports required by the NPDES permit. New information developed subsequent to adoption of the Plan will be provided with annual reports. Revisions to the Plan are not anticipated prior to renewal in 2012, unless significant issues obligate substantial updating.

In addition to the Truckee Basin permit, Placer County has a Phase II permit for the Western County which includes the unincorporated area generally west of the communities of Foresthill and Colfax. The County has a Phase I permit, along with the County of El Dorado and City of South Lake Tahoe, as co-permittees, for the California portion of the Tahoe Basin Management Unit as shown in Figure ES-1. The three permit areas of the County Stormwater Quality program share existing County regulatory functions that address stormwater quality, such as the County Grading and Stormwater Quality ordinances. Additional permit and program information can be reviewed at <http://www.placer.ca.gov/Works/StrmWtr.aspx>.

Plan Organization

This Plan is organized into seven chapters:

Chapter 1, Introduction: Describes the purpose and organization of the Plan.

Chapter 2, Program Overview and History: Presents a stormwater quality program overview, including a discussion of the permit area and history, program organization, regulatory setting and sub-basin watershed information.

Chapter 3, Program Management: Describes program management, including goals, priorities, exclusions, integration with Placer County's Western Region and Tahoe Basin SWMPs, pollutants of concern in the Truckee Basin, intra-agency coordination, inter-agency coordination, Placer County organization, departments and responsibilities, County facilities within the Truckee River Basin, annual planning and reporting activities, and budget and staffing.

Chapter 4, Legal Authority: Describes Placer County's existing legal authority to implement the stormwater quality program.

Chapter 5, Program Implementation: This is the core of the Plan describing implementation of the six minimum control measures (MCMs). Each section contains text describing the proposed tasks to address that MCM, a table that summarizes the tasks, the implementing department(s), timing, activity, and measurable goals.

Chapter 6, SWMP Monitoring and Reporting/Annual Report: Describes the information to be tracked and reported to the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board with the annual report.

Chapter 7, Water Quality Monitoring: Describes the permit-related requirements for water quality monitoring and the County's approach to compliance. A separate monitoring program is being developed concurrently with this SWMP.

CHAPTER 2. PROGRAM OVERVIEW AND HISTORY

This document presents the Placer County Truckee Basin Stormwater Management Program, a comprehensive plan with which to direct County of Placer stormwater management program activities in the Truckee River Basin for the years 2007 – 2012. This Plan also includes information to provide its readers with an understanding of the program history and the current status of County stormwater management activities.

National Pollutant Discharge and Elimination System (NPDES) History

In 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated regulations for permitting storm water discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) serving a population of 100,000 people or more. These regulations, known as Phase I regulations, require operators of such MS4s to obtain storm water NPDES permits. An MS4 is a conveyance or system of conveyances that are: (1) designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (2) not a combined sewer and (3) not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works. Conveyances include roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels or storm drains.

On December 8, 1999 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency promulgated Phase II regulations that require the State Water Board to issue NPDES storm water permits to operators of "regulated Small MS4s" that discharge to waters of the U.S or to another MS4 regulated by an NPDES permit. Small MS4s include those that are owned or operated by the U.S., 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, drainage district or similar entity (40 CFR § 122.26(b)(16)). Regulated Small MS4s are either automatically designated because they are located within an urbanized area defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, or specifically designated by the State or Regional Water Boards in accordance with established criteria. The State General Permit was adopted on April 30, 2003 for a 5 year period. It is anticipated that the State General Permit will be amended in the 2009 time frame with new permit requirements.

For Placer County, the State assigned authority to the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board who then designated Placer County as a small MS4 for the Truckee River Basin by letter dated July 5, 2006. The deadline to submit a Notice of Intent to comply with the General Permit (NOI), fee and stormwater management plan (SWMP) to the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) is December 14, 2007.

Basis for Designation

The Lahontan Water Board is designating the portion of Placer County within the Lahontan Region (excluding the Lake Tahoe Basin) as a regulated Small MS4, as the board determined that the following designation factors apply to Placer County:

“1. High population density - This area is subject to significant non-resident population increases and associated transportation activities due to tourism. For example, the estimated number of visitors serviced each ski season in the area is over 1.6 million, based on estimates for Squaw Valley USA, Alpine Meadows, and Northstar-at-Tahoe. These conditions increase traffic and the potential for storm water discharges to contain roadway-related pollutants such as sediment from road sand, oil and grease, and heavy metals.

“2. High growth or growth potential - According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the growth rate from 1990 to 2000 in the Placer County portion of the Lahontan Region was over 40 percent. Significant future development pressure also exists in the Martis Valley area. According to the Martis Valley Community - Plan Update Draft EIR2 and analysis from the Town of Truckee Planning Commission3, over 1,000 new single-family residential units, 2,200 cluster type residential units, and 345,000 square feet of commercial/office space is either in construction, approved, or proposed within Placer County. The current Martis Valley General Plan would allow for over 11,000 residential dwelling units and over 1.6 million square feet of commercial/office space at build-out. These conditions increase runoff and the potential for storm water discharges to contain excess sediment and other pollutants associated with development and land disturbing activities.

“3. Discharge to sensitive water body — Storm water runoff from lands under Placer County's jurisdiction discharges to the Truckee River, which has historically provided important spawning habitat for Lahontan Cutthroat Trout (LCT). In 1970, the LCT was listed as a threatened species under the federal Endangered Species Act and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is working to restore LCT in Pyramid Lake and its associated spawning grounds in the Truckee River. Control of excessive sedimentation is an important component of the LCT recovery effort. Additionally, the Truckee River is on the Clean Water Act 303(d) list of impaired waters for excessive sedimentation.

“4. Significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the U.S. - Placer County's jurisdiction in the Truckee River watershed includes high elevation lands that have steep slopes and erosion prone soils that are highly sensitive to land disturbance. There is significant development either existing or planned that is adjacent to the small creeks and the main-stem Truckee River. These developments have a high potential to discharge sediment laden storm water as well as other pollutants to the waterways. For example, municipal water treatment servicing the Reno, Nevada area has historically been forced to shut down temporarily because of high turbidity in the Truckee River downstream of Placer County and other jurisdictions. Therefore, control of storm water runoff containing sediment from existing and future development is important to protecting downstream conditions.”

Program Outline

The Stormwater Management Program for Placer County is designed to respond to the basis for designation criteria, presented above. In addition to the existing County programs for NPDES permit areas, the County will address the unique Truckee area water quality issues such as high population density and high growth potential. The high population density comes from tourist activities, mostly during the winter months, thus creating water quality issues from roadway related pollutants. The Truckee area population is as noted in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Population Figures

	1990 (Actual)	2000 (Actual)	2010 (Projected)	Percent Change 1990-2000
Community				
Placer County (all)	172,796	248,399	339,300	43.8%
Truckee	8,928	13,864	16,899	55.3%
Squaw Valley/Alpine Meadows	845	1,304	1,565	54.3%
Northstar	701	1,355	2,371	93.3%
Donner Summit	20	76	91	280.0%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 1990 and 2000 census figures
Department of Finance Population Estimates for California Cities and Counties
Sacramento Regional Research Institute, SACOG
Truckee 2025 General Plan
2002 Town of Truckee Housing Needs Analysis

The Placer County portion of the Middle Truckee River Watershed has high growth potential in the Martis Creek, Squaw Creek and Bear Creek Sub- Watersheds. These areas continue to have growth for permanent residences as well as vacation homes. This growth creates potential for water quality impacts from development activities which can cause additional erosion problems and generate other pollutants. It should be noted that approximately 50% of the Truckee River watershed within Placer County is comprised of public lands owned and managed by agencies such as the Army Corps of Engineers, the State of California, and the United States Forest Service. These lands are not expected to have any growth such as housing or commercial development.

The pollutants and erosion can be a significant contributor of discharge into sensitive water bodies such as the Truckee River, Squaw Creek, Martis Creek, or Bear Creek. Control of storm water runoff containing sediment from existing and future development is important to protecting the Truckee River Basin waters.

Middle Truckee River Basins

The Truckee River Basin within Placer County is located northwesterly of Lake Tahoe, extending to the Placer / Nevada County line (See Figure 2-1). The primary watersheds

draining to the Truckee River in this area (outside of the Lake Tahoe Hydrological Unit) include Bear Creek, Big Chief, Cabin Creek, Cold Stream Canyon, Deer Creek, Deep Creek, Donner Lake Basin, Martis Creek, Pole Creek, Silver Creek, Squaw Creek and the Truckee Town Corridor. The Lahontan Basin Plan gives special designations to certain water bodies within their jurisdiction as authorized under the Clean Water Act, Section 303(d) which states:

“Each State shall identify those waters within its boundaries for which the effluent limitations required by section 301(b)(1)(A) and section 301(b)(1)(B) are not stringent enough to implement any water quality standard applicable to such waters. The State shall establish a priority ranking for such waters. The State shall establish a priority ranking for such waters, taking into account the severity of the pollution and the uses to be made of such waters.”

The Regional Board is also required to prioritize impaired water bodies listed as “Water Quality Limited” under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act for the development of “Total Maximum Daily Loads” (TMDLs) of pollutants to be used in setting wasteload allocations for dischargers, in order to ensure attainment of standards.

The middle Truckee River is currently listed under Section 303(d) of the CWA as being impaired for sediment/sedimentation. The Lahontan Water Board is developing a TMDL to address the impairment. A sediment TMDL has been established by the State for Squaw Creek. The Squaw Creek TMDL was adopted by the Regional Board and approved by the State Board as well as USEPA. Appendix B is the approved Basin Plan Amendment for the Squaw Creek TMDL. The TMDL will be the focus of SWMP implementation in the Squaw Creek Basin.

Bear Creek Basin

The Bear Creek Basin covers 3,376 acres. Primary land use includes recreation, private residences, and commercial businesses. The primary owners are the United States of America and the Alpine Springs Co Water District. Bear Creek is listed as impaired for excessive sediment under the Clean Water Act, Section 303(d).

Big Chief Corridor – Middle Truckee River

The Big Chief Corridor covers 8,826 acres. Primary land use includes Highway 89, recreation (Granite Flat Campground, Goose Meadows Campground, bike trails), private residences, commercial and industrial businesses and services, and the Placer County Transit and Road Maintenance Facility. Significant water bodies include the Truckee River from the confluence of Deer and Silver Creeks to the confluence at Donner Creek. The primary owners are the United States of America, the State of California and Placer County. The Truckee River is on the Clean Water Act 303(d) list of impaired waters for excessive sedimentation.

Cabin Creek Basin

The Cabin Creek Basin covers 1,625 acres. Primary land use is undeveloped forest. The primary owner is the United States of America.

Cold Stream Canyon Basin

The Cold Stream Canyon Basin covers 8,171 acres. Primary land use includes undeveloped forest, Donner Memorial State Park, small residential and commercial developments, a dozen ponds previously used for gravel mining, private timberlands and railroad tracks. Significant water bodies include Cold Creek and series of manmade ponds near the confluence with Donner Creek. In the near term, increased residential development is expected. The Canyon has several historic sites important to Native Americans and to the westward expansion of settlers in the 1800's. The primary owners are the State of California, the United States of America, and the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Deep Creek Basin

The Deep Creek Basin covers 2,637 acres. Primary land use is undeveloped forest. The primary owner is the United States of America.

Deer Creek Basin

The Deer Creek Basin covers 2,334 acres. Primary land use is undeveloped forest. The primary owner is the United States of America.

Donner Lake Basin

The Donner Lake Basin covers 10,897 acres. Approximately 24% of the total basin is within Placer County. Primary land use includes residences, commercial businesses, and bike trails. Significant water bodies include Summit Creek, Donner Creek and Donner Lake. The primary land owners are the State of California, the United States of America and the Southern Pacific Railroad. Donner Lake is listed as impaired for PCBs under the Clean Water Act, Section 303(d).

Martis Creek Basin

The Martis Creek Basin covers 26,204 acres. Primary land use includes Martis Reservoir and the Martis Creek Recreation Area, a ski and golf resort, several residential communities, and the Truckee-Tahoe Airport. Significant water bodies include Martis Creek and Martis Reservoir. The primary owners are the United States of America and the Truckee Tahoe Airport.

Juniper Creek Basin

The Juniper Creek Basin covers 6,927 acres. Approximately 24% of the total basin is within Placer County. Primary land use includes private undeveloped land.

Pole Creek Basin

The Pole Creek Basin covers 2,116 acres. Primary land use includes the Sierra Club Cabin, Pacific Crest Trail, and undeveloped forest. The primary owner is the United States of America.

The Silver Creek Basin

The Silver Creek Basin covers 985 acres. Primary land use is undeveloped forest. The primary owner is the United States of America.

The Squaw Creek

The Squaw Creek Basin covers 5,159 acres. Primary use is ski and golf resorts , private residences and commercial businesses. The primary owners are the State of California, and the United States of America. Placer County has a small public park at the entrance to Squaw Valley. Squaw Creek is listed as impaired for excessive sediment under the Clean Water Act, section 303(d).

Truckee Town Corridor

The Truckee Town Corridor Basin covers 9,044 acres. Approximately 9% of the total basin is within Placer County. Significant water bodies include the Truckee River, from Donner Creek at the west to Union Creek at the east. The primary owners are within the Placer County area of the basin is private properties. Primary land uses is existing residential.

Figure 2-1 Truckee River Permit Area

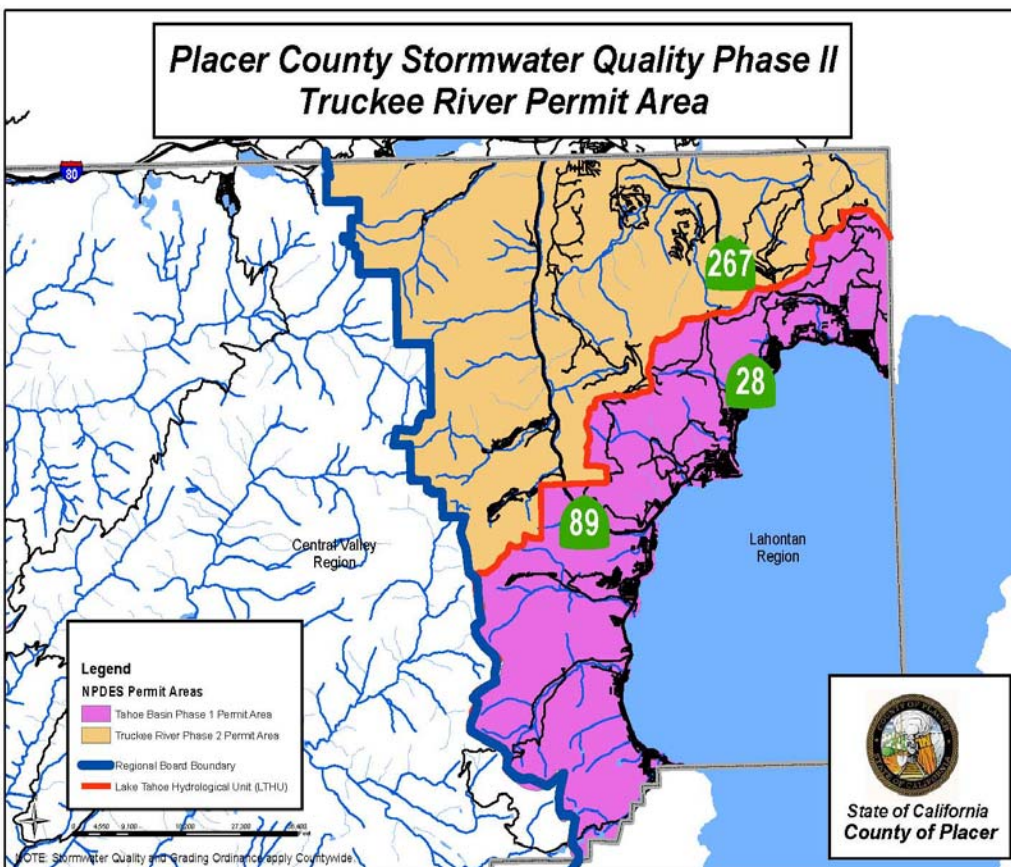
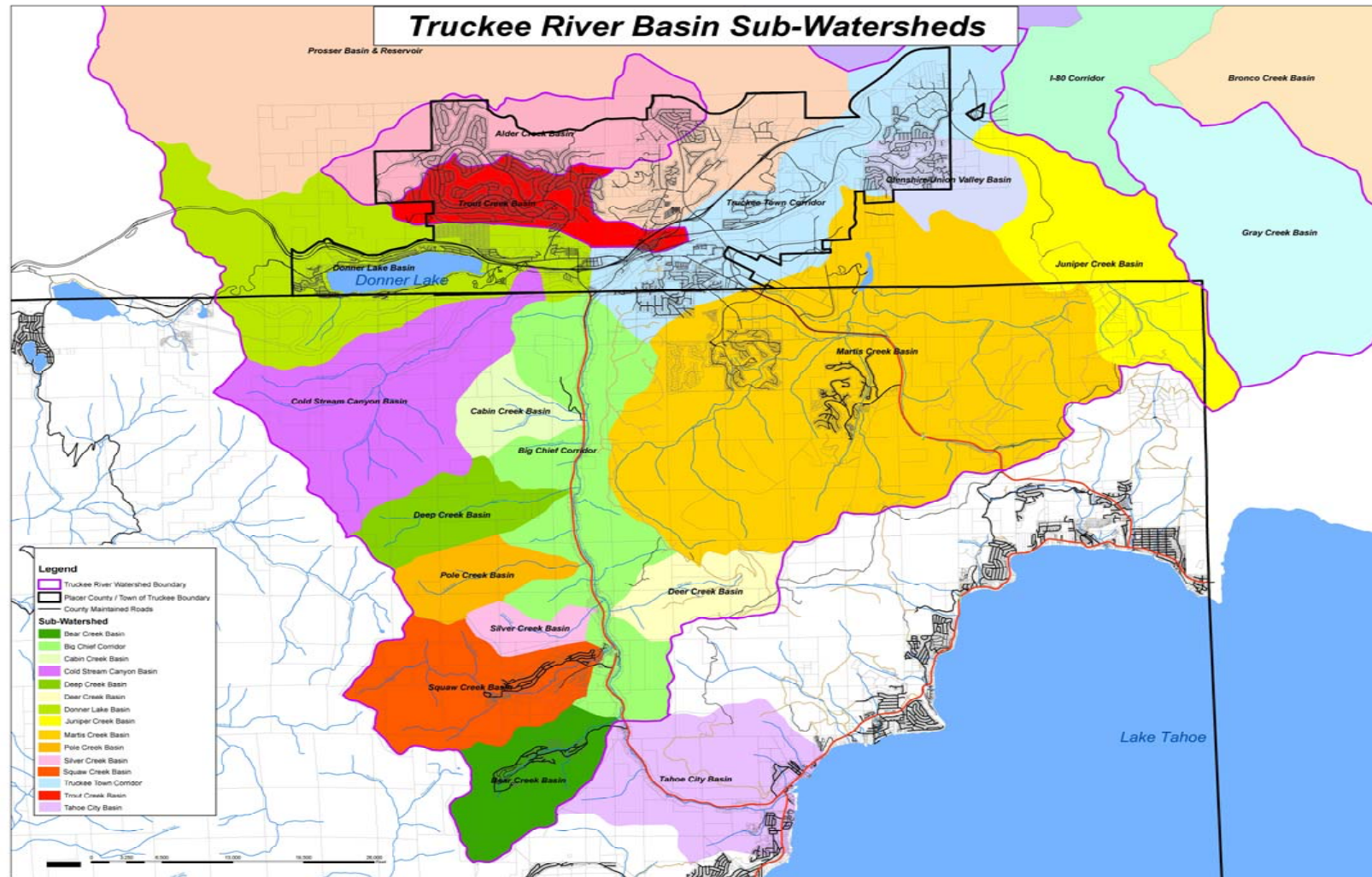


Figure 2-2 Truckee River Basin Sub-Basins with Town of Truckee



CHAPTER 3 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Introduction

The Phase II Permit states:

“The critical action to meet the permitting requirements is the development and implementation of an appropriate SWMP designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) and meet established water quality objectives for receiving waters”.

This requirement includes the definition of management of the program, such as the need to prepare annual reports, administer construction projects site overview and prepare both monitoring and inspection reports. Goals and priorities for program management are explained below.

Management Goals

The primary goal of the program is to achieve compliance with the Phase II Permit, which, in turn, is to comply with the Clean Water Act and other Federal and State water quality regulations and ultimately create better water quality.

In order to achieve this primary goal, secondary goals for this permit term are as follows:

- Increasing public awareness of the effects of their activities upon water quality through public education;
- Increasing staff effectiveness by providing training to all involved personnel;
- Assisting business, commercial and residential compliance with the stormwater quality program by offering workshops and other educational opportunities to audiences within the community; and
- Improving program strength by creating a stable funding plan.

Program Priorities

The Phase II Permit requires:

“Effluent Limitations- Permittees must implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) that reduce pollutants in storm water runoff to the technology-based standard of Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) to protect water quality. In accordance with 40 CFR section 122.44(k)(2), the inclusion of BMPs in lieu of numeric effluent limitations is appropriate in storm water permits. Discharges shall not contain reportable quantities of hazardous substance as established at 40 CFR section 117.3 or 40 CFR section 302.4.”

To date, the emphasis of the Placer County stormwater quality program has been the implementation of effective BMPs through land development project review and permitting processes and monitoring of construction sites for water quality issues, per County ordinances. Project approvals emphasize site-sensitive design, pollutant source control, use of appropriate and effective BMPs and effective maintenance programs. Through application of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process, the County requires appropriate mitigation for short and long term effects of water quality impacts. Additionally, in conjunction with implementation of the western County Phase II permit program and the Tahoe Basin Phase I permit program, project conditions of approval were strengthened, the County Grading Ordinance revised, new BMP standards developed and a new Stormwater Quality Ordinance adopted, all of which are being applied on a County-wide basis.

The existing County-wide water quality program will be expanded to include public education and participation, more construction inspections and education, commercial, industrial and residential site controls, coupled with a facility inspection program specific to this Phase II permit area. In addition, the County emphasizes water quality education to businesses, residents and the development community.

The County gives priority to training Placer County personnel and targeted residential or business groups to influence behaviors that will reduce pollution potential and assist with program implementation. Target outreach shall emphasize transportation and roadway issues, erosion and sediment control, proper land use management and other impacts that relate to existing waterbody impairments and objectives of this permit. The implementation tasks selected to address each Plan component in Chapter 3 will consider the following criteria:

- Placer County resources;
- Potential for successful execution;
- Expected effect upon water quality;
- Economic impact; and
- Adaptability to future program changes.

Exclusions

MCM 3, Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, includes measures to control illicit discharges and improper disposal of wastes into stormwater. In the execution of this Plan element, Placer County will exclude the following categories of non-stormwater discharges that are not required to be addressed by the State:

- Water line flushing and discharges from potable water sources;
- Landscape irrigation and lawn watering;
- Diverted stream flows and irrigation water;
- Springs, rising groundwater and flows from riparian habitat and wetlands;
- Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration;

- Uncontaminated pumped groundwater, foundation drains, footing drains and water from crawl space pumps;
- Air conditioning condensation;
- Individual residential car washing;
- De-chlorinated swimming pool discharges; and
- Firefighting flows.

The County does not intend to allow any other non-stormwater discharges that would require notifying the Regional Board. If any such non-stormwater discharges are identified in the future, the Regional Board will be notified.

Inter-agency Coordination

Placer County regularly cooperates with external agencies for implementation or assistance with various stormwater program activities. There are a variety of other agencies within the Truckee River Watershed who have programs that could impact or compliment the Placer SWMP.

The Town of Truckee has also been designated for NPDES Phase II permit coverage. The Town and County have agreed to establish annual coordination meetings to discuss matters of common concern. The County regularly coordinates program activities with the Town through emails and telephone calls and will participate in a citizen advisory committee that is being established by the Town.

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) often provides guidance and leadership in matters regarding road construction, operations and maintenance effects on stormwater quality. As there are two state-operated highways, 89 and 267, in the County's portion of the Truckee River Watershed, it is expected that there will be substantial communication and coordination between the County and Caltrans through the County Public Works Department and through development of the required comprehensive water quality monitoring plan.

The Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (LRWQCB) is the California State agency responsible for the protection of water quality within the Lahontan region. The LRWQCB issues and oversees multiple permits affecting Placer County, including the municipal, industrial, and construction stormwater permits.

Placer County occasionally contracts with scientific research groups such as the Tahoe Research Group (TRG) and Desert Research Institute (DRI) for technical support on various monitoring efforts currently just in the Tahoe Basin.

Placer County is building a relationship with the Truckee River Watershed Council (TRWC) to keep informed of new BMP practices, to participate in training opportunities, and to interact with volunteers, regulatory and implementing agencies regarding restoration and enhancement opportunities, monitoring protocols, standards and results to improve water quality project effectiveness. TRWC develops and implements local

public and private collaborative solutions to protect and improve water quality and biological resources for the sustainable environmental and economic health of the Truckee River watershed.

The Contractors Association of Truckee Tahoe (CATT) is a regional, non-profit trade association established in 1998. CATT covers a wide geographic area including western Washoe County, Nevada (within the Tahoe Basin), eastern Placer County, eastern Nevada County and the Town of Truckee. The organization also interacts with the public, disseminating consumer information produced by the regulatory agencies and helping homeowners and others find reputable professionals for residential and commercial jobs.

The purpose of the Workforce Housing Association of Truckee Tahoe (WHATT) is to be an advocate for employers and workers in the Tahoe Truckee region. Through education, advocacy, facilitation and networking, WHATT promotes collaboration among the groups and agencies responsible for planning and delivering affordable, workforce housing opportunities in our area.

The Mountain Area Preservation Foundation (MAPF) is a grassroots environmental non-profit established by concerned residents of the Truckee Tahoe region. Since inception in 1987, the Foundation has worked to preserve, protect and enhance the region's natural environment. The Foundation serves as a local advocate for smart-growth principles and seeks to ensure that new development is environmentally sensitive, especially in the Martis Valley.

Tahoe Truckee Engineers Association (TTEA) is an association for Truckee and Tahoe engineering professionals to gather, share and disseminate information typically related to land development practices and activities.

Tahoe Sierra Board of Realtors (TSBOR) coordinates with, provides guidance to and disseminates information to realtors in the Truckee area.

Trout Unlimited (TU) This organization's goal is to conserve, protect and restore North American's coldwater fisheries and their watersheds. The Tahoe Chapter of TU was begun in August of 1998 and already has 40+ members. TU is a nonprofit environmental group who is serious about helping improve the water quality, habitat and fish populations in the Tahoe Basin. TU is particularly interested in returning native fish, including the Lahontan Cutthroat, to the watershed.

WHATT, CATT, TTEA, TSBOR and MAPF may be able to provide valuable assistance to the County with public education and outreach opportunities.

The mission of the Truckee Donner Public Utility District (TDPUD) is to provide adequate, reliable and high quality water and electrical power services, and to manage District resources in an open, responsible, environmentally sound manner at the lowest practical cost.

The Truckee Sanitary District (TSD) was formed in 1906 under the California statutes relative to the formation of a sanitary district and is governed by rules and laws set forth in the Health and Safety Code of the State of California. The collection system primarily services residential customers. Small businesses and restaurants contribute only a small percent of TSD's total wastewater flow. TSD does not service any heavy industrial customers.

The Army Corps of Engineers' (ACOE) mission is to provide quality, responsive engineering services to the nation including planning, designing, building and operating water resources and other civil works projects including, but not limited to, navigation, flood control, environmental protection and disaster response. The Corps built and has responsibility for the Martis Creek Lake. The Martis Creek Dam was built in 1972 for flood control and the lake now provides recreation and is a source of water for Reno.

The Department of Fish and Game (DFG) maintains native fish, wildlife, plant species and natural communities for their intrinsic and ecological value and their benefits to people. This includes habitat protection and maintenance in a sufficient amount and quality to ensure the survival of all species and natural communities. The department is also responsible for the diversified use of fish and wildlife including recreational, commercial, scientific and educational uses. DFG maintains a wild trout program in the Truckee River and Martis Creek.

United States Forest Service (USFS), Tahoe National Forest. The Pacific Southwest Region of the USDA Forest Service manages 20 million acres of National Forest land in California and assists the State and Private forest landowners in California. The forest is managed for a variety of uses to keep with the mission statement of the USDA Forest Service, "Caring for the Land and Serving People." Research areas in the Tahoe National Forest are managed to preserve and protect unique characteristics important for science.

United States Fish and Wildlife (FWS) mission is to work with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The FWS helps protect a healthy environment for people, fish and wildlife, and helps Americans conserve and enjoy the outdoors and our living treasures. FWS's major responsibilities are for migratory birds, endangered species, certain marine mammals, and freshwater and anadromous fish.

Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency -The Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency was formed May 1, 1972 and provides sewage treatment for five collection districts. The five entities involved are the Tahoe City Public Utility District, the North Tahoe Public Utility District, the Squaw Valley County Water District, the Alpine Springs County Water District, and the Truckee Sanitary District. This agency's stated goal is to discharge the treated wastewater in the Truckee River Corridor in such a manner as to retain the integrity of

ground and surface waters, while ensuring the quantity of water downstream is not diminished.

Intra-agency Coordination

The Placer County stormwater quality program is put into action by personnel in multiple departments (or sections of departments) including:

- Public Works
- Community Development Resources Agency (CDRA) that includes Planning, Building, and Engineering Services Departments
- Environmental Health
- Air Pollution
- Office of Emergency Services
- Facility Services
- Sheriff
- County Executive Office
- County Counsel

The Public Works Department leads the overall program coordination and management with substantial assistance and input from other departments, as depicted in this Plan. Consultants are and will be used as needed for specialized technical tasks such as monitoring. In 2005 Placer County created a new department, the Community Development Resources Agency, or 'CDRA,' that oversees all development-related functions. CDRA acts as an umbrella agency for the Building, Planning and former Public Works Land Development section, now titled 'Engineering Services.' The Department of Public Works performs road maintenance, fleet management, traffic engineering, roadway capital improvements and water quality improvement projects, and implements the stormwater quality program. Departmental reporting relationships for purposes of the stormwater program are shown in Figure 3-1.

The County Executive Office is responsible for oversight of all Placer County business and for maintaining communication with the Board of Supervisors.

The Community Development Resources Agency is the umbrella agency overseeing all development related functions, including Building, Planning and Engineering Services.

The Building Department is responsible for oversight of private structure construction and will assist with construction site stormwater compliance of private projects, particularly with residential construction. The Code Enforcement Section personnel investigate reports of noncompliance with land use policies and provide support for stormwater quality violations.

Figure 3-1 Departmental Relationships



Stormwater Program Relationships

The Planning Department oversees the creation and implementation of land use policies, including general and community plans. The processing of development projects up to the point of approval are completed by the Planning Commission or other decision making bodies.

The Engineering Services Department assists Planning with placing conditions on proposed projects and processes development projects after approval, including improvement plan checking, map review and inspection services. Construction inspection personnel will assist with construction site stormwater compliance, particularly with residential subdivisions, commercial and industrial projects.

The Public Works Department coordinates the day-to-day activities and administration of the stormwater quality program with substantial assistance and input from other departments. The Public Works Department is responsible for public roadway maintenance, fleet management, traffic engineering functions, roadway capital improvement projects, water quality improvement projects and stormwater quality program management.

The Facility Services Department is responsible for operation and maintenance of Placer County parks and County-owned buildings and grounds, including all non-roadway capital construction projects such as buildings and parks. Facility Services will assist the stormwater quality program by applying appropriate stormwater management principles to new Placer County building construction projects, parks management and facility maintenance.

The Environmental Health Division of the Department of Health and Human Services is in charge of well and septic systems, food facility inspections, hazardous material business plans, kennels and commercial pools. The Division assists with applying stormwater quality BMPs and in enforcement of stormwater quality requirements such as identifying, responding to and mitigating both illicit and non-stormwater discharges.

The Office of County Counsel assists with legal matters on an as-needed basis, including the development of legal authority documents and review of materials presented to the Board of Supervisors for approval.

The Office of Emergency Services is responsible for coordination of emergency response within Placer County, including hazardous materials spill response coordination by multiple agencies.

The Placer County Sheriff's Office has responsibility for administering the after-hours reporting line and for enforcement of illegal and criminal activity, within the scope of their responsibilities.

The Air Pollution Control District is a special district that enforces local, state and federal air pollution regulations. The District controls air pollution from stationary sources of air pollution in Placer County, monitors air quality, works with the State and local agencies to maintain and improve air quality, and administers the burn day program. The District provides support to the water quality program through their inspectors' field observations and reporting of water quality problems.

As shown in Figure ES-1, the stormwater quality program is applicable to that portion of the Truckee River watershed situated in Placer County. Within this area Placer County owns, operates and maintains a small number of facilities. Table 3-1 shows County facilities within the permit area and each facility's functions. In addition, Table 3-1 shows the locations of other County facilities outside the permit area, but integral to managing and implementing the Truckee River Basin SWMP.

Table 3-2 summarizes the responsible and assisting departments for each of this program's implementation elements. A responsible department leads in carrying out the listed element, with the support of the assisting department(s).

Table 3-1 Placer County Facilities in Truckee River Basin

County Facility	Address	Responsible Agency	<u>Section</u>	Services
Pioneer Commerce Center (Leased Office Space)	10825 Pioneer Trail, Suite 105, Truckee (Town of Truckee)	County Public Works	Tahoe Engineering Division	Coordinates with NPDES Division – DPW personnel for implementation Truckee SWMP components.
Tahoe Area Regional Transit (TART)	870 Cabin Creek Road, Truckee	County Public Works	Transportation Division	Provide public bus transportation in the Tahoe and Truckee area.
Eastern Regional Material Recovery Facility	Cabin Creek Road, Truckee	Western Placer Management Authority	County Facility Services	Refuse collection, recycling and transport. County owned property leased to waste management authority.
Squaw Valley Park	101 Squaw Valley Road, Squaw Valley	County Facility Services	County Parks Maintenance	Operates and maintains the park.

Pollutants of Concern

Pollutants in stormwater can have damaging effects on both human health and aquatic ecosystems. Pollutants, as described by the Clean Water Act section 502(6), are dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water. The Permit further defines the pollutants of concern found in urban runoff as sediments, non-sediment solids, nutrients, pathogens, oxygen-demanding substances, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) trash, pesticides and herbicides.

The Truckee Basin stormwater quality program is designed primarily to reduce fine sediment, nitrogen, chloride, sodium, and phosphorus in wet weather stormwater flows and to reduce non-stormwater discharges in general. The Basin Plan states:

“This Basin Plan for the Lahontan Region is more than an abstract set of goals and policies; it is the basis for the Regional Board's regulatory program. It sets forth water quality standards for the surface and ground waters of the Region, which include both designated beneficial uses of water and the narrative and numerical objectives which must be maintained or attained to protect those uses. It identifies general types of water quality problems which can threaten beneficial uses in the Region.”

Table 3-2 County Department Responsibilities

		RESPONSIBLE/ASSISTING DEPARTMENT **									
		FACILITY SERVICES	PUBLIC WORKS	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	BUILDING	PLANNING	COUNTY COUNSEL	COUNTY EXECUTIVE	EMERGENCY SERVICES	SHERIFF	FLOOD CONTROL
Minimum Control Measures											
1. Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts											
1-1	Distribute Materials to Increase Public Awareness		R	A				A			
1-2	Assess, Prioritize, and Outreach to Target Sources of Pollution		R			A		A			
1-3	Submit Materials to Local Media		R	A				A			A
1-4	Maintain Stormwater Quality Website		A	A				R			
1-5	Develop and Maintain Public Education Activities/Community Outreach		R	A		A		A			A
2. Public Involvement/Participation											
2-1	Implement Storm Drain Marking Program	A	R					A			A
2-2	Additional Public Participation Activities		R	A				A			A
2-3	Participate in Citizen Advisory Committee		R		A	A					
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination											
3-1	Implement and Maintain Storm Drain Outfall Mapping	A	R								
3-2	Prohibit Non-stormwater Discharges and Implement Enforcement Procedures and Actions		R	A	A	A	A	A			
3-3	Field Review and Site Inspection		R	A	A	A		A			
3-4	Perform Illicit Discharge Inspections	A	R	A	A	A					
3-5	Track Hazardous Materials Response		A	A					R		
3-6	Maintain Hotline for Public Inquiries and Reports		R					A		A	
3-7	Support Household Hazardous Materials Collection	R	A								
4. Construction Site Runoff Control											
4-1	Provide Construction Training	A	R	A	A	A	A				
4-2	Review and Revise Construction Processes as Required	A	R	A	A	A	A				
4-3	Enforce Construction Site BMPs		R								
5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management											
5-1	Apply Post-Construction and Attachment 4 BMPs	A	R	A	A	R	A				
5-2	Track Long-term Operation and Maintenance of BMPs	A	R	A		A					
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations											
6-1	Provide Public Facilities Cleaning and Maintenance	R	R								
6-2	Train Municipal Staff	R	R		A	A					
Note: All program years run from July 1 thru June 30											
** R = Responsible Department A = Assisting Department											

Table 3-3 is a modified table from the Lahontan Basin Plan showing only Placer County areas for the Middle Truckee River. The surface water number correlates with the locations show on Figure 3-2, also from the Basin Plan. Additionally, Table 3-4 lists the area beneficial uses as identified in the Basin Plan

Table 3-3

**WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES FOR CERTAIN WATER BODIES
TRUCKEE RIVER HYDROLOGIC UNIT**

Surface Waters	Objective (mg/L except as noted) ^{1,2}								
	TDS	Cl	SO ₄	P	B	NO ₃ -N	N	TKN	Fe
Truckee River below Martis Creek (4)	80	10.0	5.0	0.05	-	0.20	0.40	0.20	0.29
Truckee River Below Donner Creek (5)									
Martis Creek at Mouth (6)	150	25.0	8.0	0.05	-	1.00	1.45	0.45	0.40
Squaw Creek at Mouth (8)	85	3.0	25.0	0.02	-	0.05	0.18	0.13	0.13
Truckee River above Squaw Creek (9)	65	2.0	2.0	0.03	-	0.06	0.22	0.16	0.13
Truckee River below Bear Creek (10)	65	2.0	2.0	0.03	-	0.02	0.21	0.16	0.13
Bear Creek at Mouth (11)	65	2.0	2.0	0.02	-	0.05	0.15	0.10	0.10
Truckee River above Bear Creek (12)	65	2.0	2.0	0.02	-	0.04	0.19	0.15	0.10

¹ Values shown are mean of monthly mean for the period of record.

² Objectives are as mg/L and are defined as follows:

B Boron
 Cl Chloride
 N Nitrogen, Total
 NO₃-N Nitrogen as Nitrate
 TKN Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl
 P Phosphorus, Total
 % Na Sodium, Percent:

$$\frac{(NA \times 100)}{Na + Ca + Mg + K} = \% Na$$

Na, Ca, Mg, and K expressed as milliequivalents per liter (meg/L) concentrations.

SO₄ Sulfate
 TDS Total Dissolved Solids (Total Filterable Residue)

FIGURE 3-2

**WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES FOR CERTAIN WATER BODIES
TRUCKEE RIVER HYDROLOGIC UNIT**

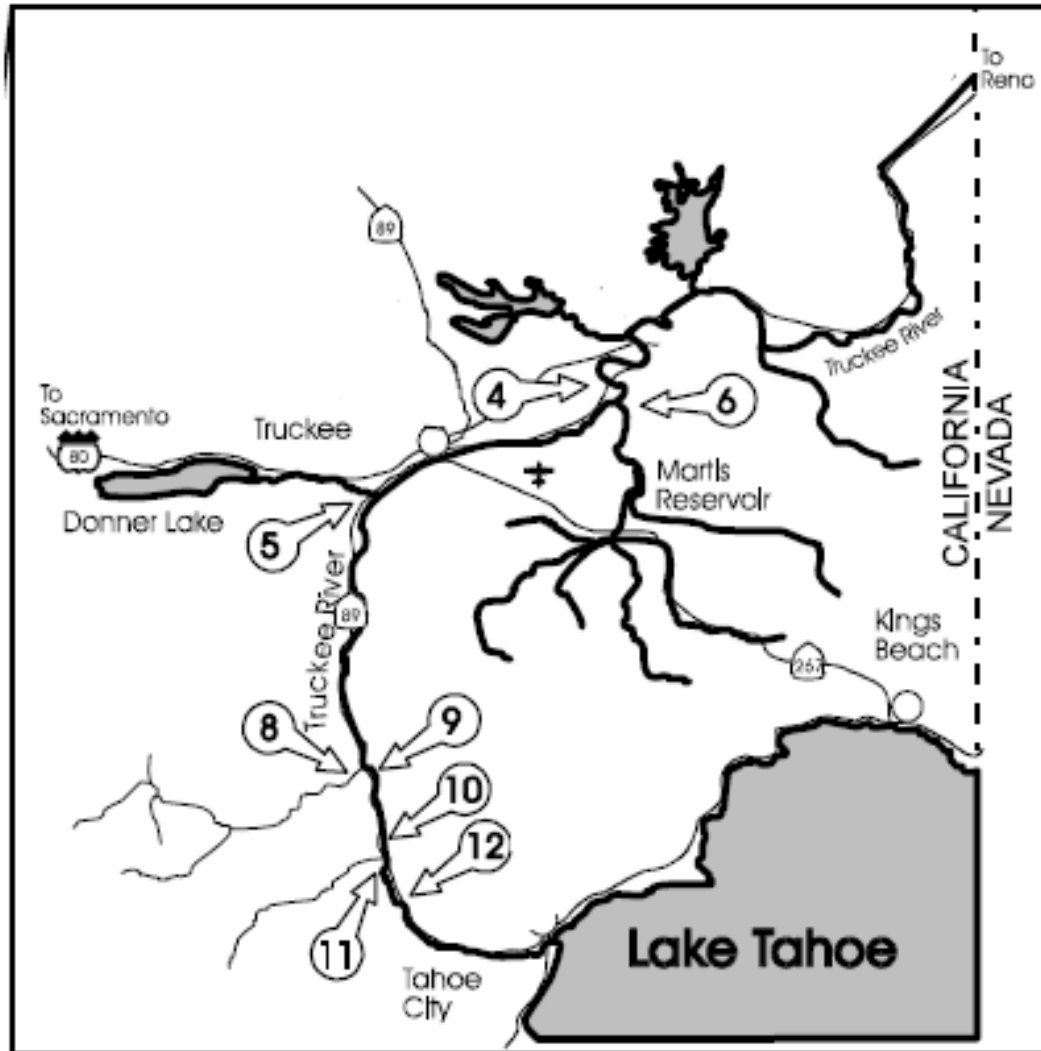


Table 3-4**BENEFICIAL USES OF SURFACE WATERS OF THE LAHONTAN REGION***

Unless otherwise specified, beneficial uses also apply to all tributaries of surface waters identified in this table.

HU No.	HYDROLOGIC UNIT/SUBUNIT DRAINAGE FEATURE	WATERBODY CLASS MODIFIER	BENEFICIAL USES ¹																				RECEIVING WATER		
			MUN	AGR	PRO	IND	GWR	FRSH	NAV	POW	REC-1	REC-2	COMM	AQUA	WARM	COLD	SAL	WILD	BIOL	RARE	MIGR	SPWN		WQE	FLD
635.20	TRUCKEE RIVER HYDROLOGIC AREA																								
	Truckee River	Perennial River	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X			Pyramid Lake, Nev.	
	Bear Creek	Perennial Stream	X	X		X	X				X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X			Truckee River	
	Squaw Creek	Perennial Stream	X	X			X				X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X			Truckee River	
	Squaw Valley Meadow Wetlands	Wetlands	X	X			X				X	X			X		X				X	X	X		
	Pole Creek	Perennial Stream	X	X			X				X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X			Truckee River	
	Cold Stream Creek	Perennial Stream	X	X			X				X	X	X		X		X		X		X			Donner Creek	
	Donner Lake	Lake	X	X				X	X		X	X	X		X		X		X		X			Donner Creek	
	Martis Creek	Perennial Stream	X	X			X				X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X			Truckee River	
	Martis Creek Reservoir	Reservoir	X	X			X		X		X	X	X		X		X		X		X			Martis Creek	
	Juniper Creek	Perennial Stream	X	X			X				X	X	X		X		X		X		X			Truckee River	

¹ Beneficial Uses are defined as follows:

AGR Agricultural Supply

AQUA Aquaculture

BIOL Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance

COLD Cold Freshwater Habitat

COMM Commercial and Sport Fishing

FLD Flood Peak Attenuation/Flood Water Storage

FRSH Freshwater Replenishment

GWR Ground Water Recharge

IND Industrial Service Supply

MIGR Migration of Aquatic Organisms

MUN Municipal and Domestic Water Supply

NAV Navigation

POW Hydropower Generation

PRO Industrial Process Supply

RARE Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species

REC-1 Water Contact Recreation

REC-2 Non-contact Water Recreation

SAL Inland Saline Water Habitat

SPWN Spawning, Reproduction, and Development

WARM Warm Freshwater Habitat

WILD Wildlife Habitat

WQE Water Quality Enhancement

* This information is an excerpt from the Lahontan Basin Plan

Budget and Staffing

Placer County dedicates 13 full-time staff positions in the Department of Public Works, Tahoe Engineering Division, for water quality improvement projects: A Deputy Director, two Senior Engineers, two Associate Civil Engineers, four Assistant/Junior Engineers, two Engineering Technicians, an Administrative Technician and an Administrative Clerk. This group focuses on water quality retrofit projects in the Tahoe Basin but also monitors road sanding, sweeping and road maintenance for County maintained facilities in the Truckee River Basin (Squaw, Alpine and Northstar).

Public Works personnel in Auburn, California, coordinate and manage the County's stormwater quality program. They include a Public Works Manager, Associate Engineer, Assistant Engineer, and Engineering Technician. Additionally, a part-time clerk is available for administrative support and three college interns work part time to collect field data and provide administrative support.

Personnel in other County departments (see Table 3-2) also assist the stormwater quality program with numerous un-quantified contributions to the program. Such contributions are typically in the form of assuming new duties relating to stormwater quality protection, enhancement and enforcement that are compatible with their current responsibilities.

The County's budget for the NPDES program (County fiscal year July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007) allocated \$660,000 for the Stormwater Quality Program. There is \$700,000 budgeted for the FY 07/08 Program Year. This budget amount specifically funds the Stormwater Quality Division staff and implementation activities; it excludes the Tahoe Engineering Division and Road Maintenance Division which have their own operating budgets and funding sources. Also excluded is the stormwater quality functions included in other supporting departments' programs.

Placer County is using the following strategies to adequately address funding requirements at this time:

- Monitor the costs of the existing program and apply this experience to any future Stormwater Quality Management Plan (SWMP) requirements. Capturing current costs of staffing and implementing existing Permit requirements will help forecast future fiscal requirements. Because the Stormwater Quality program and permitting requirements are relatively new and evolving, there is limited budgetary history. Tracking current costs to implement existing permit requirements will be helpful in projecting budgetary impacts as new requirements appear.
- Continue to seek adequate funding through the annual budget process and look toward new sources and opportunities. The County's annual budget process includes departmental analysis of needs and recommendations for funding and staffing resources for consideration by the Board of Supervisors. The resource needs for the Stormwater Quality program will vary from year to year, depending

on planned activity and evolving programmatic requirements. The implementing County departments will continue to request funds to adequately support the program, though final decisions regarding budgetary priorities cannot be predicted in advance of final Board approval of the annual budget. In addition to current funding sources, additional funding opportunities and programs will be explored by staff on a continuing basis. This includes investigating opportunities to share costs and resources with other permittees in order to coordinate permit implementation in an efficient and cost effective manner. New funding through the imposition of increased development fees is also being examined as a means of supporting program implementation.

- Monitor and quantify resource contributions from other County departments for stormwater quality. The existing Stormwater Quality program is supported, in part, by resource commitments in the numerous departments who independently budget for respective needs. Incremental adjustments in each department are being experienced as program requirements are implemented. The contributions by different departments may initially be small, but may grow to significant amounts as the Stormwater program develops. The existing Stormwater Quality program is de-centralized with various program responsibilities being accomplished by various departments. These departments provide services such as inspections, plan review, clerical support, code enforcement, legal support and maintenance. Quantification (in dollars) of individual departmental contributions to Stormwater Quality is difficult since many activities overlap existing responsibilities. Future contributions from the various departments may grow significantly; program expenses may have to be segregated to justify budget and staffing increases.

As the department with primary program implementation responsibility, Placer County Department of Public Works will continue to monitor staffing needs, pursue funding opportunities and request appropriate funding through the budget process in order to effectively implement the County-wide Stormwater Quality programs.

CHAPTER 4. LEGAL AUTHORITY

The Permit requires that *“The Permittee shall maintain, implement, and enforce an effective SWMP, and develop adequate legal authority to implement and enforce the SWMP....”* The County developed specific legal authority for stormwater quality violation enforcement through the Stormwater Quality Ordinance enacted on Oct 12, 2006 (Appendix C). In addition to the authority provided by the Federal Clean Water Act and State Porter Cologne Water Quality Act controlling discharges of pollutants to waterways, there are a number of existing Placer County codes, ordinances, and policies that provide authority for enforcement (Appendix D) of the Phase I permit requirements. These Placer County authorities are summarized in Table 4-1.

Enforcement of the program is administered according to existing Placer County legal authority (Table 4-1) and as described in the legal authority statement (Appendix D). The County Stormwater Quality Ordinance includes an extensive section on enforcement actions, giving the County numerous administrative options with which to remedy violations. The County has authority under the Grading Ordinance (Appendix E) and other County Code sections to issue stop work notices, to deny future discretionary permits and to abate nuisance conditions.

The County’s Stormwater Quality Ordinance states its purpose (Section 8.28.020) as:

“Prohibiting illicit discharges to the storm drain system; Establishing authority to adopt requirements for stormwater management, including source control requirements, to reduce pollution to the Maximum Extent Practicable; Establishing authority to adopt requirements for development projects to reduce stormwater pollution and erosion both during construction and after the project is complete, and; Establishing authority that will enable the County to implement and enforce any stormwater management plan adopted by the County.”

This ordinance is applied county-wide and allows for enforcement of pollutant discharges from residential, construction, industrial and commercial sites. In addition it prohibits any illicit discharges and connections and gives the County authority to enter and inspect a site.

Table 4-1
Existing Placer County Legal Authority

Authority Source	Provisions	Effect on Stormwater Quality Program
County Code Section 1.24.010	Provides mechanism for enforcement of County codes and provides for penalties.	Enforcement provisions for all County codes.
County Code Section 1.28.010	Provides for right of entry to private property for purposes of enforcement of County codes and ordinances.	Right of entry to enforce County ordinances.
County Code Section 8.16.265 (Solid Waste Ordinance)	Requires use of bear-proof waste containers	Prevent release of litter.
County Code Section 8.16.050	Requires that solid and liquid waste systems shall be operated in such a manner so as not to substantially contribute to pollution	Prohibit non-stormwater discharges.
County Code Section 8.16.140	Requires that construction site wastes be stored properly and removed regularly. Requires that solid waste containers be covered.	Prevent release of construction site wastes and garbage. Prohibits release of garbage, litter, or liquid waste from trash receptacles.
County Code Section 8.16.100	Prohibits disposal of tires in waterways.	Prohibition of a non-stormwater discharge.
County Code Section 10.24 (Abandoned Vehicle Ordinance)	Prohibits abandonment of vehicles and provides for removal and clean up of abandoned vehicles.	Prohibit and/or clean up of garbage and waste from abandoned vehicles.
County Code Section 12.04 (Public Roads and Highways Ordinance)	Requires encroachment permit for alterations to County-owned facilities.	Control illicit connections to County storm drains.
County Code Section 12.28.040	Prohibits discharge of sewage, treated or otherwise, to waters of the County without permit.	Prohibit illicit discharges to County waterways.
County Code Section 12.28.180	Pollution prohibited. Makes it unlawful for any person to cause the water quality of any lake, river, or stream to be altered from previously established water quality.	Makes it unlawful to contribute to degradation in water quality.

Authority Source	Provisions	Effect on Stormwater Quality Program
County Code Section 15.48.020 (Grading Ordinance)	Prohibit pollution of watercourses by hazardous materials, nutrients, sediments, or earthen materials.	Imposes ability to require BMPs and control non-stormwater discharges from grading operations. Requires erosion and sediment control plans for grading.
County Codes Section 17.62.160 (Nuisance Abatement)	Defines uses contrary to the provisions of County Code to be nuisances and provides for abatement processes.	Allows County to mitigate circumstances contributing to water pollution.
County Code Section 18.04 (Environmental Review Ordinance)	Requires mitigation of environmental impacts for projects.	Require mitigation of stormwater impacts from new development.
Placer County Land Development Manual Section 15.01	Requires the use of water quality improvement measures.	Prevent sediment discharges from erosion of development projects.
Placer County Land Development Manual Section 17.01	Requires the use of both source and treatment control BMPs for new and redevelopment projects.	Apply construction and post-construction BMPs to new and redevelopment projects.
County Code Section 8.28 (Placer County Stormwater Quality Ordinance)	Prohibits discharges of pollutants to the storm drain system and provides for compliance and enforcement actions county wide for stormwater quality activities.	Allows the County to enforce federal and state regulations regarding stormwater quality.
Placer County General Plan	Multiple policies.	Guides and controls development practices to encourage or require appropriate water pollution prevention features.
Subdivision Ordinance	Allows imposition of conditions on subdivision applications.	Mechanism for applying BMPs and requiring maintenance thereof.
Zoning Ordinance	Allows imposition of conditions on commercial, industrial, and other development applications.	Mechanism for applying BMPs and requiring maintenance thereof.

CHAPTER 5. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Overview

This chapter provides guidance to staff and others for the program years 2007-2012 to meet the requirements of the six Minimum Control Measures (MCMs) and State General Municipal Phase II Permit. The six minimum control measures are:

1. Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts
2. Public Involvement/Participation
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control
5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Within this Plan, each MCM is detailed in the following manner: Each begins with an overview of the measure and is then divided into individual performance standards which include a description of current practices, a description of proposed activities, measurable goals and a table summarizing the standards. The tables provide the following information for each performance standard:

- Performance Standard – Subtasks to accomplish the minimum control measure
- Type of Standard – Indicates if the standard is new, a continuation of current practices, or an enhancement on current practices
- Implementation Schedule – The time and frequency of the standard
- Implementing Responsibility - Identification of entity responsible for carrying out the Standard
- Measurable Goal - Measures to be used for determining completion/success of the task

Figure 5-1 summarizes the Placer County program and timelines to meet the MCMs. As used here, all program years run from July 1 through June 30 starting with program year one (July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008).

Figure 5-1 MCM Schedule

		PROGRAM YEAR				
		<u>YEAR</u> <u>1</u>	<u>YEAR</u> <u>2</u>	<u>YEAR</u> <u>3</u>	<u>YEAR</u> <u>4</u>	<u>YEAR</u> <u>5</u>
		<u>07/08</u>	<u>08/09</u>	<u>09/10</u>	<u>10/11</u>	<u>11/12</u>
MCM 1. Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts						
1-1	Distribute Materials to Increase Public Awareness	X	X	X	X	X
1-2	Assess, Prioritize, and Outreach to Target Sources of Pollution	X	X	X	X	X
1-3	Submit Materials to Local Media	X	X	X	X	X
1-4	Maintain Stormwater Quality Website	X	X	X	X	X
1-5	Develop and Maintain Public Education Activities/Community Outreach	X	X	X	X	X
MCM 2. Public Involvement/Participation						
2-1	Implement Storm Drain Marking Program	X	X	X	X	X
2-2	Additional Public Participation Activities	X	X	X	X	X
2-3	Participate in Citizen Advisory Committee	X	X	X	X	X
MCM 3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination						
3-1	Implement and Maintain Storm Drain Outfall Mapping	X	X	X	X	X
3-2	Prohibit Non-stormwater Discharges and Implement Enforcement Procedures and Actions	X	X	X	X	X
3-3	Perform Illicit Discharge Field Review and Site Inspections	X	X	X	X	X
3-4	Track Hazardous Materials Response	X	X	X	X	X
3-5	Maintain Hotline for Public Inquiries and Reports	X	X	X	X	X
3-6	Support Household Hazardous Materials Collection	X	X	X	X	X
MCM 4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control						
4-1	Provide Construction Training	X	X	X	X	X
4-2	Review and Revise Construction Processes as Required	X	X	X	X	X
4-3	Enforce Construction Site BMPs	X	X	X	X	X
MCM 5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management						
5-1	Apply Post-Construction and Attachment 4 BMPs	X	X	X	X	X
5-2	Track Long-term Operation and Maintenance of BMPs			X	X	X
MCM 6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations						
6-1	Provide Public Facilities Cleaning and Maintenance	X	X	X	X	X
6-2	Train Municipal Staff	X	X	X	X	X
Note: All program years run from July 1 through June 30.						

MCM 1. Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

Overview

The Phase II Permit, Section D.2.a requires that:

“The Permittee must implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff.”

The Public Education and Outreach MCM is used by County staff to identify and participate in public education and outreach activities sponsored by the County as well as other agencies when possible. The County will use this minimum control measure as a mechanism for increasing the general public awareness of the stormwater program and in delivering a general message about stormwater impacts of everyday activities. This is particularly important for addressing Lahontan’s concerns as identified in their basis for permit coverage designation regarding high population density and high growth potential. The Placer County portion of the Truckee River Basin currently has three sub-basin areas where development is concentrated: Martis, Squaw, and Bear Creeks (See Figure 2-2). It is essential to effective SWMP implementation that these areas be targeted for education in stormwater quality practices. This will be accomplished through the following activities:

1-1 Distribute Materials to Increase Public Awareness

Current Practice

The County currently seeks opportunities to educate the public regarding SWMP requirements and objectives. The SWMP is available to the public through the County Web site and has been discussed in public forums including County Board of Supervisors meetings, Town of Truckee Council meetings, through newspaper articles and references in public materials.

The County has created a variety of public information material that is distributed at public counters, at public events, in mailers, at the public libraries, and is available on the County website. Appendix F includes samples of materials which have been created and distributed. The materials generally describe Placer County’s stormwater program, impacts of stormwater discharges including illegal dumping and waste disposal activities on water bodies, steps that can be taken to minimize and avoid stormwater pollution, and additional sources of information so that readers can learn more.

Proposed Activity

The County will continue to provide educational materials through public events, County web page, articles, and brochure distribution. The County will continue to search for new opportunities for public education, educational materials, and methods of distribution.

Additionally the County is working on coordinating public information with the Town of Truckee. County brochures with coordinated Town information will be displayed at the Town's public counters. The County will review and update existing materials as required. Materials will be maintained at distribution points and new distribution points and methods will be explored, if necessary.

Measurable Goal

The measurable goal will be to distribute a minimum of 200 brochures in the Truckee River Basin, annually.

1-2 Assess, Prioritize, and Outreach to Target Sources of Pollution

Current Practices

The County currently seeks opportunities to identify, prioritize, and perform outreach to targeted businesses and groups of residents that are most likely to contribute to stormwater pollution. The County currently has identified high priority activities such as construction landscaping practices, management of household hazardous wastes, and automotive care. These residential activities are being addressed through a number of programs including direct mailings, distribution of information with residential construction (building) permits, grading and encroachment permits, site inspections, responses to citizen complaints and inquiries, and project approvals in accordance with applicable County ordinances. The County supports and helps advertise household hazardous waste events and locations of oil collection and recycling centers (through written materials and web page).

Some examples of commercial and industrial targets include restaurants and other food related services, gas stations, auto repair and dealerships, mobile cleaning services and commercial landscaping. Brochures and construction site BMP information are being distributed to contractors, countywide, on a continuing basis. Appendix F illustrates examples of distributed materials. Additional information is available on the County's stormwater quality web page.

Outreach for target activities to date includes program information mailings, newspaper articles, flyers distributed at libraries and various public events, and training workshops. Additionally, County transit bus riders are exposed to stormwater quality program message panels in the TART busses. The outreach materials describe typical ways that activities can create stormwater pollution, the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of wastes, and ways that stormwater pollution can be minimized or avoided.

Proposed Activities

The County will continue to maintain existing, and create new, informational materials. The County will seek to prioritize and target residential and business activities with the greatest impact potential on water quality. The County will assess potential target activities such as those involving:

- Automobile repair and maintenance
- Home and garden care activities and product use (pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers)
- Disposal of household hazardous waste (e.g., paints, cleaning products)
- Snow removal activities
- Domestic animal and/or livestock wastes
- Any other residential source that the County determines may contribute a significant pollutant load to its storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities

Target areas, such as residential, road, recreation activities, etc will be based on the type of pollutants which occur in a specific area or result from specific activities. This information will be gathered through the facility maintenance operations, citizen complaints, county staff observations and, as available, the data from the outfall mapping. Additional information will be considered when assessing priority activities such as:

- Visual evaluation of potential sources of pollutants
- Discussion with other agency (Town, Lahontan Board, etc) personnel who may have data to identify history of significant pollutant sources
- Consideration of watershed (or sub watershed) location and past history of erosion problems

Existing brochures and educational materials will be reviewed annually and updated when appropriate. As new informational materials are created, they are made available on the County's web site, placed in public access areas, and distributed through mailings and other means as appropriate. The County will evaluate and develop a database of priority activities annually addressing new priorities or re-addressing ones which remain a high priority.

Measurable Goal

The measurable goal is to address two priority activities per year for development or distribution of outreach materials. A database will be maintained with current and past activities which have been addressed

1-3 Submit Materials to Local Media

Current Practices

The County currently initiates one media cover per year for stormwater quality information. Media coverage is often distributed countywide through the local newspaper, Sacramento Bee, event article or announcement on the County web page (Appendix G contains past article information).

Proposed Activity

Continue issuing one article or media event (radio, tv, magazine, County web page, event flyers, etc) to reach the local Truckee audience at least once a year.

Measurable Goal

The measurable goal is to create and submit one media piece to be distributed through radio, newspaper, flyer, or other media resource per year.

1-4 Maintain Stormwater Quality Website

Current Practice

Placer County supports a website at <http://www.placer.ca.gov/Works/StrmWtr.aspx> that is updated on at least an annual basis with County stormwater quality information as well as links to other beneficial sites. Appendix H contains a sample page from the County website. The site has been useful in informing the public of SWMP implementation, current ordinances and serves as an access point for the public to submit comments, questions or complaints. All written educational materials produced by the County as well as information about training opportunities are also included on the web pages. The Truckee River SWMP will be posted to this site when it is completed.

Proposed Activities

The stormwater web pages will continue to be updated with information about the County stormwater quality program in general, upcoming program events and developments, information about how the readers can reduce stormwater impacts, a way to refer inquiries and reports of illicit discharges to the appropriate contact person, and links to related websites.

Measurable Goal

The measurable goal is to review and update the website annually keeping information fresh and pertinent.

1-5 Develop and Maintain Public Education Activities/ Community Outreach

Current Practices

Education and outreach are required to assure that the community is informed about the County's stormwater quality program, County ordinances, and are informed regarding how to design and construct projects to protect water quality. Outreach is also completed through distribution of educational materials, training, individual contacts and workshops. The County currently promotes ways to reduce stormwater pollution for members of the community and public agency staff. Training is key to conducting an effective and successful stormwater quality program. Placer County currently uses regular public training events to inform the public, target groups and municipal staff about how to protect or improve the quality of stormwater runoff. The County has provided information for target topics such as good housekeeping, household hazardous waste collection, local

ordinances and permitting requirements, BMPs, etc. Some of this information has been provided in the form of informational brochures and newspaper articles, most of which are available on the County Stormwater web pages. The County has also mailed stormwater quality information to target audiences on a regular basis. Last year's targets were automotive, homeowners, mobile cleaners, landscaping, and food service. The County also finds educational opportunities through participation in annual public events such as the Truckee River Snapshot Day and Earth Day for the Truckee and Tahoe areas.

Proposed Activity

Outreach and education efforts will be focused on priority pollution sources, areas and activities, and in general will emphasize source control BMPs that target sediment reduction, nutrient control and minimizing non-stormwater discharges. The County will continue to seek opportunities and to participate in activities and events that facilitate public education. Some of the priority topics for consideration include:

- Pollution prevention and safe alternatives
- Update BMPs: Site specific, structural, and source control
- Permanent BMP maintenance
- Non-storm water disposal alternatives (e.g., all wash waters)
- Review and update equipment and vehicle maintenance and repair
- Importance of mulch for preventing soil erosion

The County, at a minimum, will target one new priority issue per year and will distribute or present materials in an appropriate and effective manner. In addition, existing brochures will be reviewed annually and changes made where appropriate for distribution during activities and events.

Measurable Goal

Identify and execute a minimum of one public education/community outreach activity annually.

Table 5-1: Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

Minimum Control Measure and Performance Standards	Type of Standard ¹	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE ²																Responsibility ^{3,4}									Measurable Goals					
		2007/2008				2008/2009				2009/2010				2010/2011				2011/2012				Facility Services	Public Works	Environmental Health	Building	Planning		County Counsel	County Executive	Emergency Services	Sheriff	Flood Control
MCM 1 Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4											
1-1 Distribute Materials to Increase Public Awareness.	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		R	A				A				Distribute a minimum of 200 brochures annually.
1-2 Assess, Prioritize, and Outreach to Target Sources of Pollution	C/E				X				X				X				X				X		R			A		A				Define highest priority audience for targeted education outreach. Distribute materials to minimum of 2 priorities annually.
1-3 Submit Materials to Local Media	C				X				X				X				X				X		R	A				A			A	Submit a minimum of one piece to local media annually.
1-4 Maintain Stormwater Quality Website	C		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		A	A				R				Maintain website with updated and relevant information, annually.
1-5 Develop and Maintain Public Education Activities/Community Outreach	C			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		R	A		A		A			A	Execute a minimum of one public education/community development activity annually.

1. C - Continue; E - Enhance; N - New

2. Q1 - Jan-March; Q2 - April-June; Q3 - July-Sept; Q4 - Oct-Dec

3. R - Responsible; A - Assisting

4. The Placer County NPDES Coordinator has primary responsibility for coordinating the implementation of performance standards and will provide overall support and coordination for the County Departments and Divisions who are responsible and assisting.

MCM 2. Public Involvement/Participation

Overview

The Phase II Permit, Section D.2.b, requires that:

“The Permittee must at a minimum comply with State and local public notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/participation program.”

The Public Involvement and Participation MCM will be used by the County to involve the public in SWMP implementation and to educate public on SWMP requirements as well as potential opportunities for involvement with reporting and monitoring of illicit discharges. This SWMP has been made available in draft form to the public through the County Web site, has been discussed in public forums including County Board of Supervisors meetings, through newspaper articles, and references in public materials.

Areas where the public can assist with implementation include outreach and education, monitoring and reporting illicit discharges from neighborhoods (can be reported via the County web page) and participation in events such as Earth Day, TRCD and Truckee River Watershed Council activities, and training workshops. Public input has been a very valuable tool in SWMP implementation countywide. This has been most obvious in the growing number of inquiries and reports, which illustrate a growing awareness of water quality issues and program features. The County will also look for opportunities for stormwater quality public participation activities and/or education events sponsored by other organizations. The County participates in and /or sponsors as many activities as feasible, such as Earth Day and TRCD events. The County participates in these activities by supporting outreach efforts to publicize the event, by participating in the event, and by providing educational materials at the event.

2-1 Implement Storm Drain Marking Program

Current Practice

The County currently requires all new developments to include permanent storm drain markings (Appendix I, sample County Conditions). The County has spent the last couple of years marking existing storm drains throughout the County with markers which provide a visible message to the public not to discard waste into storm drains. (Appendix J shows a sample marker). These markers have been placed by County employees, student interns, or through volunteers such as the Girl Scouts.

Proposed Activities

Since all existing storm drain inlets are currently marked and included in a GIS database, the County will create a program to review inlet markers on a regular periodic schedule to determine areas where markers should be replaced. The storm drain marking program has a potential for additional public involvement in the Truckee area

by citizen's volunteers who can replace missing markers at drain inlets. The County will also continue to require new development to permanently mark storm drains.

Measurable goals

The measurable goal is that storm drain markers are reviewed and replaced by County staff or through public participation and continued enforcement of permanent markers at new developments such that all drain inlets within Placer County responsibility remain marked.

2-2 Additional Public Participation Activities

Current Practices

Placer County currently participates in Truckee area watershed activities such as those sponsored by the TRWC or Earth Day.

Proposed Activities

Placer County will continue to participate in and seek new opportunities to involve the public in the implementation of the stormwater program. Additionally, the County will look at opportunities to work with local schools to involve school children in storm drain marking or other watershed activities.

Measurable goals

The measurable goal is to participate in at least one public participation or involvement event annually.

2-3 Participate in Citizen Advisory Council

Current Practice

The Town of Truckee and Placer County provided for direct public participation in the initial development of the SWMP. The Town held two meetings (March and May 2007) in which Placer County participated. The meetings were to inform the public about the development and implementation of the SWMP and seek their input. The public's understanding of storm water issues in the Truckee Watershed was gauged through these meetings. Establishing such a dialogue is imperative to increasing the understanding of the public regarding storm water management and securing their support for the implementation of the SWMP.

Proposed Activities

The County will assist with coordination and participate in a Citizen's Advisory Committee (CAC) which will be formed to gather public input during the initial stages of the program implementation and to assist with administration of the program in

subsequent years. The CAC will be asked to make recommendations on policy issues, program priorities, and funding sources during the first program year. Since it is anticipated that the Town's SWMP and that of the County will be similar, Placer County will use the information generated through these CAC meetings to evaluate the effectiveness and appropriateness of various program elements.

Measurable goals

The County will participate in as many CAC meetings and other water quality program public meetings as feasible with the Town of Truckee. It is anticipated that at least one such meeting will be held annually.

Table 5-2: Public Involvement / Participation

Minimum Control Measure and Performance Standards	Type of Standard ¹	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE ²																Responsibility ^{3,4}								Measurable Goals						
		2007/2008				2008/2009				2009/2010				2010/2011				2011/2012				Facility Services	Public Works	Environmental Health	Building		Planning	County Counsel	County Executive	Emergency Services	Sheriff	Flood Control
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4											
MCM 2 Public Involvement/Participation																																
2-1 Implement Storm Drain Marking Program	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	R					A		A	Review and replace storm drain markers annually/maintain database. Require new construction to include permanent stamp.	
2-2 Additional Public Participation Activities	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		R	A				A		A	Participate in a minimum of one public involvement activity annually	
2-3 Participate in Citizen Advisory Committee	C/N	X				X				X				X				X					R					A			Participate in Truckee Citizen Advisory Group at least once annually.	

1. C - Continue; E - Enhance; N – New

2. Q1 - Jan-March; Q2 - April-June; Q3 - July-Sept; Q4 - Oct-Dec

3. R - Responsible; A – Assisting

4. The Placer County NPDES Coordinator has primary responsibility for coordinating the implementation of performance standards and will provide overall support and coordination for the County Departments and Divisions who are responsible and assisting.

MCM 3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Overview

The Phase II Permit, Section D.2.c, requires that:

“The Permittee must:

- 1) Develop, implement, and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (as defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(2)) into the regulated Small MS4;*
- 2) Develop, if not already completed, a storm sewer system map, showing the location of all outfalls and the names and locations of all waters of the U.S. that receive discharges from those outfalls;*
- 3. To the extent allowable under State or local law, effectively prohibit, through ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, non-storm water discharges into the MS4 and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions;*
- 4) Develop and implement a plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges, including illegal dumping, to the system that are not authorized by a separate NPDES permit;*
- 5) Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of the hazards that are generally associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste; and*
- 6) Address the following categories of non-storm water discharges or flows (i.e., authorized non-storm water discharges) only where they are identified as significant contributors of pollutants to the Small MS4:*
 - 1. water line flushing;*
 - 2. landscape irrigation;*
 - 3. diverted stream flows;*
 - 4. rising ground waters;*
 - 5. uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR §35.2005(20)) to separate storm sewers;*
 - 6. uncontaminated pumped ground water;*
 - 7. discharges from potable water sources;*
 - 8. foundation drains;*
 - 9. air conditioning condensation;*
 - 10. irrigation water;*
 - 11. springs;*
 - 12. water from crawl space pumps;*
 - 13. footing drains;*
 - 14. lawn watering;*
 - 15. individual residential car washing;*
 - 16. flows from riparian habitats and wetlands; and*
 - 17. dechlorinated swimming pool discharges.*

Discharges or flows from fire fighting activities are excluded from the effective prohibition against non-storm water and need only be addressed where they are identified as significant sources of pollutants to waters of the U.S.”

The Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination MCM is an implementation program in which Placer County targets the following activities:

- Identify and eliminate illicit discharges of non-stormwater flows and pollutants
- Provide methods for members of the public to report suspected illicit discharges
- Train Placer County personnel to identify, investigate, report, and correct illicit discharges
- Require identified illicit discharges to be discontinued

3-1 Implement and Maintain Storm Drain Outfall Mapping

Current Practices

Placer County has started a program of mapping storm drain outfalls, watersheds and receiving waters in the area of the West County and Tahoe Basin. The data is being incorporated into a GIS database. This information is also being collected from the Truckee Basin area.

Proposed Activities

The County will gather outfall information and incorporate into a GIS database to address Section D.2.c.2 of the permit. Once the information is completed these maps will be updated as new facilities are constructed. Newly constructed outfalls and their receiving waters will be reported in the annual report.

Measurable goals

The County will develop base maps, and prepare a database of County outfalls for each sub-watershed by program year two. After year two, the maps will be updated annually, with newly constructed or modified outfalls and their receiving waters will be reported in the annual report.

3-2 Prohibit Non-stormwater Discharges and Implement Enforcement Procedures and Actions

Current Practices

Placer County has prohibited, through ordinance, non stormwater discharges, and has appropriate enforcement procedures and actions in place, as per Permit Section D.2.c.3. The Stormwater Quality Ordinance (Appendix C) includes all of the requirements of the State General Phase II Permit, including but not limited to: prohibition of non-stormwater discharges, control of non-sediment construction site wastes, prohibition of non-stormwater (sediment) discharges from construction sites, tiered enforcement authority requirements that construction sites apply and maintain

appropriate BMPs requirements that post-construction BMPs be designed, installed, and maintained for new and redevelopment projects. The County enforces this ordinance through a dedicated stormwater quality inspector. Additionally, County personnel such as the road maintenance crews, environmental health inspectors, building inspectors, and the general public assist with enforcement by notifying the stormwater quality office either by phone, e-mail or stormwater quality web page. Additionally, the County has developed a database of commercial and industrial sites being reviewed for stormwater quality and illicit discharges.

Proposed Activity

Illicit discharge inspections will be tracked and reported in the annual report. Inspections that identify threatened or actual illicit discharges will be written up in report form and forwarded to the stormwater coordinator in Public Works for action according to the enforcement procedures in the stormwater ordinance. Reports of illicit discharges are investigated under the direction of the Public Works stormwater coordinator, with the assistance of the personnel initially identifying the discharge, and dealt with accordingly.

The County's Stormwater Ordinance functions with the existing Grading Ordinance (Appendix E) to provide the necessary controls over construction site discharges. Any new commercial, multi-family residential, or industrial activity is processed through the County's project review and permitting system, which includes review of both construction and post-construction water quality elements. The County will continue to enforce these standards to meet the Truckee NPDES permit requirements and will review conditions periodically to ensure they continue to meet permit requirements.

Additionally, the County will develop information focused on recreation activities along the Truckee River and other popular sites. Recreational activities can also be the source of illicit discharges, such as trash or other wastes left behind and not disposed of properly. The County will ensure signs are posted in areas of recreation to remind users of their responsibilities to keep the creeks clean and minimize runoff.

Measurable goals

The measurable goal is to track and report the number of illicit discharge inspections and the number of actions taken. Additionally, the County will respond to 100 percent of reports of possible violations according to established procedures.

3-3 Perform Illicit Discharge Field Review and Site Inspections

Current Practices

Placer County currently prohibits non-stormwater discharges through ordinance (Permit Sections D.2.c.1, D.2.c.4, and D.2.c.6) which includes but is not limited to:

- Prohibition of non-stormwater discharges
- Control of non-sediment construction site wastes
- Prohibition of non-stormwater (sediment) discharges from construction sites
- Tiered enforcement authority
- Requirements that construction sites apply and maintain appropriate BMPs
- Requirements that post-construction BMPs be designed, installed and maintained for new and redevelopment projects

Additionally, County Road maintenance crews are trained to identify and report illegal spills, dry weather flows and dumping; these crews also perform clean up actions for materials spilled or dumped within the County right-of-way. Additionally, the County has been training personnel in departments such as Facility Services, Environmental Health, Air Pollution Control, and various other departments' field personnel in stormwater quality practices so they supplement stormwater quality staff efforts. The training provided includes identification of active or threatened non-stormwater discharges and illicit connections, construction site issues and post-construction BMP maintenance needs. Follow up inspections are conducted in compliance with the requirements of the County Stormwater Quality Ordinance. Enforcement is carried out as described in Chapter 4 of this SWMP.

Reports of suspected illicit discharges are received from any of a number of sources, including public reports, agency reports, public hotline, stormwater section personnel, electronic reports and from County field personnel. The public hotline is advertised through County brochures and on the County Website, but most frequently, reports are received through normal daily business activity.

Proposed Activity

The County will continue to expand the illicit discharge detection and elimination program through promotion of citizen reporting opportunities, inquiries from the website, site inspections, written complaints, and direct telephone inquiries to Public Works staff. The County will continue to implement and enforce existing ordinances, standards and policies that relate to stormwater quality and illicit discharges. Staffing and other resource needs will be evaluated on a regular basis, such as required training of staff or additional outreach efforts, to maintain effectiveness of the program and enforcement efforts.

Placer County will begin a program to actively seek and eliminate suspected illicit discharges once the outfall database is completed. This database will assist with tracking areas with continual or intermittent discharges. Field personnel will be trained in identification and reporting of suspected illicit discharges. Where appropriate, field personnel will be empowered to rectify any adverse situations or other Placer County personnel will be responsible for investigation and follow up per defined procedures.

The County will establish appropriate criteria to identify portions of the system where such investigations are required. The final outfall mapping will be instrumental in

preparing a program by being able to identify the source and the pollutant from specific areas. Once these are noted they will be targeted for correction action such as educational material distributed to the identified area and other enforcement actions if the source can be identified to a particular property owner or activity. Illicit discharge and detection activities will not be performed for sources identified in Chapter 3, Exclusions, of this SWMP. Enforcement will be carried out as described in Chapter 4 of this SWMP. Additionally, once the water quality monitoring program is established, data collected from this effort will assist the County in developing target facilities and activities within specific sub-watersheds to address specific discharges, such as sediment, oils, etc.

Measurable goals

The measurable goal is to address all identified problems and take appropriate actions. Will respond to 100 percent of reports and observations of possible ordinance violations according to established procedures. Will report number of illicit discharge inspections and reports of discharges and dumping in annual report.

3-4 Track Hazardous Materials Response

Current Practices

A County-wide spill response and clean-up program is administered by the Office of Emergency Services (OES), Environmental Health, Public Works, and various fire departments. Under current processes, when a spill occurs the Office of Emergency Services coordinates response and cleanup efforts by Sheriff, Fire Departments/Protection Districts, Environmental Health, and Public Works road crews to make certain that they are handled and removed a safe manner in accordance with State and local laws. The Stormwater Quality Office reviews the number of incidences handled by the OES and includes the information in the annual report.

Environmental Health manages the State's Hazardous Materials Business Plan program that requires reporting of the proper storage of reportable quantities of hazardous materials. Additionally, Environmental Health inspectors assist thorough review of sites for stormwater compliance in the course of inspections for restaurants, water well drilling, septic systems, and hazardous materials business plans. If inspections identify cross connections or an actual/threatened illicit discharge, the information is responded to according to urgency.

Proposed Activity

The stormwater quality program will continue to monitor the existing hazardous materials response program, as noted above, to assure that response and cleanup activities meet the requirements of the State general permit, and that this information is included in the annual report.

Measurable goals

The measurable goal is for the County to respond to 100% of hazardous materials response events, incorporating appropriate stormwater quality practices. The County will report the number, location, frequency, and type of events in an annual report.

3-5 Maintain Hotline for Public Inquiries and Reports

Current Practices

The Placer County Sheriff's Department administers an after-hours citizen hotline for reporting non-emergency events. There is also a stormwater reporting line within the Department of Public Works as well as a dedicated e-mail which is advertised through the County stormwater quality web pages and through stormwater quality brochures. Citizens may use any of these reporting options to report suspected illicit connections and discharges to stormwater, including those resulting from construction activities, and to relay citizen inquiries about stormwater issues to the stormwater coordinator, who assures that each report is handled according to procedure.

Proposed Activity

The current reporting systems will be maintained and reviewed regularly for improvement opportunities. Additional public reporting opportunities will be sought, implemented, and promoted as appropriate. Illicit discharge reports, inspections, and actions will be tracked and reported in the annual report.

Measurable goals

The measurable goal is to keep the hotline maintained, implement new/expanded reporting opportunities, and to respond to 100% of inquiries with appropriate follow up actions.

3-6 Support Household Hazardous Materials Collection

Current Practices

The County provides convenient no-cost collection of household hazardous waste to residents, and low-cost small quantity generator collection of household hazardous waste to small businesses, by operating and maintaining household hazardous waste collection facilities at the Eastern Regional Material Recovery Facilities (Appendix K). Each year, Placer County residents residing in the Tahoe area are provided a voucher for free disposal of up to two yards of mixed solid waste.

The County offers ten Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) event collection days each year for Tahoe area residents and commercial customers. These events accept HHWs such as paint, paint products, household batteries, car batteries and fluids, pesticides,

household cleaners and used oil and filters. Additionally universal wastes may be brought to the Eastern Regional MRF **any day** of the week FREE of charge from households in the Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal Service area only. Universal Wastes includes Electronic Waste (televisions, monitors, telephones, cell phones, computers and computer peripherals, calculators, radios, etc), fluorescent lamps and tubes, household batteries, and mercury containing devices, such as thermostats and thermometers.

The County assists with the promotion of the waste facilities and collection sites and special events through availability of brochures on proper waste management for industrial, commercial, and residential audiences at County public-access counters through a quick link on the stormwater quality web pages, in the newspaper and through other media sources (Permit Section D.2.c.5).

Proposed Activity

The County will continue to support and advertise hazardous waste disposal practices, events and locations. It will continue to develop and distribute materials and include information in training operations, as noted above.

Measurable goals

Continue to hold ten collection events annually.

Table 5-3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Minimum Control Measure and Performance Standards	Type of Standard ¹	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE ²																Responsibility ^{3,4}									Measurable Goals					
		2007/2008				2008/2009				2009/2010				2010/2011				2011/2012				Facility Services	Public Works	Environmental Health	Building	Planning		County Counsel	County Executive	Emergency Services	Sheriff	Flood Control
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4											
MCM 3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination																																
3-1 Implement and Maintain Storm Drain Outfall Mapping	N									X				X				X					A	R								Develop base maps and prepare database of existing stormdrain outfall information. Update maps annually. Report newly constructed outfalls in annual report.
3-2 Prohibit Non-stormwater Discharges and Implement Enforcement Procedures and Actions	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		R	A	A	A	A	A				Implement enforcement procedures and actions. Track and report number of illicit discharges identified, action taken, and resolution. Respond to 100% of reports per established procedures.
3-3 Perform Illicit Discharge field review and site Inspections	C/E	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	R	A	A	A						Create a list of the top 5 illicit discharge priorities and report in annual report. Respond to 100% of reports of possible ordinance violations according to established procedures. Report number of illicit discharge inspections, and reports of possible discharges and dumping in annual report.
3-4 Track Hazardous Materials Response	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		A	A					R			Respond to 100% of hazardous materials response events in accordance with stormwater quality practices. Monitor number, location, frequency, and type of events, and report with annual report.
3-5 Maintain Hotline for Public Inquiries and Reports	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		R					A		A		The measurable goal is to respond to 100% of inquiries and reports of potential violations per procedures. Follow up with appropriate actions.
3-6 Support Household Hazardous Materials Collection	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	R	A									Hold ten HHW collection events annually.

1. C - Continue; E - Enhance; N - New

2. Q1 - Jan-March; Q2 - April-June; Q3 - July-Sept; Q4 - Oct-Dec

3. R - Responsible; A - Assisting

4. The Placer County NPDES Coordinator has primary responsibility for coordinating the implementation of performance standards and will provide overall support and coordination for the County Departments and Divisions who are responsible and assisting.

MCM 4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Overview

The Phase II Permit, Section D.2.d, requires that:

“The Permittee must develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any storm water runoff to the Small MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Reduction of storm water discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in your program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more. The program must include the development and implementation of, at a minimum:

- 1) An ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require erosion and sediment controls, as well as sanctions, or other effective mechanisms, to ensure compliance, to the extent allowable under State, or local law;*
- 2) Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs;*
- 3) Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;*
- 4) Procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts;*
- 5) Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public; and*
- 6) Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures.”*

The Construction Site MCM is the program implemented by the County to educate, monitor, and enforce a stormwater quality program at every construction site. Placer County currently has established procedures for applying and enforcing construction site pollution control measures, including construction plan reviews, requiring erosion and sediment control BMPs, inspections, and enforcement of violations. These occur per the County's Grading and Erosion Prevention Ordinance (Appendix E), the County Land Development Manual, the Stormwater Quality Ordinance and the environmental review (CEQA compliance) processes.

The County's Grading and Erosion Prevention Ordinance (Permit Section D.2.d.1) states:

- The purpose of the ordinance (Section 29.110) is “This ordinance is enacted for the purpose of regulating grading...to avoid pollution of watercourses...”
- The ordinance states “Grading plans shall be designed with long-term erosion and sediment control as a primary consideration” (Section 29.670)

- A detailed erosion and sediment control plan for both temporary (construction) and permanent (post-construction) BMPs is required (Section 29.420 (a)(16))
- A revegetation plan is required (Section 29.420 (a)(17))
- The ordinance requires control of discharge of sediment and hazardous material from the site (Section 29.595 (d) and (e))
- The ordinance provides for multiple specific controls upon the timing and methods of grading via the erosion and sediment control plan (Sections 29.670 and 29.680)
- The ordinance provides for inspection of grading (Section 29.590 (c)), for requiring security (Section 29.700), and for enforcement of violations (Section 29.800 et al.)

4-1 Provide Construction Training

Current Practices

The County currently holds three to five construction site water quality management training workshops each year at various locations, one of which is held in the Truckee area. These include training for staff, project applicants, contractors, developers, property owners and other responsible parties. The training includes classroom instruction and site visits for hands-on instruction. In addition, the County has informational materials about water quality protection requirements that are provided to all permit applicants as well as information available on the County Stormwater Quality Web site at <http://www.placer.ca.gov/Works/StrmWtr.aspx>. Target groups such as contractors and construction-related business owners have been sent direct mailings for stormwater quality education.

Proposed Activity

The County will continue to hold annual training for County staff and an annual training for non- county entities. Training will be held, at minimum, once a year for each group. In addition, the County will continue to provide educational materials with each permit application and will maintain the stormwater quality web site.

Measurable goals

The measurable goal is to provide one training event in the Truckee area for contractors, designers, and homeowners regarding stormwater quality practices during construction activities as well as one annual training event for County staff.

4-2 Review and Revise Construction Processes as Required

Current Practices

The County has previously reviewed construction processes and the Grading Ordinance. This resulted in changes of the Grading Ordinance in order to comply with

the Permit requirements. The Grading Ordinance revisions were approved by the Placer County Board of Supervisors on April 3, 2006.

A number of revisions were implemented to enhance water quality protection and to bring consistency with existing Phase I and Phase II permit requirements.

In addition, the grading ordinance requires the following BMPs or equivalent:

- A. Erosion prevention
- B. Slope stabilization
- C. Phased grading and realistic scheduling to ensure projects are complete or winterized by October 15 of each year
- D. Revegetation/soil stabilization as early as feasible
- E. Native/existing vegetation preservation
- F. Stream Environment Zone protection
- G. Source control and temporary construction BMP maintenance
- H. Retention and proper management of sediment and other construction pollutants on site

Stormwater inspectors are assigned to various types of construction projects that disturb one acre or more:

- CDRA construction inspectors inspect privately funded development and County public works infrastructure projects
- Building inspectors inspect all sites subject to building permits
- Facility Services department inspectors inspect County building and recreational infrastructure projects
- Where contract inspectors are used for County projects, the implementing department is responsible for including stormwater inspection requirements in the contract documents

Private project development applicants are required to provide a copy of the SWPPP and WDID number prior to issuance of a grading permit, approval of improvement plans or building permit and where one acre or more of area will be disturbed.

The County currently performs site plan reviews to apply erosion and sediment control and BMP requirements. Training sessions for County staff are used to keep staff up to date, inform them of any changes in processes and requirements, and to teach about suitable BMP applications and effectiveness evaluations (Permit Section D.2.d.5).

The Department of Public Works has created an information sheet to describe these processes, currently being distributed at public counters and at developer and County employee training sessions. Additionally, CRDA applies development project conditions of approval and has a detailed process for development review as summarized in Section 4.3. Conditions are typically customized for each project to insure that

environmental mitigations are properly implemented, and that construction activities are properly controlled to prevent or minimize pollution potential.

Proposed Activity

The grading ordinance was recently reviewed and updated to ensure compliance with the NPDES Permits. The County will periodically review and update this ordinance to ensure it remains in compliance with the permit requirements. Compliance inspections for grading permits are currently completed on a complaint driven basis. Improvement projects are inspected on a regular basis and building sites are inspected when the building inspectors are at the job site CDRA recently hired a new employee to assist in the processing and inspection for grading permits for the Tahoe and Truckee areas. Additionally, since the County inspection staff has been trained and is implementing water quality inspection protocols, this data will be tracked and reported in the annual report. Annual reviews will be made on the success of the inspections with modifications made as necessary. County staff will continue to be trained annually.

Measurable goals

The measurable goal is to review the inspection processes annually for construction, building, and grading processes with updates as necessary. Report construction and building site violations. Track and report the number of inspections completed per year.

4-3 Enforce Construction Site BMPs

Current Practices

The County has different inspection protocols for different permit types (Permit Sections D.2.d.2 and D.2.d.3). Generally, there are three categories:

- Improvement projects (which includes County initiated public works projects, and private industrial, commercial and multi-family projects)
- Single family residential projects
- Grading projects

Improvement projects, because of their typically larger size and scope, generally have the greatest potential for erosion and pollutant discharge. These projects are usually subjected to an extensive environmental review process and are permitted subject to numerous conditions of approval including water quality BMPs (Permit Section D.2.d.4). County inspections are continuous throughout the active construction period and are performed by County staff and/or professional consultants, who are on-site daily in most cases. Written inspection reports are prepared and maintained in the project files. These inspection reports note any problems, issues, and actions taken to correct such matters. The inspection reports also indicate the inspector's name, date, weather and project identification.

Single family residential construction and remodel work is permitted and inspected by the County's Building Department. Inspection records for these construction projects include the number of inspections, BMP discrepancies and BMP compliance actions.

Grading permits (250 cubic yards or more ground disturbance) are generally associated with either residential construction or improvement projects. Grading-only projects are typically inspected based on public complaints or reported observations by various County staff (usually road maintenance personnel) as they perform their usual duties. The County's Building Department inspects residential grading permits on their numerous site visits and note any comments or corrective measures on the inspection cards.

For compliance enforcement, all construction sites with stormwater quality issues are noted on the inspection documentation and the project proponent, agent, or contractor is notified, given a deadline for required corrections, and scheduled for a re-inspection as appropriate. Enforcement mechanisms are included within the current County permits and codes. Placer County's Stormwater Ordinance (Appendix C) was enacted on October 22, 2006 and is the primary reference for enforcement. Construction site compliance is administered by the site inspector according to the process described in Chapter 4 of this SWMP. Inspectors currently keep records on site inspections and give notice to violators with a check list form (Appendix L). Notes are made as to necessary follow up actions. The Stormwater Quality Office is then informed of issues and follow-up actions. This information is kept in a stormwater permit management database, maintained by Public Works.

Placer County has established procedures for applying and enforcing construction site stormwater pollution control measures, including construction plan reviews to ensure proper erosion and sediment controls, and BMP implementation. Building permits (individual sites), encroachment permits, and some non-residential grading permits are issued at the Placer County office in Tahoe City. The approval process for environmental reviews, project conditionings, and improvement plans (more than one building or one lot improvements, commercial and industrial sites) occurs at the Placer County offices in Auburn. Frequently applied standard conditions for water quality control for development project approvals are listed in Appendix I.

The County requires that each proposed construction or grading project involving more than 250 cubic yards of soil disturbance or 10,000 square feet of vegetation removal apply for a permit and implement measures to eliminate pollutant discharges from the construction site. For the Truckee and Tahoe areas, these permits are managed through the CDRA office in Tahoe City; a sample grading application form is included in Appendix M. Permits and other project information are stored in the County's Tahoe City office. The County uses an automated permit tracking program called PLUS to track project processing and approval information, including information concerning all construction and grading permits.

The following requirements are part of the County's current grading and construction permits:

- A. Require project proponent to develop and implement a plan to manage storm water and non-storm water discharges from the site at all times, and to emphasize erosion prevention as the most important measure for keeping sediment on site during construction
- B. Require project proponent to minimize cleared and graded areas; minimize exposure time of disturbed soil areas; and utilize sediment and erosion controls as a supplement to erosion prevention for keeping sediment on-site during construction, and not as the single or primary method
- C. Require project proponent to stabilize all slopes as soon as possible
- D. Require project proponent to winterize all graded areas no later than October 15 of each year
- E. Require project proponents subject to the General NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges to provide evidence of coverage, or application for coverage, under the General State Construction Permit

Proposed Activity

Although the County has an active construction approval process, which meets the requirements of the Phase II Permit (Section D.2.d.6) the County will continue to review and revise its processes, as appropriate, to improve implementation of the program. The County will also update the PLUS database to better track grading and construction site inspections.

The County has incorporated a stormwater BMP checklist (Appendix L) into the building inspectors' process to better track BMP issues and follow up actions. This data will be entered into a spreadsheet for tracking purposes. In addition, the County has hired a new employee in the Tahoe City Office to assist with processing, inspection and enforcement of grading permit activities.

Measurable Goal

Require SWPPP and Construction Permit WDID of all projects disturbing one acre or more be available on site. The County will review all construction sites to ensure BMPs have been implemented.

Table 5-4: Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Minimum Control Measure and Performance Standards	Type of Standard ¹	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE ²																				Responsibility ^{3,4}								Measurable Goals		
		2007/2008				2008/2009				2009/2010				2010/2011				2011/2012				Facility Services	Public Works	Environmental Health	Building	Planning	County Counsel	County Executive	Emergency Services		Sheriff	Flood Control
MCM 4 Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4											
4-1 Provide Construction Training	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	R	A	A	A	A					Provide annual training to contractors, designers, public and County staff. One training will be in the Truckee Area.
4-2 Review and Revise Construction Processes as Required	C	X	X	X	X																	A	R	A	A	A	A					Annually review and determine necessary changes to grading ordinance and construction standards. Update as required. Report site violations. Track and report the number of inspections completed per year.
4-3 Enforce Construction Site BMPs	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	R	A	A	A	A					Require SWPPP and construction permit WDID from all projects disturbing one acre or more, prior to County project approval. Report non-filers to the CVRWQCB. Inspect construction sites for violation with enforcement actions as appropriate.

1. C - Continue; E - Enhance; N - New

2. Q1 - Jan-March; Q2 - April-June; Q3 - July-Sept; Q4 - Oct-Dec

3. R - Responsible; A - Assisting

4. The Placer County NPDES Coordinator has primary responsibility for coordinating the implementation of performance standards and will provide overall support and coordination for the County Departments and Divisions who are responsible and assisting.

MCM 5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management

Overview

The Phase II Permit, Section D requires that:

“The Permittee must:

- 1) Develop, implement, and enforce a program to address storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, that discharge into the Small MS4 by ensuring that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts;*
- 2) Develop and implement strategies, which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural BMPs appropriate for your community;*
- 3) Use an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to the extent allowable under State or local law For those Small MS4s described in Supplemental Provision E below, the requirements must at least include the design standards contained in Attachment 4 of this General Permit or a functionally equivalent program that is acceptable to the appropriate RWQCB; and*
- 4) Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs.”*

5-1 Apply Post-Construction and Attachment 4 BMPs

Current Practices

The Lahontan designation letter of July 5th 2006 states:

“Additionally, the storm water control program developed by Placer County must comply with specific provisions described in Attachment 4 of Water Quality Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ because it is a high growth area.”

The Post Construction MCM is a tool for the County to require projects to have design standards which comply with the Phase II Permit. The County, through the land development review and approval processes, applies water quality standards and controls (Appendix I). These conditions are intended to meet the requirements of the Phase II permit (Section D.2.e.1), including compliance with Permit Attachment 4.

County General and Community Plans, which guide future development through a series of policy goals and implementation strategies, typically include numerous environmental protection and water quality preservation elements. Projects must be in compliance with these plans to be approved. These documents are updated periodically to remain current, and are available through the CDRA Planning Department. The County's Zoning Ordinance includes numerous regulations that affect the size, type, location, and configuration of new and re-development. Though the primary purpose of

these regulations is to insure organized, appropriate, consistent and compatible development patterns, many of the requirements also serve to minimize environmental impacts. Additionally, the County Design Guidelines state “Buildings should be located to take best advantage of the site’s natural topography, drainage, existing vegetation, and related natural features whenever possible and in consideration of adjoining sites needs and context.” (Permit Section D.2.e.2)

All projects are subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). County staff will review these project submittals to insure that environmental effects, including stormwater quality impacts, are properly evaluated and that appropriate and effective mitigation measures are applied. Mitigation monitoring requirements, in accordance with applicable laws, are also applied to insure proper and complete implementation of all mitigations.

Post construction features are already incorporated in the County’s development planning, review, and permitting processes. The County project review and conditioning teams, within CDRA, review and condition applications for grading permits, variances, design reviews, use permits, parcel maps and subdivisions as they relate water quality issues. These conditions will address implementation of environmental mitigation measures, use and operating restrictions, construction site controls, post-construction BMP implementation and maintenance requirements relating to water quality matters, including implementation of Attachment 4 requirements. Compliance with conditions of approval and adherence to County standards is assured through review of construction plans, project documents, such as subdivision CC&Rs, permits, construction site inspections, mitigation monitoring, and any other project-specific monitoring or reporting requirements. Additional details on the various types of projects are outlined in Section 4.3 above. As a condition of approval of a development permit, the developer is required to enter into an agreement with the County that contains provisions to maintain the BMPs, along with an irrevocable offer of easement dedication, where future County maintenance may be considered.

County project review and permitting staff are trained yearly to ensure that appropriate and effective stormwater quality protections are considered. Emphasis is always placed on pollution source control with treatment as a secondary consideration, to be used only when complete source control cannot be achieved. Water quality protection is discussed extensively in planning documents, such as the County’s General, Community and Specific Plans, Zoning Ordinance, and the Land Development Manual.

Proposed Activities

The County will continue to review development proposals and apply appropriate conditions to insure compliance with NPDES Permit requirements. The development review and approval documents and processes will be reviewed and updated periodically to insure they reflect an effective approach to stormwater quality protection and management.

Measurable goals

Since the County has ordinances and programs in place, this measurable goal is to continue to apply the development review and conditioning processes including requiring projects to meet the Attachment 4 requirements and to review annually for necessary changes.

5-2 Track Long-term Operation and Maintenance of BMPs

Current Practice

The County utilizes the following mechanisms to ensure long term operation and maintenance of post-construction BMPs (Permit Section D.2.e.4). The stormwater ordinance contains a requirement to provide ongoing, effective, maintenance of BMPs. Under the stormwater ordinance, failure to maintain a BMP may constitute a nuisance situation which may be abated according to processes to be defined in the ordinance. Land Use Permits for discretionary development applications where ongoing conditions of approval may be imposed, a condition will be added which requires the landowner or facility operator to maintain BMPs. Failure to provide maintenance would then be addressed as a violation of the County's permit approval. Subdivisions are conditioned to require notification of the BMP maintenance obligations, or establishment of a maintenance mechanism, in the Conditions, Covenants, and Restrictions for the project. (Permit Section D.2.e.3)

Proposed Activities

The County has established many mechanisms to ensure post-construction BMP's are implemented but it has not yet established an effective monitoring plan for ensuring BMP's are effectively operated and maintained for the long-term. The County will establish a database system to ensure new post-construction BMPs are identified by location and type. This will help facilitate the future development of a monitoring program that may include County inspections or a self-reporting system for landowners.

Measurable Goal

The measurable goal is to continue to apply long term operation and maintenance requirements to all new projects. Track operation and maintenance numbers and report in annual report. Perform random inspections on 10 projects yearly, if available, to evaluate effectiveness of BMPs and address any observed maintenance problems.

Table 5-5: Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

Minimum Control Measure and Performance Standards	Type of Standard ¹	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE ²																				Responsibility ^{3,4}										Measurable Goals
		2007/2008				2008/2009				2009/2010				2010/2011				2011/2012				Facility Services	Public Works	Environmental Health	Building	Planning	County Counsel	County Executive	Emergency Services	Sheriff	Flood Control	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4											
MCM 5 Post-Construction Stormwater Management																																
5-1 Apply Post-Construction and Attachment 4 BMPs	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	R	A	A	R	A					Continue to apply attachment 4 BMPs to project conditions. Evaluate guidelines for any necessary changes, annually.
5-2 Track Long-term Operation and Maintenance of BMPs.	E						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	R	A		A					Apply long term operation and maintenance requirements to all new projects. Track operation and maintenance numbers and report in annual report. Perform random inspections on 10 post-construction projects yearly if available.	

1. C - Continue; E - Enhance; N - New

2. Q1 – Jan-March; Q2 - April-June; Q3 - July-Sept; Q4 - Oct-Dec

3. R - Responsible; A - Assisting

4. The Placer County NPDES Coordinator has primary responsibility for coordinating the implementation of performance standards and will provide overall support and coordination for the County Departments and Divisions who are responsible and assisting.

MCM 6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Overview

The Phase II Permit, Section D requires that:

“The Permittee must:

- 1) Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes a training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations; and*
- 2) Using training materials that are available from U.S. EPA, the State, or other organizations, the program must include employee training to prevent and reduce storm water pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance.”*

The Pollution Prevention/Good housekeeping MCM is the program the County uses to train municipal staff and implement the SWMP within the County workforce and facilities.

6-1 Provide Public Facilities Cleaning and Maintenance

Current Practices

The County has three facilities in the Truckee River Basin (Permit Section D.2.f.1). They are the Transit and Road maintenance facilities located on Cabin Creek Road, the Eastern Regional Material Recovery Facility, and a public park at the entrance to Squaw Valley. County personnel are trained annually in appropriate facility maintenance practices. Inspections are completed at these facilities by County staff to ensure BMPs are maintained. A checklist (Appendix L) includes inspections of vehicle operations such as washing or any other possible discharges, review for leaking trash dumpsters, proper material storage, as well as other possible illicit discharge potentials.

Road maintenance personnel are responsible for the maintenance and safety of all County maintained public roads in the Truckee River Basin. As such, these personnel are constantly on the roadways evaluating road condition, drainage facilities, signage, potential hazards, adjacent construction activity, roadway shoulders, cut/fill slopes, etc. Road maintenance staff is trained annually on stormwater quality practices. They are a valuable resource in the field to identify any stormwater non-compliance issues and report findings to the Stormwater Quality Division. If it is an urgent issue, they will act promptly in the field.

County maintenance and inspection staff and engineering staff in the Tahoe and Truckee offices have all received water quality training and are excellent local resources for identifying potential sources of pollution from private sources, and appropriately refer identified needs to County staff, such as the Stormwater Quality Division or other

agency, for action, correction or enforcement. Another effective means of receiving information is through citizen reports regarding non-compliance issues which are received through the various reporting mechanisms described in this document.

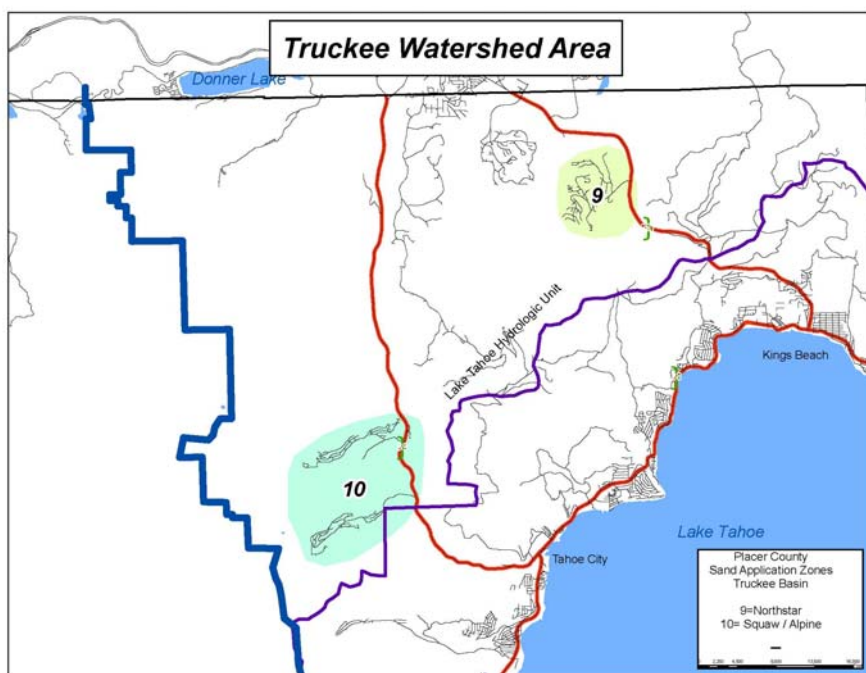
Traction abrasive is applied on the County maintained roadways and is tracked by zones, as shown in Figure 6-1. Factors that may affect application rates include storm intensity and duration, ambient temperatures during and after storm, areas near highly traveled public access such as schools and ski areas, and snow depth. County road maintenance personnel modify application rates and locations based on the above factors. For example, during less intense storms, sand is only applied to steeper sections of County roads (i.e., greater than 10 percent slope).

The sand utilized by Placer County is intended to meet Nevada Department of Transportation Specification 3 for Ice Control Sand and other specifications from AASHTO and Caltrans. These require the following:

- Durability index or hardness greater than 75
- Loss by abrasion not less than 33 percent by weight
- Content of material smaller than 100 U.S. mesh sieve (149 microns) must not exceed 4.0 percent by weight
- Content of material smaller than 200 U.S. mesh sieve (74 microns) must not exceed 2.5 percent by weight
- Maximum phosphorous content shall be 10 parts per million (ppm)

Application of these specifications is intended to reduce stormwater quality impacts.

Figure 6-1 – Sand Application Areas



Traction sand recovery is primarily accomplished through street sweeping operations, though additional material is also recovered through vactoring, as discussed below:

- The County owns and operates two street sweepers, a Johnston 4000 and a Tennant Centurion.
- Both sand application zones are swept at least twice between April and October each year. During the Winter months, if conditions allow, supplemental sweeping is performed as soon as possible after sanding occurs.
- The streets where sand is applied are documented at the end of each application day with respect to the amount and location of material placed. This documentation helps to target areas for priority sweeping.
- Swept areas are tracked and reported by sand application zone (Appendix N)
- Swept material is deposited at the Eastern Regional landfill which is located on Cabin Creek Road near the County Transit Facilities.
- The County contracts with the Town of Truckee to sweep the County roads south of Donner Lake as well as the Ponderosa Palisades residential area south of Truckee. Road maintenance is still a responsibility of the County.

Currently, sand application is documented through visual estimation of sand quantities used daily. Material collected by sweeping operations includes additional materials which have accumulated on the road surface. Precise measurement of traction sand as a percentage of material reclaimed has not been established, despite attempts to evaluate sample materials through gradation testing and content characterization. However, volumetric estimates are made and recorded by the staff. Sediment collection is completed through vactoring operations. These operations also contribute to the recovery of traction sand not accessible through street sweeping operations.

Both street sweeping and sediment collection operations are reviewed regularly for potential changes to improve efficiencies and for the purposes of sand application and sand/sediment recovery reporting accuracy.

County maintenance crews are trained annually in appropriate water quality best management practice and implement these BMPs for maintenance yard operations and during road or construction work. Storage, handling and disposal of maintenance materials to protect water quality are evaluated during annual facility inspections and are included as elements of the County's staff training. Procedures are developed and documented within each operations division or department; these are reviewed and revised periodically in response to issues or to address evolving program needs.

In addition to the maintenance operations, the County has taken a proactive approach to reducing traffic related impacts in the watershed. In December 2007, Tahoe Area Regional Transit (TART) will implement service on the Highway 267 Corridor between Truckee, Northstar and Kings Beach. This service will be combined with TART's existing service on the Highway 89 corridor, and will make timed transfers with the TART "mainline" route between Incline Village and Tahoma. This service will continue on a year-round schedule and is the first time that transit service has been provided in the entire resort triangle outside of the winter season. The new route service is designed to better support public needs between Lake Tahoe and the resort activities and to reduce the traffic in the Tahoe and Truckee Basins.

Proposed Activity

County staff will continue to utilize appropriate BMPs for all County maintenance activities and construction. The County will continue with its maintenance practices for sweeping and sediment collection. Refinements will be made, as appropriate, to improve efficiencies and effectiveness.

Measurable Goals

The measurable goals are:

- To sweep all county maintained roads in the Truckee River Basin annually
- Note any dry weather flows, report and take appropriate action.
- To inspect and evaluate all Truckee River Basin County Facilities (Table 3-1) for potential water quality issues and ensure corrective actions if issues are noted

6-2 Train Municipal Staff

Current Practices

Municipal training (Permit Section D.2.f.2) is currently provided twice annually for building inspectors, CDRA construction and grading inspectors, stormwater section personnel, facilities personnel (includes capital projects, building/grounds maintenance, and parks personnel), project reviewers, fleet, and road maintenance personnel. Appendix O has a sample training presentation. The training sessions cover the following, at a minimum:

- Stormwater program basics such as local water quality laws and regulations applicable to construction and grading activities
- Erosion and sediment control practices/BMPs including how erosion can be prevented
- Stormwater quality protection techniques, inspection practices, identification and reporting of illicit discharges

- Connection between construction activities and water quality impacts such as impacts from sediment discharges to surface water, and how to minimize impacts
- Importance of using good housekeeping practices for County facilities
- Operations enforcement processes and roles/responsibilities

Annual road maintenance staff training is provided for traction abrasive application and recovery techniques. Training topics include:

- Information on how abrasives impact water quality
- Importance of timely material recovery
- Importance of avoiding soil disturbance when snow plowing and blowing
- Tracking sand application and recovery practices
- Reporting of stormwater quality non-compliance issues noted in the field

Proposed Activity

The County will continue to provide annual staff training in the above topics, water quality BMPs and in stormwater quality management practices for general and work specific activities.

Measurable Goals

The measurable goal is to provide training annually to County employees regarding SWMP implementation.

Table 5-6: Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Minimum Control Measure and Performance Standards	Type of Standard ¹	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE ²																Responsibility ^{3,4}										Measurable Goals			
		2007/2008				2008/2009				2009/2010				2010/2011				2011/2012				Facility Services	Public Works	Environmental Health	Building	Planning	County Counsel		County Executive	Emergency Services	Sheriff
MCM 6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										
6-1 Provide Public Facilities Cleaning and Maintenance	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	R	R								Sweep roads annually and note any dry weather flows .
	C	X				X				X				X				X				R	R							Inspect Placer County Facilities in the Truckee River Watershed twice annually to identify and correct any polluting circumstances and evaluate the need for further improvements. Report findings in annual report.	
6-2 Train Municipal Staff	C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	R	R		A	A					Provide annual training to County employees.

1. C - Continue; E – Enhance; N – New

2. Q1 - Jan-March; Q2 - April-June; Q3 - July-Sept; Q4 - Oct-Dec

3. R - Responsible; A – Assisting

4. The Placer County NPDES Coordinator has primary responsibility for coordinating the implementation of performance standards and will provide overall support and coordination for the County Departments and Divisions who are responsible and assisting.

CHAPTER 6 SWMP MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM/ANNUAL REPORT

Overview

Section D of the Phase II Permit, requires that:

“The Permittee must submit annual reports to the appropriate RWQCB by September 15th of each year or as otherwise required by the RWQCB Executive Officer, unless exempted under Provision D.6. The report shall summarize the activities performed throughout the reporting period (July 1 through June 30) and must include:

- a. The status of compliance with permit conditions;*
- b. An assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the identified BMPs;*
- c. Status of the identified measurable goals;*
- d. Results of information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any, during the reporting period;*
- e. A summary of the storm water activities the Permittee plans to undertake during the next reporting cycle;*
- f. Any proposed change(s) to SWMP along with a justification of why the change(s) are necessary; and*
- g. A change in the person or persons implementing and coordinating SWMP.”*

These reports must be certified by the governing body or an official designated by the governing board.

Current Practices

The County currently assesses its BMPs, as identified in Chapter 5, in order to assure program implementation. Since the Truckee is a new program, no current annual reports have been completed for the SWMP. But the County currently completes annual reports for the West Slope and the Tahoe permits. These address each minimum control measure (MCM) as to what was completed or not completed, any changes necessary to the program, and future program activities. Additionally, the County periodically reviews each MCM and assesses whether it meets the intent of the program, or whether improvements are needed.

Proposed Activity

Placer County proposes to regularly review and evaluate each Truckee program activity at least annually in order to be able to modify the program if required. Evaluations will be performed prior to producing each annual report. BMPs that are determined to be ineffective or that need improvement will be discussed in the annual report, with appropriate changes proposed. The Annual report will include discussions of each MCM and will be submitted to the Lahontan Regional Board by Sept 15 of each program year.

CHAPTER 7. WATER QUALITY MONITORING PLAN

Overview

The Regional Water Board is requiring the County to develop a comprehensive water quality monitoring program in conjunction with this SWMP, as noted in the March 9, 2007 letter (Appendix P). As the Truckee River watershed is much larger than just the Placer County area, this is anticipated to be a cooperative effort between other involved agencies, such as Town of Truckee, USFS, USGS, TRWC, and perhaps other entities. Previous and current water quality monitoring efforts were, and are being, performed by various individuals, researchers, project permittees and agencies, for a variety of purposes in the region. In addition to the basic requirement to apply monitoring to evaluation of the SWMP effectiveness, the Regional Water Board has requested additional considerations including:

- A Martis Creek cumulative water quality monitoring component as envisioned by the County's 2003 *Martis Valley Community Plan*, intended to evaluate the long-term cumulative effects of development on Martis Creek and its tributaries. The Regional Board is also seeking to resolve piece-meal project water quality monitoring concerns resulting from individual project permitting in the absence of a comprehensive monitoring program.
- Implementation of monitoring requirements associated with the Regional Board's recent adoption of a sediment TMDL for Squaw Creek. Placer County, the Resort at Squaw Creek, Squaw Valley Ski Corporation, and Village at Squaw Creek have been designated responsibility for compliance with the TMDL requirement and for implementing compliance monitoring.
- A desire to coordinate with others "to develop integrated monitoring plans that avoid duplication."

Various methods of water quality monitoring to be considered involve the following:

- Visual Monitoring - May be in the form of construction inspections, dry weather inspections of storm drains, outfall mapping, and service calls
- Photo Monitoring – Use of pictures to compare and assess if there are any changes in an area.
- Bio Assessment - Measure the presence, condition, numbers, and types of fish, insects, algae, plants, and other organisms, which data can be evaluated to provide direct, accurate information about the ecological health of water body.
- Chemical Monitoring - Collecting water samples by continuous monitoring (most useful) or grab samples. This method may determine many qualities of water including: turbidity, alkalinity, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, pH, nitrate, phosphorous, temperature, flow, and others depending on the information desired.

Current Practice

Placer County does not currently conduct any water quality monitoring within the Truckee River Basin that would satisfy the requirement for a comprehensive monitoring program. However, monitoring for individual development projects is often a permit requirement of the Regional Board. Such monitoring is reported directly to the Regional Board, with copies submitted to County staff to demonstrate on-going compliance with project approvals, including environmental mitigation monitoring requirements. Other monitoring efforts that are being actively conducted or which may serve to help evaluate SWMP implementation efforts include:

- The County's Building and Construction inspectors observe construction projects for correct installation and maintenance of BMPs to ensure no soil migration from the site into the streets or off the site
- TRWC holds an annual "Snap-Shot" day, where volunteers monitor river/stream conditions by photo monitoring and grab samples
- Department of Water Resources has continuous monitoring stations along the Truckee River between Tahoe City to Farad, with stations near the Town limits to the south, at TTSA, and at the Little Truckee below Stampede Reservoir.

Proposed Activity

Placer County will implement the comprehensive water quality monitoring program developed and approved pursuant to the Regional Board's March 9, 2007 letter. In addition, the County proposes to:

- Continue performing construction site inspections, including the observation of temporary BMPs during construction and permanent BMPs at the completion of construction on public, private, and commercial construction sites
- Develop the storm drain outfall map
- Perform dry weather screening of priority areas once a year
- Cooperate and participate with other entities in implementing a comprehensive monitoring plan for the Truckee River Basin
- Participate and attend meetings regarding water quality monitoring held by TRWC and other participating agencies.

Definitions and Acronyms

BMP	Best Management Practice
Board	Placer County Board of Supervisors
CAC	Citizen's Advisory Committee
CASQA	California Stormwater Quality Association
CDRA	Community Development and Resources Agency
CEO	County Executive Officer
County	County of Placer
CWA	Clean Water Act
DPW	Department of Public Works
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
General Permit	A general permit issued by the State that defines the program requirements for most jurisdictions subject to the NPDES stormwater Phase II. A jurisdiction may also choose to apply for an individual permit with the State; however this is generally recognized as being more time and effort consuming than adhering to the general permit.
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
IDDE	Illicit Discharge and Detection
LRWQCB	Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board
MCM	Minimum Control Measure
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MS4s	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OES	Placer County Office of Emergency Services
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
Outfall	Outfall is a drainage feature, such as a culvert, where water flows out of the jurisdiction into a water body – creek, river, lake, etc.
Phase II	the second phase of the municipal stormwater NPDES program
Plan	this Stormwater Management Program
Program	The NPDES Municipal Stormwater Phase II program
RCD	Resource Conservation District
Regional Board	Same as LRWQCB
Separate Implementing Entity	A term defined by the State in the general permit for one jurisdiction that assimilates responsibility for all or part of another jurisdiction's program.
SEZ	Stream Environment Zone
SWMP	Storm Water Management Plan
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TART	Tahoe Area Regional Transit
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSD	Truckee Sanitary District
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency (or EPA)
USFS	United States Forest Service
WDID	Waste Discharge Identification
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements



California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Lahontan Region



Linda S. Adams
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

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Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

DEC 13 2006

Bob Costa
Placer County Department of Public Works
11414 B Avenue
Auburn, CA 95603

EXTENSION OF SUBMITTAL DEADLINE FOR THE STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) REQUIRED UNDER BOARD ORDER NO. 2003-0005-DWQ AND NPDES GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS00004 WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4) FOR PLACER COUNTY

The Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) staff received a request on September 29, 2006, from Placer County requesting an extension of the submittal deadline for the Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) required as a part of the NPDES General Permit No. CAS000004, Waste Discharge Requirements for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (General Permit).

Considering the information in your request and constraints which make the submittal of the SWMP infeasible to submit by the original deadline of **December 31, 2006**, I hereby grant Placer County a six month extension, until **June 30, 2007**, to provide the SWMP. We encourage the County to cooperate with the Town of Truckee to develop the SWMP, and incorporate erosion control measures as recently presented by the Town to the Water Board in a document titled "Erosion Control Measures in the Town of Truckee."

If you have questions regarding this extension or other matters related to the SWMP for Placer County, please contact Dale Payne at (530) 542-5464, or Alan Miller, Chief, North Basin Regulatory Unit at (530) 542-5430.

HAROLD SINGER
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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(File Under: Placer County MS4)



California Regional Water Quality Control Board Lahontan Region



Linda S. Adams
Secretary for
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Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

JUN 22 2007

Bob Costa
Placer County Department of Public Works
3091 County Center Drive, Suite 220
Auburn, CA 95603

RESPONSE TO DUE DATE EXTENSION REQUEST FOR PLACER COUNTY, BOARD ORDER NO. 2003-0005-DWQ AND NPDES GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS00004

The Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) staff received a request on May 2, 2007, from Placer County requesting an extension of the due date for the Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) required in our letter dated July 5, 2006. The SWMP is required to comply with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit No. CAS000004, Waste Discharge Requirements for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. On June 1, 2007 the Water Board staff also received a request from Placer County to extend the due date for the comprehensive storm water discharge monitoring plan (technical report) required in our California Water Code Section 13267 Order dated March 9, 2007.

After considering the information in your request, and discussions between the Water Board and Placer County staff, I understand that certain constraints make the submittal of the SWMP and technical report infeasible by **June 30, 2007** and **July 31, 2007**, respectively. I hereby grant Placer County an extension, until **December 14, 2007**, to provide the SWMP and technical report. I am granting this extension, in part, to encourage cooperation between Placer County and the Town of Truckee to develop the SWMP, since the Town of Truckee is subject to similar requirements.

If you have questions regarding this extension or other matters related to the SWMP or technical report for Placer County, please contact Dale Payne, Environmental Scientist, at (530) 542-5464, or Alan Miller, Chief, North Basin Regulatory Unit, at (530) 542-5430.

HAROLD SINGER
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

cc: Tony Lashbrook / Town of Truckee

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[File Under: Placer County MS4]

California Environmental Protection Agency



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California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Lahontan Region



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Robert Costa
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DESIGNATION AS REGULATED SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4) - PLACER COUNTY

This letter is to notify you that the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region (Lahontan Water Board) is designating the area of Placer County located within the Truckee River watershed in the Lahontan Region as a regulated Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). This is exclusive of the portion of Placer County already permitted in the Lake Tahoe Basin. This designation requires the County to apply for coverage under a general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for storm water discharges from Small MS4s.

As a regulated Small MS4, the County will be required to develop and implement a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) and meet applicable water quality objectives through an iterative implementation approach. The Lahontan Water Board will require the County to develop and implement a comprehensive water quality monitoring program in conjunction with its SWMP. This requirement will be addressed in a separate letter.

Discussions of our authority and rationale for the designation, and the associated requirements are presented below.

Authority

In accordance with Section 13370 of the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the Lahontan Water Board are responsible for implementing regulations developed under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (also referred to as the Clean Water Act). These regulations include the requirements of the NPDES program.

In 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated regulations for permitting storm water discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) serving a population of 100,000 people or more. These regulations, known as Phase I regulations, require operators of such MS4s to obtain storm water NPDES permits. An MS4 is a conveyance or system of conveyances that are: (1) designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (2) not a combined sewer; and (3) not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works. Conveyances include roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains.

On December 8, 1999 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency promulgated Phase II regulations that require the State Water Board to issue NPDES storm water permits to operators of "regulated Small MS4s" that discharge to waters of the U.S or to another MS4 regulated by an NPDES permit. Small MS4s include those that are owned or operated by the U.S., 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 (40 CFR § 122.26(b)(16)). Regulated Small MS4s are either automatically designated because they are located within an urbanized area defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, or specifically designated by the State or Regional Water Boards in accordance with established criteria.

Designation Criteria

In accordance with Section 123.35(b) of 40 CFR, the State Water Board developed criteria by which the State and Regional Water Boards may designate regulated Small MS4s that are not automatically required to obtain coverage under the Phase II MS4 NPDES permitting requirements. The designation criteria include the following parameters that affect water quality:

- a. High population density – High population density means an area with greater than 1,000 residents per square mile. Also to be considered in this definition is a high density created by a non-residential population, such as tourists or commuters.
- b. High growth or growth potential – If an area grew by more than 25 percent from 1990 to 2000, it is a high growth area. If an area anticipates a growth rate of more than 25 percent over a 10-year period ending prior to the end of the first permit term, it has high growth potential.

- c. Significant contributor of pollutants to an interconnected permitted MS4 – A Small MS4 is interconnected with a separately permitted MS4 if storm water that has entered the Small MS4 is allowed to flow directly into a permitted MS4. In general, if the Small MS4 discharges more than 10 percent of its storm water to the permitted MS4, or its discharge makes up more than 10 percent of the other permitted MS4's total storm water volume, it is a significant contributor of pollutants to the permitted MS4. In specific cases, the MS4s involved or third parties may show that the 10 percent threshold is inappropriate for the MS4 in question.
- d. Discharge to sensitive water bodies – Sensitive water bodies are receiving waters that are a priority to protect. They include the following:
- those listed as providing or known to provide habitat for threatened or endangered species;
 - those used for recreation that are subject to beach closings or health warnings; or
 - those listed as impaired pursuant to CWA section 303(d) due to constituents of concern in urban runoff (these include biochemical oxygen demand [BOD], sediment, pathogens, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs], trash, and other constituents that are found in the MS4 discharge).

Additional criteria to qualify as a sensitive water body may exist and may be determined by the State or Regional Water Boards on a case-by-case basis.

- e. Significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the U.S. – Specific conditions presented by the MS4 may lead to significant pollutant loading to waters of the U.S. that are otherwise unregulated or inadequately regulated. An example of such a condition may be the presence of a large transportation industry.

A regulated small MS4 and the population that it serves need not meet all of the factors to be designated.

Basis for Designation

The Lahontan Water Board is designating the portion of Placer County within the Lahontan Region (excluding the Lake Tahoe Basin) as a regulated Small MS4. I have determined that the following designation factors apply to Placer County:

1. High population density – This area is subject to significant non-resident population increases and associated transportation activities due to tourism. For example, the estimated number of visitors serviced each ski season in the area is over 1.6 million, based on estimates for Squaw Valley USA, Alpine Meadows, and Northstar-at-Tahoe¹. These conditions increase traffic and the potential for storm water discharges to contain roadway-related pollutants such as sediment from road sand, oil and grease, and heavy metals.
2. High growth or growth potential – According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the growth rate from 1990 to 2000 in the Placer County portion of the Lahontan Region was over 40 percent. Significant future development pressure also exists in the Martis Valley area. According to the Martis Valley Community Plan Update Draft EIR² and analysis from the Town of Truckee Planning Commission³, over 1,000 new single-family residential units, 2,200 cluster-type residential units, and 345,000 square feet of commercial/office space is either in construction, approved, or proposed within Placer County. The current Martis Valley General Plan would allow for over 11,000 residential dwelling units and over 1.6 million square feet of commercial/office space at build-out. These conditions increase runoff and the potential for storm water discharges to contain excess sediment and other pollutants associated with development and land disturbing activities.
3. Discharge to sensitive water body – Storm water runoff from lands under Placer County's jurisdiction discharges to the Truckee River, which has historically provided important spawning habitat for Lahontan Cutthroat Trout (LCT). In 1970, the LCT was listed as a threatened species under the federal Endangered Species Act and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is working to restore LCT in Pyramid Lake and its associated spawning grounds in the Truckee River. Control of excessive sedimentation is an important component of the LCT recovery effort. Additionally, the Truckee River is on the Clean Water Act 303(d) list of impaired waters for excessive sedimentation.
4. Significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the U.S. – Placer County's jurisdiction in the Truckee River watershed includes high elevation lands that have steep slopes and erosion prone soils that are highly sensitive to land disturbance. There is significant development either existing or planned that

¹ <http://www.placer.ca.gov/business/current-edp/econ-demo-profile.htm>

² Martis Valley Community Plan Update Draft EIR, May 2002 and Martis Valley Community Plan Update Revised EIR, Section 6.0 – Project Alternatives, March 2003

³ Town of Truckee Planning Commission Staff Reports dated December 8, 2004 (Development in 2004) and December 27, 2004 (Development in Martis Valley)

is adjacent to the small creeks and the main-stem Truckee River. These developments have a high potential to discharge sediment laden storm water as well as other pollutants to the waterways. For example, municipal water treatment servicing the Reno, Nevada area has historically been forced to shut down temporarily because of high turbidity in the Truckee River downstream of Placer County and other jurisdictions. Therefore, control of storm water runoff containing sediment from existing and future development is important to protecting downstream conditions.

Application Requirements

In accordance with the State Water Board's Water Quality Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ, Placer County **must** obtain coverage under NPDES General Permit No. CAS000004, Waste Discharge Requirements for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (General Permit) by **December 31, 2006**. Detailed information on the application process and requirements of the permit may be found at the following State Water Board website: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/stormwtr/municipal.html>

To obtain coverage under the General Permit, Placer County must submit to the Lahontan Water Board by **December 31, 2006** a Notice of Intent (NOI), a complete Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) document, and an appropriate fee. The SWMP submittal must include one hard copy document and one electronic copy in Word or PDF format. Based on the 2000 U.S. Census, the annual fee is \$2,500 (population between 1,000 and 9,999).

Storm Water Management Program (SWMP)

The critical action to meet the permitting requirements is the development and implementation of an appropriate SWMP designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) and meet established water quality objectives for receiving waters. In accordance with the January 14, 2003, Ninth Circuit Court decision (*Environmental Defense Center v. EPA*), permit applicants obtain coverage under the General Permit only after the SWMP is approved by the Lahontan Water Board or its Executive Officer.

Lahontan Water Board staff will review the submitted SWMP. If Lahontan Water Board staff determine that the SWMP does not contain appropriate minimum control measures, the County will be given an opportunity to amend its plan. Once the Lahontan Water Board staff determines that the SWMP contains appropriate minimum control measures it will post the SWMP on the Lahontan Water Boards web site and will notify the public that they will have 60 days to

submit comments on the SWMP. At the end of the comment period I will either approve the SWMP because no adverse comments were received or will schedule a public hearing for the Lahontan Water Board to consider approval of the SWMP.

The SWMP must describe how pollutants in storm water will be controlled and address the following six program areas (Minimum Control Measures – see WQO No. 2003-0005-DWQ for more details regarding the minimum requirements):

1. Public Education

The Permittee must educate the public in its permitted jurisdiction about the importance of the storm water program and the public's role in the program.

2. Public Participation

The Permittee must comply with all State and local notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/participation program.

3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

The Permittee must adopt and enforce ordinances or take equivalent measures that prohibit illicit discharges. The Permittee must also implement a program to detect illicit discharges.

4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

The Permittee must develop a program to control the discharge of pollutants from construction sites greater than or equal to one acre in size within its permitted jurisdiction. The program must include inspections of construction sites and enforcement actions against violators.

5. Post Construction Storm Water Management

The Permittee must require long-term post-construction BMPs that protect water quality and control runoff flow, to be incorporated into development and significant redevelopment projects. Post-construction programs are most efficient when they stress (i) low impact design; (ii) source controls; and (iii) treatment controls. Information on this management measure may be found on the State Water Board's website at

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/stormwtr/post_construction.html and at <http://www.nrdc.org/water/pollution/storm/chap12.asp>

6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

The Permittee must examine its own activities and develop a program to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these activities. At a minimum, the program must educate staff on pollution prevention, and minimize pollutant sources.

Additionally, the storm water control program developed by Placer County must comply with specific provisions described in Attachment 4 of Water Quality Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ because it is a high growth area. Detailed information regarding provisions included in Attachment 4 may be found at the following website: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/stormwtr/docs/final_attachment4.pdf

Placer County is responsible for the adoption and enforcement of ordinances and/or policies, implementation of identified control measures/BMPs needed to prevent or reduce pollutants in storm water, and for allocation of funds for the capital, operation and maintenance, and enforcement expenditures necessary to implement and enforce such control measures/BMPs within its jurisdiction. Therefore, the SWMP must include a discussion that demonstrates with reasonable assurance how the SWMP will be appropriately implemented.

It is the intent that the SWMP submitted with the NOI contain sufficient information such that Lahontan Water Board staff and interested parties understand the control practices that will be implemented or will be developed and implemented over the course of the term of the permit. It is anticipated that the SWMP initially submitted may be revised or modified based on review of staff or on comments provided by interested parties.

We encourage you to work with key stakeholders and Lahontan Water Board staff in developing the SWMP. If you have any questions, please contact Alan Miller at (530) 542-5430 or AMiller@waterboards.ca.gov.



HAROLD J. SINGER
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

**PROPOSED WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN AMENDMENTS,
TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD FOR SEDIMENT IN SQUAW CREEK**

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Lahontan Region
2501 Lake Tahoe Boulevard
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150
(530) 542-5400

November 2005

The Basin Plan language below will be added to Section 4.13 of the Basin Plan implementation chapter. Final Basin Plan revisions will include appropriate changes to the “record of amendments” page and the Table of Contents, List of Figures, Index, bibliography, page numbers and headers to reflect the new material. Final locations of tables in relation to text may be changed to accommodate the Basin Plan’s two-column format.

Squaw Creek, Placer County

Introduction: Squaw Creek is located in an 8.2 square mile alpine watershed about six miles northwest of Lake Tahoe in Placer County, between Tahoe City and Truckee. The creek is impaired due to sedimentation/siltation from historic and current watershed disturbance associated with land development. Land uses in the watershed are primarily for ski facilities, commercial and residential developments, and related infrastructure.

The purpose of this Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is to ensure attainment of all sediment-related water quality standards, especially narrative objectives related to protection of in-stream beneficial uses. The TMDL implementation program is based substantially on continuation and improvement of existing erosion control and monitoring programs currently conducted by Squaw Valley Ski Corporation, The Resort at Squaw Creek, and Intrawest Village at Squaw Valley - Phase I and II. One additional operational permit will be assigned to Placer County to control nonpoint source erosion and sediment delivery to Squaw Creek. Other individual or general Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) may be issued as warranted for construction-related or other land-disturbing activities to control sediment discharges to the creek. The Regional Board staff report (Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board, 2005) provides the technical information supporting the regulatory elements of this TMDL.

Problem Statement: The water quality standards of concern addressed by this TMDL are beneficial uses related to aquatic life and recreational activities (COLD, SPWN, REC-1, REC-2, WILD, MIGR, and COMM; see Chapter 2 of this Basin Plan), and water quality objectives for sediment, settleable materials, suspended sediment, turbidity and nondegradation (see Chapter 3 of Basin Plan). The sedimentation impairment is most apparent in the low gradient meadow reach of Squaw Creek, where the high gradient north and south forks deposit sediment transported from the upper watershed. In-stream problems include degraded benthic macroinvertebrate communities (bottom dwelling organisms such as insects and worms) and physical channel conditions. Deposited fine sediment (less than 1 millimeter) appears to be particularly problematic, as stream channel substrate data collected from the Squaw Creek meadow reach showed smaller median particle size and larger average percentages of fines and sand when compared to low gradient reference stream sites. Accelerated hillslope erosion from land disturbance related to development in naturally erosion-prone areas contribute to excess sediment delivery to the creek. Stream channel erosion, road sanding operations and naturally occurring erosion also contribute to sediment loading to the creek.

Desired Conditions: Indicators and targets (numeric targets) were selected to interpret the water quality standards and track the effectiveness of the TMDL. For the Squaw Creek TMDL, these include physical habitat measures of stream substrate quality (median particle size and percent fines and sand), and biological parameters that represent desired stream habitat

conditions for fish and aquatic invertebrates. The targets were established by comparison to regional reference streams sites with relatively less land disturbance. The numeric targets are shown in Table 4.13-SC-1 and will be included in future updates of monitoring programs for operational WDRs issued to dischargers in the watershed.

Source Analysis: Sediment delivery from hillslope source categories was estimated based on studies conducted in primarily in 2000 and 2001. The estimated sediment load for the watershed during this time period is 37,900 tons per year. The contribution of sediment from hillslope sources is divided among categories as shown in Table 4.13-SC-2. The source analysis indicates that approximately 58 percent of the sedimentation affecting Squaw Creek is related to disturbance brought on by human activities.

Loading Capacity and Linkage Analysis: The sediment loading capacity of Squaw Creek is based on comparisons of conditions found in reference streams and set such that Squaw Creek will meet its water quality objectives and support beneficial uses. Based on comparison with reference streams, it is estimated that that a 25 percent reduction in the overall sediment loading of 37,900 tons per year is needed to protect beneficial uses. Therefore, the loading capacity is 28,425 tons per year.

Linkage between sediment delivery to the creek and impairment of aquatic life beneficial uses was based on best professional judgment, modeled loading estimates, and sediment-related in-stream physical habitat parameters that correlate with biologic conditions found in regional streams.

TMDL and Allocations: The TMDL is the sum of wasteload allocations for point sources, load allocations for nonpoint sources, and a margin of safety. The allowable sediment load (i.e., the load capacity) is distributed among the existing controllable sediment source categories, future growth and an explicit margin of safety.

There are currently no National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)-regulated point sources in the watershed; therefore, the wasteload allocation is zero. However, NPDES permits to control stormwater discharges may be issued in the future (e.g., to public facilities that incorporate source areas such as paved roads and parking lots). In that event, the currently assigned load allocation(s) to those source categories would be expressed as wasteload allocation(s) in the permit.

The allocations reflect conservative assumptions about the efficiency of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control sedimentation. No reduction in sediment delivery from undisturbed lands was assigned. A summary of the TMDL, allocations, and required load reductions is presented in Table 4.13-SC-3.

Margin of Safety, Seasonal Variations and Critical Conditions: An explicit margin of safety is established by reserving (by not allocating) part of the total loading capacity, thereby requiring greater load reductions from existing and/or future source categories. An implicit margin of safety incorporates conservative assumptions in the TMDL analysis. The Squaw Creek TMDL includes both an implicit and explicit margin of safety.

Conservative assumptions were incorporated into data interpretations throughout the TMDL. The explicit margin of safety was established by reserving 4 percent of the loading capacity to offset uncertainties in the analysis. The TMDL also incorporates a monitoring and review program which allows for future management revisions if the Regional Board finds that water quality objectives are not being met or that beneficial uses are not being protected. The TMDL takes into account seasonal variations and critical conditions to assure that the load allocations will support water quality standards at all times. The Squaw Creek TMDL accounts for critical conditions by establishing targets based on net long term effects.

Implementation and Monitoring Plan: The Implementation Plan relies on compliance with the existing pollution controls in place in the watershed, and proposes additional actions to address sediment discharges that are not currently regulated. These controls include permitting authorities outlined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, such as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), waivers of WDRs and Basin Plan discharge prohibitions.

WDRs issued to existing dischargers in the watershed contain comprehensive requirements to control sediment dischargers. These water quality requirements specify that discharges must identify erosion control problems, propose projects to address the problem, and maintain those projects. Proposed WDRs will follow the template set by the existing permits.

Implementation monitoring will focus on tracking compliance with existing and proposed regulatory actions, including installation and maintenance of BMPs to control sediment discharges, with a focus on control of fine sediment. Progress toward meeting the TMDL will be determined through monitoring of the in-stream physical and biological parameters identified in the numeric targets section. The monitoring and reporting programs for existing permits in the watershed will be updated to require monitoring of these numeric targets, and any new operational permits will incorporate these monitoring parameters as well. Reporting and surveillance requirements provide the mechanism for the Regional Board, dischargers, and public to determine if the Implementation Plan is achieving the TMDL, or if other actions are required. The monitoring requirements are presented in Tables 4.13-SC-4 and 4.13-SC-5.

Schedule of TMDL Attainment, Data Review and Revision: The estimated time frame for meeting the numeric targets and achieving the TMDL is 20 years. This estimate takes into consideration time needed for dischargers to identify sediment sources, devise a plan to address those sources, and fully implement appropriate sediment controls. Further, there may be significant temporal disparities between upland erosion control actions and sediment delivery to the creek; therefore, this estimate accounts for the time needed for the target indicators to respond to decreased sediment loading.

Attainment of the biologic health target will be evaluated by the rolling average of biologic condition scores calculated from three consecutive sampling events. For example, if numeric target sampling begins in 2006, biologic condition data will be collected in 2006, 2008 and 2010. These data will be assessed in 2010 by averaging all biologic condition scores for each site collected over this period. Data collected in 2012 will be added to the dataset, and an average value for biologic condition scores collected in 2008, 2010 and 2012 will be calculated, and so

on. The biologic condition target will be met when the rolling average for three consecutive 3-sampling event datasets meets or exceeds 25.

Progress toward meeting the physical habitat numeric targets will be evaluated by assessing the data trend for each indicator (decreasing trend for percent fines and sand, and increasing trend for D-50 particle size). Data assessment will begin after three sampling events have occurred. For example, if numeric target sampling commences in 2006, data will be collected in 2006, 2008, and 2010; therefore, in 2010, the data trend will be evaluated. Each subsequent sampling event's data will be added to the dataset for purposes of trend evaluation.

Permit compliance status will be assessed quarterly, using the Regional Board's permit compliance tracking database currently in place, and through semi-annual field inspections. Compliance information will be taken into account when assessing the need for any revisions to targets or TMDL implementation. During the 10-year data review (the halfway point estimated for TMDL attainment), staff shall examine all data trends to determine the need for revision of the TMDL, numeric targets, or implementation plan. Revisions to the WDRs, NPDES permits, or other regulatory actions shall be made as warranted to ensure that applicable water quality objectives and beneficial uses are attained.

Table 4.13-SC-1
Indicators and Targets for Squaw Creek TMDL

Indicator	Target Value	Notes
Physical Habitat: D-50 Particle Size	Increasing trend in D-50 value approaching 40 millimeters (mm) or greater.	Represents desired substrate conditions for aquatic life. Target value based on regional reference stream substrate conditions.
Physical Habitat: Percent Fines and Sand	Decreasing trend in percent fines and sand value approaching 25% cover of the stream bottom or less.	Represents desired substrate conditions for aquatic life. Target value based on regional reference stream substrate conditions.
Biologic Health: Biological Condition Score, calculated from Index of Biologic Integrity.	Biologic condition score of 25 or more when flows are continuous.	Represents desired biologic integrity of stream, protective of aquatic life uses. Target value equals 23rd percentile of regional reference stream biologic condition scores.

Table 4.13-SC-2
Sediment Delivery Estimates, Squaw Creek Watershed
(Rounded to nearest 100 tons)

Sediment Source Category	Total Sediment Delivery by Source Category (tons/year)	Percent of Total by Source Category
Dirt Roads	9,300	25%
Dirt Roadcuts	900	2%
Road Traction Sand	300	1%
Residential/Commercial Areas	200	1%
Graded Ski Runs	9,000	24%
Alluvial Channel Erosion	4,300	11%
Undisturbed Areas	14,000	37%
<i>Uncontrollable Sources*</i>	16,100	42%
<i>Controllable Sources</i>	21,800	58%
Total Annual Sediment Delivery	37,900	100%

*This is considered the best estimate of current naturally occurring sediment delivery. The estimate shown includes 50 percent (rounded to 2,100 tons/year) of the annual channel bank contribution and 100 percent (14,000 tons/year) of sediment delivery from undisturbed areas.

Table 4.13-SC-3
TMDL, Allocations and Percent Reductions Needed by
Sediment Source Category

Sediment Source Category	Sediment Delivery by Source Category (Tons/year)	Percent Reduction Required	Load Allocation* (Tons/year)
Dirt Roads	9,300	60%	3,700
Dirt Road Cuts	900	50%	450
Road Traction Sand	300	25%	200
Residential/Commercial Areas	200	25%	150
Graded Ski Runs	9,000	50%	4,500
Alluvial Channel Erosion (50 percent of the total load from channel bank erosion is assumed to be controllable)	2,100	10%	1,900
Total Controllable Sources	<u>21,800</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>10,900</u>
Alluvial Channel Erosion (50 percent of the total load from channel bank erosion is assumed to be naturally occurring)	2,100	0%	2,100
Undisturbed Areas	14,000	0%	14,000
Total Uncontrollable Sources	<u>16,100</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>16,100</u>
Total Existing Sediment Load	37,900	Load Allocation to Existing Sources	27,000
Overall Reduction Needed to Achieve TMDL	25%	Load Allocation to Future Growth	150
TMDL = LA (existing and future sources) + MOS	28,425	Load Allocation to Margin of Safety (4%)	1,275
		Total Load Allocations	28,425

* Allocations to existing sources rounded to nearest 50 tons.

Table 4.13-SC-4
Numeric Target Monitoring Plan

Indicators and Target Values	Monitoring Specifications	Responsible Monitoring Parties	Schedule
Physical Habitat Indicator: D-50 Particle Size. Target Value: Increasing trend approaching 40 mm or greater. Physical Habitat Indicator: Percent fines and	1. Establish 3 sampling sites (upper, middle, and lower) on the meadow reach of Squaw Creek 2. Conduct bioassessment sampling and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SVSC (existing permit) Resort at Squaw Creek (existing permit) Village at Squaw Creek (existing permit) 	1. Regional Board to add monitoring requirements to existing WDR Monitoring & Reporting programs of permitted dischargers no later than six months after final approval of TMDL. 2. Regional Board to issue WDRs for Placer County stormwater discharges no later than six months after final approval of TMDL.

Indicators and Target Values	Monitoring Specifications	Responsible Monitoring Parties	Schedule
<p>sand.</p> <p>Target Value: Decreasing trend approaching 25 percent.</p> <p>Biologic Health Indicator: Biologic condition score, based on bioassessment data.</p> <p>Target Value: Biologic condition score of 25 or greater.</p>	<p>calculate biologic condition score using Herbst (2002) protocol.</p> <p>3. Analyze D-50 particle size using Herbst protocol.</p> <p>4. All sampling protocols will be specified in WDRs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placer County (anticipated permit) 	<p>3. Each regulated discharger to conduct sampling individually or as agreed to cooperatively.</p> <p>4. Numeric target sampling shall be conducted once every two years between the months of July and September when flow is continuous.</p> <p>5. Progress toward attainment of the physical habitat targets to be evaluated by trend assessment, beginning after 3 consecutive sampling events have been completed. Trend assessment will be based on all monitoring data for each physical habitat indicator.</p> <p>6. Attainment of the biologic condition score target will be assessed using 3-(sampling) event rolling average datasets. The biologic condition target will be met when the rolling average for three consecutive 3-event datasets meets or exceeds 25.</p>

Table 4.13-SC-5
Monitoring of Sediment Control Actions⁽¹⁾

Monitoring Parameter	Responsible Monitoring Party	Monitoring Schedule
Compliance with all permit requirements, including discharge specifications, BMP installation and maintenance, general requirements and prohibitions, monitoring, and reporting.	Regional Board staff	Assess permit compliance quarterly using Regional Board's permit tracking database currently in place. Assessment of numeric target data (collected as specified in permits) will occur according to schedule outlined in Table 4.13-SC-4, above.
Facilities inspections to ensure permit compliance.	Regional Board staff	Regional Board staff to inspect all facilities twice annually.
TMDL data review and assessment.	Regional Board staff	As outlined in Schedule of TMDL Attainment, Data Review and Revision , above.

(1) Requirements may already be satisfied under existing WDRs.

Article 8.28 STORMWATER QUALITY

8.28.010 Title.

The ordinance codified in this article shall be known as the “Placer County Stormwater Quality Ordinance” of the county of Placer, and may be so cited. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.020 Purpose and intent.

A. The purpose of this article is to ensure that Placer County is compliant with state and federal laws and fulfills its requirements to:

1. Protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of Placer County;
2. Enhance and protect the quality of waters of the state in Placer County by reducing pollutants in stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable and controlling nonstormwater discharges to the storm drain system;
3. To cause the use of best management practices (Section 8.28.050) by the county and its citizens that will reduce the adverse effects of polluted runoff discharges on waters of the state, and;
4. To ensure the county is compliant with applicable state and federal law.

B. This article seeks to promote these purposes by:

1. Prohibiting illicit discharges to the storm drain system;
2. Establishing authority to adopt requirements for stormwater management, including source control requirements, to reduce pollution to the maximum extent practicable;
3. Establishing authority to adopt requirements for development projects to reduce stormwater pollution and erosion both during construction and after the project is complete, and;
4. Establishing authority that will enable the county to implement and enforce any stormwater management plan adopted by the county. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.030 Findings.

The Placer County board of supervisors has determined that the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of Placer County is adversely affected by the discharge of pollution into storm drain systems and waters of the state. The board of supervisors

further finds that any violation of this article constitutes a public nuisance. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.040 Applicability.

This article applies to all unincorporated areas of the county. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.050 Definitions.

As used in this article:

“Best management practices (BMPs)” means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, general good housekeeping practices, pollution prevention and educational practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent the discharge of pollution directly or indirectly into stormwater, receiving waters, or stormwater conveyance systems. BMPs also include treatment practices, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or water disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

“County” means the county of Placer.

“Development” means any activity that moves soils or substantially alters the pre-existing vegetated or man-made cover of any land. Development includes any activity that may be considered new development or redevelopment. This also includes, but is not limited to, grading, digging, cutting, scraping, stockpiling or excavating of soil, placement of fill materials, paving, pavement removal, exterior construction, substantial removal of vegetation where soils are disturbed including but not limited to removal by clearing or grubbing, or any activity which bares soil or rock or involves streambed alterations or the diversion or piping of any watercourse. Development does not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or the original purpose of the facility, nor does it include emergency construction activities (i.e., land disturbances) required to protect public health and safety.

“Discharge” means the release, threatened release, or placement of any material into the county’s storm drain system, including but not limited to stormwater, wastewater, solid materials, liquids, hazardous waste, raw materials, debris, litter, or any other substance.

“Enforcement agency.” The Placer County department of public works is the primary enforcement agency for the purposes of this article. The enforcement agency shall coordinate program activities with and authorize personnel of other departments to serve as enforcement officials to effectuate the purposes of this article.

“Enforcement official” means any agent of the county authorized by the enforcement agency to enforce compliance with this chapter.

“Illicit connection.” An illicit connection is defined by either of the following:

1. Any drain or water conveyance facility, either surface or subsurface, which allows an illicit discharge to enter the storm drain system, including but not limited to any conveyances which allow any nonstormwater discharge including sewage, process wastewater, and wash water to enter the storm drain system and any connection to the storm drain system from indoor drains and sinks, regardless of whether such drain or connection has been previously allowed, permitted, or approved by a government agency, or
2. Any drain or conveyance connected from a commercial or industrial land use to the storm drain system which has not been documented in plans, maps, or equivalent records and approved by the county.

“Illicit discharge” means any direct or indirect nonstormwater discharge to the county’s municipal storm drain system, except as otherwise exempted, including the introduction of pollution into the storm drain system.

“Industrial activity” means activities subject to NPDES permits as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

“Maximum extent practicable (MEP)” means a technology-based standard established by Congress in the Clean Water Act Section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) for stormwater discharge to apply to all small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) operators regulated under the NPDES program. MEP is generally the result of emphasizing pollution prevention and source control best management practices (BMPs) as the preferred method of preventing water pollution. The MEP approach is an ever-evolving, flexible and advancing concept, which considers technical and economic feasibility. As knowledge about controlling urban runoff continues to evolve, so does what constitutes MEP.

“Municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4)” means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) owned by a state, county, city, town, or other public body, that is designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater, which is not a combined sewer, and which is not a part of a publicly owned treatment works.

“National pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES)” means the primary permitting program under the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1251 et seq.) which regulates most discharges to surface water.

“Nonstormwater discharge” means a discharge to the storm drain system that is not composed entirely of stormwater and that has been polluted, as defined in this section.

“Pollutant” means anything which causes or contributes to pollution, as defined in this section. Pollutants include, but are not limited to: paints, varnishes, solvents, oil, automotive fluids, yard wastes, refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter, discarded or abandoned objects, floatable materials, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, detergents, soaps, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, sewage, fecal coliform and pathogens, dissolved and particulate metals, animal wastes, wastes and residues that result from constructing a building or structure (including but not limited to sediments, slurries, and concrete rinsates), and noxious or offensive matter of any kind.

“Pollution” means the human-made or human-induced alteration of the quality of waters to a degree that causes or contributes to an exceedance of water quality standards contained in the statewide water quality control plan, the California Toxics Rule, or in the applicable regional water quality control board basin plan.

“Porter-Cologne Act” means the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, as amended (California Water Code Section 13000 et seq.).

“Property owner” means any person, entity, company, and/or authorized representative having title to real property within the geographic area affected by this article.

“Regional water quality control board” means the Central Valley regional water quality control board or the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region.

“Storm drain system,” also “municipal storm drain system,” means facilities owned or operated by the county by which stormwater is collected and/or conveyed, including but not limited to any roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, gutters, curbs, inlets, piped storm drain, pumping facilities, retention and detention basins, natural and human-made or altered drainage channels, reservoirs, and other drainage structures which are within the county and are not part of a publicly owned treatment works as defined at 40 CFR Section 122.2.

“Stormwater” means any surface flow, runoff, and drainage consisting entirely of water from precipitation events, which has not been polluted.

“Stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP)” means the construction site’s water quality management plan required by the state’s construction general stormwater permit.

“Urgency abatement.” Urgency involves the discharge or a threatened discharge condition which causes or threatens to cause an imminent threat to public health, safety, welfare, the environment, or a violation of a NPDES permit.

“Waters of the state” means all surface watercourses and water bodies, including lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks,

marshes, inlets, canals, and all other bodies of surface waters (Porter Cologne Section 13050(e)), and which are within the county of Placer. This definition includes, but is broader than, waters of the United States.

“Waters of the United States” means surface watercourses and water bodies as defined at 40 CFR Section 122.2, including all natural waterways and definite channels and depressions in the earth that may carry water, even though such waterways may only carry water during rains and storms and may not carry stormwater at and during all times and seasons.

Any term(s) defined in the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, and/or defined in the regulations for the stormwater discharge permitting program issued by the Environmental Protection Agency, as amended, and which are not specifically defined in this section, shall, when used in this article, have the same meaning as set forth in such act or regulation. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.060 Responsibility for administration.

The director of public works of the county of Placer shall administer the provisions of this article. Any duties herein may be performed by other departments of the county. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.070 Conflicts with other laws.

In the event of any conflict between this chapter and any federal or state law or regulation, that requirement which establishes the higher standard for public health shall govern. To the extent permitted by law, nothing in this article shall preclude enforcement of any other applicable law, regulation, order, permit, or county ordinance. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.080 Discharge prohibitions.

Except as provided in Section 8.28.090 of this article, it is unlawful for any person to make or cause to be made any illicit discharge into the storm drain system. Notwithstanding the exemptions provided by Section 8.28.090, if the enforcement agency determines any otherwise exempt discharge causes or significantly contributes to violations of any plan standard, or conveys significant quantities of pollutants to surface water(s) or watercourse(s), or is a danger to public health or safety, such discharge shall be prohibited from entering the storm drain system. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.090 Exemptions to prohibited discharges.

Discharges from the following activities shall not be prohibited except as otherwise provided by this article:

- A. Water line flushing and discharges from potable water sources;

- B. Landscape irrigation and lawn watering;
- C. Diverted stream flows and irrigation water;
- D. Springs, rising groundwater, and flows from riparian habitat and wetlands;
- E. Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration (as defined at 40 Code of Federal Regulation Section 35.2005(b)(20));
- F. Uncontaminated pumped groundwater, foundation drains, footing drains, and water from crawl space pumps;
- G. Air conditioning condensation;
- H. Individual residential car washing;
- I. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
- J. Firefighting flows.

(Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.100 Discharge in violation of existing NPDES permit.

Any person subject to any individual and/or industrial NPDES stormwater discharge permit shall comply with all provisions of such permit and any regulations or ordinances promulgated thereto, including requirements of the grading and erosion prevention ordinance of Placer County (Article 15.48). Proof of compliance with such permit may be required in a form acceptable to the enforcement agency prior to or as a condition of a subdivision map, site plan, building permit, or development, redevelopment, or improvement plan; upon inspection of the facility; during any enforcement proceeding or action; or for any other reasonable cause. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.110 Discharge in violation of county's NPDES permit—Indemnification.

Any discharge that would result in or contribute to a violation of any NPDES permit for stormwater discharges to the county issued by the California State Water Resources Control Board or Regional Water Quality Control Board and any amendment, revision or reissuance thereof, either separately considered or when combined with other discharges, is prohibited. Liability for any such discharge shall be the responsibility of the person(s) so causing or responsible for the discharge, and such persons shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the county in any administrative or judicial enforcement action relating to such discharge. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.120 Acts potentially resulting in violation of Federal Clean Water Act and/or Porter-Cologne Act.

The standards set forth herein and promulgated pursuant to this article are minimum standards. This article does not intend or imply that compliance to these minimum standards will ensure that there will be no contamination, pollution, nor unauthorized discharge of pollutants into the waters of the state. This article shall not create liability on the part of the county, or any agent or employee thereof for any damage that results from any discharger's reliance upon this article or any administrative decision made thereunder. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.130 Right of entry—Inspections.

A. The enforcement official is authorized to enter any building or premises for the purpose of making an inspection to enforce this article, using the provisions of Article 1.28 of this code.

B. The enforcement official may conduct inspections related to purposes of implementing this chapter on private or public property. Inspections shall be based upon such reasonable selection processes as may be deemed necessary to carry out the objectives of this article, including, but not limited to, visual evidence, complaints received, knowledge or physical evidence of industrial activities or other pollutant sources, random sampling, sampling in areas with evidence of stormwater contamination, illicit connections, discharge of nonstormwater to the county storm drain system, or similar factors. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.140 Concealment and abetting.

Causing, permitting, aiding, abetting, or concealing a violation of any provision of this article shall constitute a violation. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.150 Reduction of pollutants in stormwater, best management practices.

A. General Requirements. Any person engaging in activities that may result in pollutants entering the storm drain system shall implement best management practices to the maximum extent practicable to prevent and reduce such pollutants.

B. Maintenance. All BMPs shall be protected and maintained to ensure continuous and fully effective performance as designed.

C. Illicit Connection. The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of illicit connections is prohibited. This prohibition includes illicit connections made in the past, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of the connections. Upon final adoption of this article, any property owner or lessee who maintains an illicit connection shall, within thirty (30) days from the effective date of this article, disconnect and discontinue use of such connection.

D. Waste Disposal. No person shall throw, deposit, leave, maintain, keep, or permit to be thrown, deposited, left, or maintained in or upon any public or private

property, driveway, parking area, street, alley, sidewalk, component of the storm drain system, or waters of the state, any refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter, or other discarded or abandoned objects, articles, and accumulations, so that the same may cause or contribute to pollution.

E. Construction Activities. Any person performing construction work within the county shall implement appropriate BMPs to prevent the discharge from the site of soil or construction wastes or debris, including contaminants from construction materials, tools, and equipment to the stormwater drainage system.

F. Sidewalks. Every property owner or any tenant in legal possession of the property upon which there is a paved sidewalk shall maintain that portion of the sidewalk on the property free of dirt or litter to the maximum extent practicable. Sweepings from the sidewalk shall not be swept into or otherwise allowed to enter the gutter or roadway, storm drain system, or any waters of the state, but shall instead be disposed of in receptacles maintained as required for proper disposal of solid waste.

G. Watercourse Protection. Every person owning property through which a watercourse passes, or such person's lessee, shall keep and maintain that part of the watercourse within the property reasonably free of trash, debris, and other obstacles that would pollute, contaminate, or significantly retard the flow of water through the watercourse. Any owner or lessee that conducts development as defined in this article shall maintain existing privately owned structures within or adjacent to a watercourse such that the effective functioning and physical integrity of the watercourse is protected, and in a manner which does not cause pollution.

H. Development. The county may incorporate appropriate BMPs to control the volume, rate, and potential pollutant loading of stormwater runoff from development. These required BMPs will be contained in any land use entitlement and construction or building-related permit to be issued relative to such development or redevelopment. The owner and developer shall comply with the terms, provisions, and conditions of such land use entitlements and building permits as required in this article.

I. Paved Areas. Persons owning, operating, or maintaining a paved area, including the paved areas of a parking lot, gas station, paved private street, road, or driveway, and related storm drain systems shall clean those structures as frequently and as thoroughly as practicable in a manner that does not result in discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.160 Containment and notification of illegal discharges.

Any person owning or occupying a premises who has knowledge of any illicit discharge from or across those premises which might enter the storm drain system, except as provided in Section 8.28.090 of this article, shall:

A. Immediately take all reasonable action to contain and abate the illicit discharge, and;

B. Notify the enforcement agency or its designated contact person within twenty-four (24) hours of the illicit discharge. The enforcement agency may require the owner of the property and/or the responsible person to take corrective actions within a specified time pursuant to this article. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.170 Coordination with hazardous materials inventory and response program.

Any business subject to the county's hazardous materials inventory and release response plan shall include, at the first opportunity for revision, provisions in that plan for compliance with this article. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.180 Enforcement.

Any person who violates a provision of this article may be subject to administrative, civil, or criminal liability as provided in this article.

A. Primary Authority. The enforcement agency is empowered to use any of the provisions of Sections 8.28.190 through 8.28.220 of this article, and the provisions found in Articles 1.24 or 17.62 of this code where appropriate to correct violations of, and secure compliance with the provisions of this article.

B. Warning Not Required. Issuance of a warning shall not be a requirement prior to using any enforcement provision of this article. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.190 Violation.

A. Informal Warning, Educational Materials. Whenever the enforcement official determines that a violation of a provision of this article has occurred or may occur, the enforcement agency may provide a warning to any person and/or owner responsible for the condition giving rise to such violation or potential violation. Such warning may include the distribution of educational materials to assist in future compliance with this article. This warning may be provided in person or in writing.

B. Notice of Noncompliance. Whenever the enforcement official determines that a violation has occurred, the enforcement official may serve a notice of noncompliance to any person and/or owner responsible for the violation. Each notice of noncompliance shall contain the following information:

1. The date of the violation;
2. The address or a definite description of the location where the violation occurred;
3. The article section violated and a description of the violation;

4. A description of how the violation can be corrected;
5. A time limit by which the violation shall be corrected, after which further enforcement and/or corrective actions may be taken by the county if the violation is not fully corrected;
6. The name and signature of the individual preparing the notice of noncompliance; and
7. Notice of potential liability under the Federal Clean Water Act or State Porter Cologne Water Quality Act.

C. Administrative Compliance Order. Whenever the enforcement official determines that a violation has occurred, the enforcement official may serve an administrative compliance order to any person and/or owner responsible for the violation. Each administrative compliance order shall contain the following information:

1. The date of the violation;
2. The address or a definite description of the location where the violation occurred;
3. The article section violated and a description of the violation;
4. An order to cease all activities which are believed to be causing the violation;
5. A time limit by which the violation shall be corrected, after which corrective actions will be taken by the county if the violation is not fully corrected;
6. A statement that the county will charge the person and/or owner for all administrative costs associated with enforcement actions;
7. An order prohibiting the continuation or repeated occurrence of the violation;
8. The name and signature of the individual preparing the citation;
9. A statement outlining the procedure for appeal of the order; and
10. Notice to the violator of potential liability under the Federal Clean Water Act or State Porter Cologne Water Quality Act.

D. Citation. The enforcement official is authorized to issue citations for infractions of this section using the provisions found in Article 1.24 or 17.62 of this code.

E. Misdemeanor. Any violation of this article is a misdemeanor and may be punished using the provisions of Article 1.24 of this code.

F. Service. The enforcement officer is authorized to use the provisions of Section 17.62.080(b) of this code to serve a notice of noncompliance, citation, and/or administrative compliance order to effectuate the provisions of this article.

G. Separate Violation—Intent.

1. Each day in which a violation occurs and each separate failure to comply with any provision of this article is a separate offense and punishable by penalties in accordance with this article.

2. A violation of the provisions of this article shall occur irrespective of the negligence or intent of the violator to construct, maintain, operate, or utilize an illicit connection, or to cause, allow or facilitate any discharge or threatened discharge. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.200 Administrative appeals.

A. Any person receiving an administrative compliance order under Section 8.28.190(C) of this article, or any person required to perform monitoring, analysis, reporting or corrective activities by any enforcement official and who is aggrieved by this decision of the enforcement official may appeal the decision in writing to the director of public works within ten (10) days following the effective date of the decision. Upon receipt of such appeal, the director of public works shall request a report and recommendation from the authorized county employee and shall set the matter for hearing at the earliest practical date. At such hearing, the director of public works may base his or her decision on additional evidence, and may reject, affirm or modify the enforcement official's decision.

B. The decision of the director of public works may be appealed to the board of supervisors by filing a notice of appeal with the clerk of the board of supervisors within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the decision of the director of public works. Such appeal shall be in writing and shall set forth fully the grounds for the appeal. The board shall thereupon fix a time and place for a public hearing of such appeal. The clerk of the board shall give notice to the appellant of the time and place of hearing by serving it personally or by depositing it in the U.S. Post Office, postage prepaid, addressed to the appellant at his last known address at least five days prior thereto.

C. At the hearing before the board of supervisors, the appellant may appear in person or by counsel and present any relevant evidence relating to the grievance; the enforcement agency may present evidence in rebuttal thereof. The hearing may be continued from time to time, not to exceed thirty (30) days in all. The board of supervisors shall conduct a hearing and make findings as appropriate. The decision of the board of supervisors shall be final. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.210 Civil actions.

In addition to any other remedies provided in this section, any violation of this article may be enforced by civil action brought by the county. In any such action, the county may seek, as appropriate and allowed by law, any or all of the following remedies:

- A. A temporary restraining order, preliminary and permanent injunction;
- B. Reimbursement for the costs of any investigation, inspection or monitoring survey which led to the establishment of the violation, and for the reasonable costs of preparing and bringing action under this division;
- C. Costs incurred in removing, correcting or terminating the adverse effect(s) resulting from the violation;
- D. Compensatory damages for loss or destruction of water quality, wildlife, fish and aquatic life. Costs and damages under this subsection shall be paid to the county and shall be used exclusively for costs associated with monitoring and establishing stormwater discharge pollution control system and/or implementing or enforcing the provisions of this division. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.220 Nuisance abatement—Urgency abatement.

A. Nuisance Abatement. The enforcement agency may, in addition to other authorized procedures set forth in this article, take action to abate any nuisance in accordance with the procedures found in Section 17.62.160 of this code. The costs of any such abatement undertaken by the county shall be borne by the owner and shall be collectable in accordance with the provisions of Section 17.62.090 of this code.

B. Urgency Abatement. The enforcement agency may, in addition to other authorized procedures, take immediate action to abate any discharge or threatened discharge from any source to the storm drain system when, in the discretion of the enforcement agency, the discharge or threatened discharge causes or threatens to cause a condition which presents an imminent danger to the public health, safety, or welfare, or the environment, or a violation of an NPDES permit. The enforcement agency must first make reasonable attempts to contact and compel the responsible person and/or owner to abate the discharge or threatened discharge in a satisfactory manner. The costs of any such abatement shall be borne by the owner and shall be collectable in accordance with the provisions of Section 17.62.090 of this code. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

8.28.230 Regulatory fee structure authorized.

The enforcement agency shall collect such fees as may be authorized by the board of supervisors to establish and collect regulatory costs, which include routine inspections and other regulatory functions associated with this article. Any such fees shall be established by resolution of the board of supervisors. (Ord. 5430-B (part), 2006)

**Placer County Stormwater/Urban Runoff Discharge For the Tahoe Basin
Statement Of Legal Authority
October 12, 2006**

This Statement is provided on behalf of the County of Placer pursuant to the "Updated Waste Discharge Requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit for Stormwater/Urban Runoff Discharge from El Dorado County, Placer County, and the City of South Lake Tahoe," NPDES No. CAG616001, Order No. R6T-2005-0026A1 issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board Lahontan Region on October 12, 2005 (hereafter referred to as the "Order"). Section VI B of the Order requires the preparation of a statement "certified by its Legal Counsel," verifying that adequate authority exists to implement the terms of the Order and requirements of federal stormwater regulations. Section VI B. specifies five items that must be included in the statement:

VI B " Each Permittee shall provide to the Regional Board a statement certified by its legal counsel that the Permittee has or does not have adequate legal authority to implement and enforce each of the requirements contained in 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A-F) and this Order.

- 1. Identification of all departments within the jurisdiction that conduct urban runoff related activities and their roles and responsibilities under this Order. Include an up-to-date organization chart specifying these departments and key personnel;*
- 2. Citation of urban runoff related ordinances and the reasons they are enforceable;*
- 3. Identification of the local administrative and legal procedures available to mandate compliance with urban runoff related ordinances and therefore with the conditions of this Order;*
- 4. Description of how these ordinances or other legal mechanisms are implemented and appealed; and*
- 5. Description of whether the municipality can issue administrative orders and injunctions or if it must go through the court system for enforcement actions.*

If the Permittee does not have adequate legal authority to implement and enforce Permit requirements, the Permittee shall provide a detailed plan describing how adequate legal authority shall be developed, including a detailed timeline with identified milestones. "

As required by the Order, a complete discussion of each issue with respect to the County of Placer follows.

1. Identification of all departments within the jurisdiction that conduct urban runoff related activities and their roles and responsibilities under this Order.

Include an up-to-date organization chart specifying these departments and key personnel.

Placer County relies on several departments to implement the stormwater quality program. The Public Works Department is responsible for overseeing the program requirements are met. The attached organization chart, attached as Exhibit "C", gives the overall structure of the County but is not intended to show program structure. Additionally, the attached chart is attached as Exhibit "C" describes the individual department responsibilities.

2. Citation of urban runoff related ordinances and the reasons they are enforceable

The principal ordinance governing discharges to the County's municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is Chapter 8.28 of the Placer County Code (the "Storm Water Ordinance"), which is attached as Exhibit "A". The purpose of the Storm Water Ordinance is to "protect and enhance the water quality of watercourses, water bodies and wetlands within the unincorporated area of the County in a manner consistent with the Federal Clean Water Act, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and Municipal Discharge Permit No. 6A310010006 by controlling the contribution of urban pollutants to stormwater runoff which enters the County stormwater conveyance system." The provisions of the Storm Water Ordinance authorize implementation or enforcement of each mandate of the Order or stormwater regulation, except those noted herein.

Additionally, the County's Grading Ordinance, Chapter 15.48 of the Placer County Code, regulates grading projects and sets conditions for such activities. (See attached as Exhibit "B"). The County enacted this ordinance specifically to minimize the degradation of the water quality of watercourses caused by grading, filling and excavation of land, and to control sediment and pollutant runoff from other construction-related activities. These goals are achieved by establishing administrative procedures, minimum standards of review, and implementation and enforcement procedures for controlling erosion, sedimentation and other construction-related pollution.

These ordinances were properly published, introduced and adopted by the Placer County Board of Supervisors and constitute enforceable enactments pursuant to the County's police power.

The County's authority under its ordinances is very wide-ranging and is sufficient to address the mandates contained in the Order. The Order requires the County to "carry out all inspections, surveillance, and monitoring necessary to determine compliance and noncompliance with local ordinances and permits, including the prohibition of illegal discharges to the MS4. Each Permittee must have authority to enter, sample, inspect, review and copy records, and require regular reports from industrial facilities and construction sites discharging into its MS4." The Storm Water

Ordinance currently authorizes inspections and monitoring by County. Furthermore, Exhibit D summarizes additional authorities the County has through various county departments beyond the Stormwater Quality and Grading Ordinances.

3. Identification of the local administrative and legal procedures available to mandate compliance with urban runoff related ordinances and therefore with the conditions of this Order.

The County Storm Water Ordinance has several administrative procedures available to mandate compliance with the requirements contained in the ordinance. These options include informal warnings and educational materials distribution, issuing notices of non-compliance, administrative enforcement orders and cease and desist orders. In addition to administrative enforcement options, the County may seek civil and criminal penalties against a violator and may seek nuisance abatement through the court system.

4. Description of how these ordinances are implemented and how enforcement actions under these ordinances may be appealed.

The Storm Water Ordinance sets forth a detailed process for appealing enforcement action brought pursuant to it. Appeals can be filed with the Director of Public Works, who shall request a report and recommendation from the authorized County employee and shall set the matter for hearing at the earliest practical date. At said hearing, the Director of Public Works may base his or her decision on additional evidence, and may reject, affirm or modify the Enforcement Official's initial decision. The decision of the Director of Public Works may be appealed to the Board of Supervisors by filing a notice of appeal with the clerk of the Board of Supervisors within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the decision of the Director of Public Works. Such appeal shall be in writing and shall set forth fully the grounds for the appeal. The board shall thereupon fix a time and place for a public hearing of such appeal. The clerk of the board shall give notice to the appellant of the time and place of hearing by serving it personally or by depositing it in the U.S. Post Office, postage prepaid, addressed to the appellant at his last known address at least five days prior thereto.

At the hearing before the Board of Supervisors, the appellant may appear in person or by counsel and present any relevant evidence relating to the grievance; the Enforcement Agency may present evidence in rebuttal thereof. The hearing may be continued from time to time, not to exceed thirty (30) days in all. The Board of Supervisors shall conduct a hearing and make findings as appropriate. The decision of the Board of Supervisors is final.

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

As stated above, the Storm Water Ordinance includes an extensive section on enforcement actions giving the County a wide variety of administrative options in

case of violations.

The County has similar authority under the Grading Ordinance and the other County Code Sections mentioned in Exhibit D. The powers include the issuance of stop work notices, denial of future grading permits and the abatement of nuisance conditions.

Based on the foregoing discussion and subject to the exceptions described herein, the Office of the County Counsel respectfully submits this certification.

Certified by,

Christiana Darlington
County Counsel

Article 15.48 GRADING, EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Note

* Prior code history: Prior code Sections 29.100 through 29.675, 29.700 through 29.1050 and 29.1070.

Part 1. Purpose and Definitions

15.48.010 Title.

This article shall be known as the grading and erosion prevention ordinance of Placer County. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.020 Purpose.

The ordinance codified in this article is enacted for the purpose of regulating grading on property within the unincorporated area of Placer County to safeguard life, limb, health, property and public welfare; to avoid pollution of watercourses with hazardous materials, nutrients, sediments, or other earthen materials generated on or caused by surface runoff on or across the permit area; and to ensure that the intended use of a graded site is consistent with the Placer County general plan, any specific plans adopted thereto and applicable Placer County ordinances including the zoning ordinance, flood damage prevention ordinance, (Article 15.52) environmental review ordinance (Chapter 18 Placer County Code) and applicable chapters of the California Building Code. In the event of conflict between applicable chapters and this article, the most restrictive shall prevail. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.030 Definitions.

Unless the particular provision or the context otherwise requires, wherever the following terms are used in this article, they shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this section:

“Agency director” means the head of the community development resource agency of Placer County.

“Agricultural operation” means any land related activity for the purpose of cultivating or raising plants grown in the ground or raising animals or conserving or protecting lands for such purposes when conducted on agriculturally zoned lands and is not surface mining or borrow pit operations.

“Bedding plane” means a nearly flat surface, which may have been tilted up or folded by tectonic forces, separating two beds (or layers or strata) of sedimentary rock. Each bedding plane marks the end of one deposit and the beginning of another having different characteristics (also known as strata, or beds).

“Bedrock” is the solid undisturbed rock in place either exposed at the ground surface or beneath surficial deposits of loose rock or soil.

“Bench” means a relatively level step excavated into sloping natural ground on which engineered fill or embankment fill is to be placed.

“Board” is the board of supervisors of the county of Placer.

“Civil engineer” is a professional engineer registered as a civil engineer by the state of California.

“Community development resource agency” means the agency which provides planning and direction over those county functions that provide land use planning, management of natural resources, building, inspection and code enforcement services, and other permit and land use services to the citizens of Placer County. The agency includes the departments of planning and building and land development core functions such as infrastructure planning, surveying and mapping, permits and construction.

“Compaction” is the increase of density of a soil or rock fill by mechanical means.

Cut. See “Excavation.”

“Days” means calendar days, except that such time limits shall extend to the following working day where the last of the specified number of days falls on a Saturday, Sunday or any county holiday.

“Depth of fill” means the vertical dimension from the exposed fill surface to the original ground surface.

“Depth of excavation (cut)” means the vertical dimension from the exposed cut surface to the original ground surface.

“Director of environmental health” means the director of the department of health and human services, Placer County, California acting either directly or through authorized deputies.

“Director of public works” means the director of public works of Placer County, California, acting either directly or through authorized deputies.

“Drainage way” means a depression in the earth’s surface such as swales, ravines, gullies, draws, hollows or ditches in which surface waters collect for drainage, but which otherwise are destitute of water.

Embankment. See “Fill.”

“Engineering geologist” means a registered geologist certified as an engineering geologist by the state of California.

“Engineering geology” means the application of geologic knowledge in the investigation and evaluation of naturally occurring rock and soil for use in the design of civil works.

“Erosion” means the wearing away and transportation of earth material as a result of the movement of wind, water, or ice.

“Excavation (cut)” means the removal of naturally occurring earth materials by mechanical means, and includes the conditions resulting therefrom.

“Existing grade” means the elevation of the ground surface at a given point prior to excavating or filling.

“Expansive soil” means any soil, which exhibits significant expansive properties as determined by a geotechnical engineer or civil engineer and approved by community development resource agency.

“Fill (embankment)” means the deposit of soil, rock or other materials placed by man and includes the conditions resulting therefrom.

“Finish grade” means the final grade of the site after excavating or filling which conforms to the approved final grading plan. The finish grade is also the grade at the top of a paved surface.

“Foliation plane” means a linear plane formed in metamorphic rock caused by heat and pressure. The planes in the Sierra foothills usually trend north-south and are titled at a steep slope with folds and intrusions.

“Geologic hazard” means any condition in naturally occurring earth materials, which may endanger life, health or property.

“Geotechnical engineer” means a civil engineer registered by the state of California who is qualified in the field of soil mechanics and soil engineering and has the authority to use the title “soil engineer.”

“Geotechnical engineering” means the application of the principles of soil mechanics in the investigation, evaluation and design of civil works involving the use of earth materials and may include the inspection, testing and construction thereof.

“Grade” means the vertical location of the ground surface.

Grade, existing. “Existing grade” means the grade prior to grading.

Grade, rough. “Rough grade” means the stage at which the grade approximately conforms to the approved plan.

“Grading” means any land excavation or filling or combination thereof, or the removal, plowing under or burial of vegetative groundcover.

“Grading plan” means a plan prepared in accordance with this article showing grading and related work.

“Grading work” is grading and related work, such as, but not limited to, drainage improvements and erosion and sediment control.

“Hazardous materials” is as defined in Health and Safety Code Sections 25501 et seq.

“Joint” means a fracture in rock that is produced by expansion, contraction, and tectonic forces, and along which there has been no movement.

“Keyway” means a special backfilled excavation, which is constructed beneath the toe area of a planned fill slope on sloping ground to improve the stability of the slope.

“Landscape architect” means a landscape architect registered by the state of California.

“Level, land leveling operation” means the physical movement of rock or soil which results in a change in the topography of the land, which results in the land being more level than before.

Lot. See “Parcel.”

“NPDES” means the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, a federal program regulating stormwater discharges pursuant to Sections 307, 402, 318 and 405 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1251 et seq.), as such Act may be amended from time to time.

“Owner” means the person shown as the legal owner of the property on the latest equalized assessment roll in the office of the county assessor.

“Overland flow” means and includes flow over planar surfaces, including but not limited to roofs, streets, lawns, parking lots and fields.

“Parcel (lot)” means land described as a lot or parcel in a recorded deed or shown as a lot or parcel on a subdivision map or parcel map on file in the county recorder’s office.

“Permit” means an approved grading permit issued pursuant to this article authorizing certain grading work.

“Permittee” means any person to whom a permit is issued pursuant to this article.

“Person” means any individual, firm, corporation or public agency whether principal, agent, employee or otherwise.

“Planning director” means the director of the planning department of Placer County, California, acting directly or through his or her authorized agents.

“Rainy season” means the period of the year during which there is a substantial risk of rainfall. For the purpose of this article, the rainy season is defined as from October 15 to May 1, inclusive.

“Record drawings” means drawings for improvements or grading that show changes made during construction.

“Retaining wall” means any constructed wall that holds back earth (or a liquid), and where there is an abrupt change in elevation.

“Sediment” means any material transported or deposited by water, including soil debris or other foreign matter.

“Site” means any lot or parcel of land or combination of contiguous lots or parcels of land, whether held separately or joined together in common ownership or occupancy where grading is to be performed or has been performed.

“Slope” means an inclined ground surface the inclination of which may be expressed as the ratio of horizontal distance to vertical distance or as the ratio of vertical distance per one hundred (100) feet horizontal distance when given as a percent.

“Soil” means all earth material of any origin that overlies bedrock and may include the decomposed zone of bedrock, which can be excavated readily by mechanical equipment.

“Stormwater runoff” means water runoff due to storms, (rain, snow melt, etc.).

“Stream environment zone” means perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams, meadows and marshes, and other areas of near-surface water influence.

“Structure” means that which is built or constructed or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined in some definite manner.

“Surcharge” means the additional loading acting above and behind a retaining wall other than from the normal active soil pressures; examples of surcharges include but are not limited to vehicles, buildings, snow, sloped backfill, stockpiles, construction staging areas and equipment.

“Tahoe Basin” means the unincorporated area of Placer County, which is adjacent to and drains into Lake Tahoe.

“Terrace” means a relatively level step constructed in the face of a graded slope surface for drainage, maintenance, or other purposes.

“Vehicular way” means a private roadway or driveway.

“Vegetation” means plant life or total plant cover of an area.

“Watercourse” means any natural or artificial channel flowing continuously or intermittently in a definite direction and course or used for the holding, delay or storage of waters, which functions at any time to convey or store stormwater runoff.

At the discretion of the community development resource agency, the definition of natural channel may be limited to those channels having a watershed area of fifty (50) acres or more, and this definition will be commonly used in connection with the administration of this article except for those cases in which the agency director determines that the definition must be extended to a natural channel with a watershed smaller than fifty (50) acres in order to prevent a condition which could possibly endanger property; be a hazard to public safety; adversely affect the safety, use or serviceability of adjacent property, public way or drainage channel, or could adversely affect the water quality of any water bodies or watercourses.

Work. See “Grading work.”

(Ord. 5407-B § 1, 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

Part 2. General Requirements

15.48.040 Grading.

No person shall do or permit to be done any grading in such a manner that quantities of dirt, soil, rock, debris or other material substantially in excess of natural levels are washed, eroded or otherwise moved from the site, except as specifically provided for by a permit. In no event shall grading activities cause or contribute to the violation of provisions of any applicable NPDES stormwater discharge permit. (Ord. 5407-B § 2, 2006; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.050 Water obstruction.

No person shall do or permit to be done any grading which may obstruct, impede or interfere with the natural flow of stormwaters, in such manner as to cause flooding where it would not otherwise occur, aggravate any existing flooding condition or cause accelerated erosion. This section applies whether such waters are unconfined upon the surface of the land or confined within land depressions or natural drainage ways, unimproved channels or watercourses, or improved ditches, channels or conduits. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.060 Grading permit required.

A. Except for the specific exemptions listed in Section 15.48.070 of this article, no person shall do or permit to be done any grading on any site in the unincorporated areas of Placer County without a valid grading permit obtained from the community development resource agency.

A permit shall also be required for the following:

1. Retaining walls which are over four feet in height, as measured from bottom of footing to top of the retained soil;
2. Any retaining walls that are subject to surcharge;
3. Private vehicular bridge;
4. Swimming pool fill operations whereby depth of fill for swimming pool construction exceeds four feet.

B. A grading permit is required for any grading and/or other construction activity with ground disturbance of one acre or more. (Ord. 5407-B § 3, 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.070 Exemptions.

Unless in conflict with provisions of adopted general and/or specific plans, or provisions applicable to the Tahoe Basin as described in Section 15.48.120 of this article, the following grading may be done without obtaining a permit. Exemption from the requirement of a permit shall not be deemed permission to violate any provision of this article:

A. Minor projects which have cuts or fills, each of which is less than four feet in vertical depth at its deepest point measured from the existing ground surface, and which meet all of the following criteria:

1. Less than two hundred fifty (250) cubic yards of graded material in a single area, within a two-year period. In calculating the graded material quantity, excavation material used as fill material will not be counted twice. (For example: one hundred twenty-five (125) cubic yards [C.Y.] of excavation material that is also placed as fill material would be calculated as one hundred twenty-five (125) cubic yards, not as 125 C.Y. + 125 C.Y. = 250 C.Y.,

2. The removal, plowing under or burial of less than ten thousand (10,000) square feet of vegetation on slopes ten (10) percent or greater or any amount of vegetation on slopes less than ten (10) percent on areas of land less than one acre within a two-year period,

3. Does not create unstable or erodible slopes,

4. Does not encroach onto sewage disposal systems including leach field areas,
 5. Does not encroach into the areas designated as Zone A as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps,
 6. Does not obstruct any watercourse, disturb, or negatively impact any drainage way, wetland, stream environment zone, or water body,
 7. Does not divert or obstruct overland flow, or negatively affect other adjacent properties,
 8. Includes provisions to effectively prevent discharges of pollutants from the site, and
 9. Provides for completion of soil disturbing activities within a continuous period of forty-five (45) days, and revegetation of all disturbed areas immediately thereafter.
- B. Grading done by or under the supervision or construction control of a public agency that assumes full responsibility for the work;
 - C. Excavations, (but not fill operations) in connection with a swimming pool authorized by a valid building permit. Any swimming pool fill operation must comply with Section 15.48.060(A)(4) of this article to be exempt;
 - D. Retaining walls less than four feet in height, as measured from bottom of footing to the top of the wall, and not subject to surcharge;
 - E. Grading necessary for agricultural operations, unless such grading will create a cut or fill whose failure could endanger any structure intended for human or animal occupancy or any public road, or could obstruct any watercourse or drainage conduit;
 - F. Trenching and grading incidental to the construction or installation of approved underground pipe lines, septic tank disposal fields, conduits, electrical or communication facilities, and drilling or excavation for post holes or approved wells;
 - G. Excavations less than two hundred fifty (250) cubic yards for soil or geological investigations by a geotechnical engineer, civil engineer, or engineering geologist;
 - H. Grading in accordance with plans incorporated in an approved surface mining permit, reclamation plan, or sanitary landfill or environmental remediation project or petroleum product tank removal and installation where governed by other state or county ordinance;

I. Maintenance of existing firebreaks and roads to keep the firebreak or road substantially in its original condition;

J. Routine cemetery excavations and fills;

K. Performance of emergency work necessary to protect life or property when an urgent necessity arises. The person performing such emergency work shall notify the community development resource agency promptly of the problem and work required and shall apply for a permit within ten (10) calendar days after commencing such work;

L. An excavation below finished grade for basements and footings of a building authorized by a valid building permit;

M. Timber harvest operation conducted under valid state or federal permit, stream alteration permits, dams under state jurisdiction, etc. (Ord. 5407-B § 4, 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.080 Fees.

A. The schedule of fees and costs shall be those established and adopted by the board from time to time by resolution or ordinance. Before a permit is issued, the applicant shall deposit with the community development resource agency cash or a check, in a sufficient sum to cover the fee for issuance of the permit, charges for review of plans, specifications and reports, other engineering services, field investigations, necessary inspection or other work and routine laboratory tests of materials and compaction, all in accordance with schedules established and adopted by the board.

B. No fee shall be required of public agencies.

C. Public utilities may, at the option of the community development resource agency, make payment for the charges in subsection A of this section as billed instead of by advance deposit as required in subsection A of this section.

D. If grading work is done in violation of this article or such work is not done in accordance with an approved permit, a fee covering investigation of any violation and inspection and plan checking of work required to correct such violation shall be charged to the violator to cover all actual costs. (Ord. 5407-B § 5, 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.090 Levee work.

No person shall excavate or remove any material from or otherwise alter any levee required for river, creek, bay, or local drainage control channel, without prior approval of the local governmental agency responsible for the maintenance of the levee. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.100 Construction in public rights-of-way.

No person shall perform any grading work within the right-of-way of a public road or street, or within a public easement, without prior written approval of the agency director. (Ord. 5407-B § 6, 2006; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.110 Hazards.

If the community development resource agency director determines that any grading on private or public property constitutes a hazard to public safety; endangers property; adversely affects the safety, use or stability of adjacent property, an overhead or underground utility, or a public way, watercourse or drainage channel; or could adversely affect the water quality of any water bodies or watercourses, the director may issue a stop work notice to the owner of the property upon which the condition is located, or other person or agent in control of such property. Upon receipt of such stop work notice, the recipient shall, within the period specified therein, stop all work, obtain a grading permit and conform to the conditions of such permit. The community development resource agency may require the submission of plans or soil or geological reports, detailed construction recommendations, drainage study or other engineering data prior to and in connection with any corrective or proposed work or activity. (Ord. 5407-B § 7, 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.120 Tahoe Basin area special restrictions and exemptions.

A. Provisions of this section apply to the unincorporated area of Placer County within that area defined as “TRPA region” in the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency Compact. This area is the Tahoe Basin and that additional and adjacent part of the county of Placer outside of the Tahoe Basin in the state of California which lies southward and eastward of a line starting at the intersection of the basin crestline and the north boundary of Section 1, thence west to the northwest corner of Section 3, thence south to the intersection of the basin crestline and the west boundary of Section 10; all sections referring to township 15 north, range 16 east, M.D.B. and M.

B. Grading and soil disturbance shall be prohibited during the period from October 15th through May 1st unless otherwise approved, in writing, by the agency director and by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency and Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board. Complete winterization of the site is required by October 15th, if work is not complete and permanent revegetation is not established.

C. All work shall be in conformity with any grading restriction required by other federal, state, or local agencies.

D. A permit for grading on residential property issued by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency will be evidence of conformity to provisions of this section. All other grading in the region, unless otherwise exempt as provided herein, is subject to review and approval by the community development resource agency.

E. Areas of the site not approved for grading, vegetation removal, or construction shall be fenced or otherwise marked to limit access. These fences shall be inspected, maintained, and repaired as necessary.

F. Prior to initiation of grading or construction-related activity, temporary erosion control measures shall be installed to prevent transport of earthen materials and other wastes off of the site.

G. All other provisions of this article shall apply, but a permit shall not be required if the work complies with all the following conditions:

1. The excavation does not exceed four feet in vertical depth at its deepest point measured from the original ground surface, does not exceed two hundred (200) square feet in area, and does not exceed three cubic yards per site;

2. The fill does not exceed three feet in vertical depth at its deepest point measured from the original ground surface, the fill material does not cover more than two hundred (200) square feet, and does not exceed three cubic yards per site;

3. The clearing of vegetation does not exceed one thousand (1,000) square feet in area. (Ord. 5407-B § 8, 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.130 Transfer of permit.

No permit issued under this article may be transferred or assigned in any manner whatsoever, without the express written consent of the community development resource agency. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.140 Right of entry.

As a condition of the permit, the property owner shall grant the county a right of entry for the duration of the permit until after final inspection. Whenever necessary to enforce the provisions of this article the agency director or designee may enter the premises to perform any duty imposed by this article. (Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.150 Liability.

Neither issuance of a permit under the provisions of this article nor compliance with the provisions hereof or with any conditions imposed in a permit issued hereunder shall relieve any person from responsibility for damage to any person or property or impose any liability upon the county for damage to any person or property. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.160 Denial of other permits.

No building permit, septic, water, sewer, electrical permit, or any other permit shall be issued by the county to any person for any premises or portion thereof which is in violation of this article. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.170 Grading prior to approval of improvement plans.

Property owners who submit applications for permits for grading for projects that have an approved tentative map or the intended use has an approved discretionary zoning permit, (Chapter 17, Zoning) or is in compliance with the design review process (Section 17.52.070) must comply with the following requirements:

A. A separate grading plan shall be submitted for review and approval by the community development resource agency. This plan shall conform to the requirements of this grading ordinance and any applicable conditions placed on the project as a result of any formal discretionary permit process. The applicant shall acknowledge that any additional grading or revisions to work necessitated by conflicts discovered during the improvement plan check or subsequent construction will be corrected at the applicant's expense.

B. The property owner shall submit a revegetation and winterization plan for review and approval. This plan shall include a performance agreement with Placer County which includes a specific schedule for performance of the subject grading, an engineer's estimate of cost for implementing the plan, and cash or other approved form of security to insure the timely performance of the plan.

C. Plan check and inspection fee deposit shall be required in the amount of the full plan check fee applicable at the time of submittal and a deposit of twenty-five (25) percent of the full inspection fee at time of grading permit approval.

D. A drainage report shall be required as per the requirements of this grading ordinance and the Placer County land development manual. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.180 Not retroactive.

The provisions of this article shall not apply to construction for which all previously necessary permits were obtained, before the effective date of the ordinance codified in this article or any subsequent amendments. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.190 Severability.

If any section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this article is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of the remaining portions of this article; and the board declares that this article and each section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause, and phrase thereof would have been adopted irrespective of the fact that one or more of such section, subsection,

paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause or phrase be declared invalid or unconstitutional. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

Part 3. Procedures

15.48.200 Filing.

Applications for permits shall be filed with the community development resource agency on forms furnished by the department. Each application shall include a plan-checking fee and other fees as required, grading plans and a statement of the intended use of the site. Only one application and permit is allowed for grading work to be done on a site. The community development resource agency shall determine whether the application is complete or whether additional information is required from the applicant. The applicant shall be notified within ten (10) working days, and provided outstanding requirements in writing if the application is deemed incomplete. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.210 Compliance with CEQA.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the Placer County environmental review ordinance may require the preparation of environmental documents concerning a proposed grading project. Any required environmental review must be completed before the grading permit application will be deemed complete. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.220 Notice to adjacent utility owners.

Applicant shall provide, with the application, documentation that he or she shall have notified by mail the owners of utilities on or abutting the site that an application for a grading permit has been submitted to the county. The notice shall state that the utilities must provide comments to Placer County within thirty (30) calendar days of the date the notice is received by the utility. No permit shall be issued until the utility has either approved the application or the thirty (30) day period has expired. This section may be waived by the agency director in his or her sole discretion. (Ord. 5407-B § 9, 2006; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.230 Referral to other public agencies.

The community development resource agency may refer an application to other interested public agencies for their recommendations. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.240 Permit conditions.

A. No permit shall be granted unless the project conforms to the Placer County general plan, any community or specific plans adopted thereto and applicable Placer County ordinances including the zoning ordinance.

B. Where a proposed grading project requires the filing of a tentative map or the intended use requires approval of a discretionary zoning permit, no grading permit shall be granted prior to approval by the applicable planning authority.

C. The permit shall be limited to work shown on the grading plans as approved by the community development resource agency. In granting a permit, the community development resource agency may impose any condition deemed necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public, to prevent the creation of a hazard to public or private property, prevent erosion and to assure proper completion of the grading, including but not limited to:

1. Mitigation of adverse environmental impacts as disclosed by any environmental document findings. This includes the proper disposal of any hazardous material identified in the initial planning phase. The director of health and human services will approve hazardous materials management;
2. Improvement of any existing grading to comply with the standards of this article;
3. Requirements for fencing or other protecting of grading which would otherwise be hazardous;
4. Requirements for dust, erosion, sediment and noise control, and hours of operation and season of work, weather conditions, sequence of work, access roads and haul routes;
5. Requirements for safeguarding watercourses, whether natural or man-made, from excessive deposition of sediment or debris in quantities exceeding natural levels;
6. Requirements for safeguarding areas reserved for on-site sewage disposal;
7. Assurance that the land area in which grading is proposed and for which habitable structures are proposed is not subject to hazards of land slippage or significant settlement or erosion and that the hazards of flooding can be eliminated or adequately reduced;
8. Requirements for safeguarding existing water wells.

D. All grading activities east of the Sierra crest (excluding the “TRPA region” as specified in Section 15.48.120 of this article) are prohibited between October 15th and May 1st without written approval of the agency director and the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board. (Ord. 5407-B (part), § 10, 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.250 Permission of other agencies or owners.

No permit shall relieve the permittee of responsibility for securing other permits or approvals required for work which is regulated by any other department or agency of the county, or other public agency, or for obtaining any easements or authorization for grading on property not owned by the permittee. Proof of issuance of applicable public agency permits may be required before the issuance of a grading permit. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.260 Location of property lines.

Whenever the location of a property line or easement or the title thereto is disputed during the application process or during a grading operation, a survey by a licensed land surveyor or civil engineer or resolution of title, all at the expense of the applicant, may be required by the community development resource agency. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.270 Time limits.

A. The permittee shall perform and complete all the work required by the permit within time limits specified in the permit. If the work cannot be completed within the specified time, a request for an extension of time setting forth the reasons for the requested extension shall be presented in writing to the community development resource agency no later than thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of the permit. The community development resource agency may grant additional time for the permitted work to be completed.

B. If all of the permit work required is not completed within the time limit specified in subsection A of this section, no further grading shall be done without renewing the permit. A written request for renewal shall be submitted to the agency director who may require a new application and fees depending upon the time between the expiration date and the renewal request, revisions in county regulations, and/or changed circumstances in the immediate area. Any revised plan shall be submitted to the community development resource agency for review, and any costs thereof shall be at the applicant's expense. (Ord. 5407-B § 11, 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.280 Validity.

The issuance of a permit or approval of plans and specifications shall not be construed as an approval of any violation of the provisions of this article or of any other applicable laws, ordinances, rules or regulations. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.290 Appeals.

Appeals on decisions pursuant to this article shall be made to the planning commission in writing, setting forth the specific grounds thereto within ten (10) calendar days from the date of such decision. The written appeal shall be accompanied by an appeal fee as set from time to time by the board of supervisors. The planning commission

shall consider the appeal per the requirements of Section 17.60.110(D)(4)(C) after receiving the written appeal. The appeal hearing may be continued from time to time at the request of the appellant or by a majority vote of the membership of the planning commission. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

Part 4. Plans and Specifications

15.48.300 Application—Plans.

- A. Each application for a grading permit shall include the following:
 - 1. A completed application form;
 - 2. Two complete sets of grading plans;
 - 3. Profiles, cross sections, and specifications as required;
 - 4. A complete drainage report as required by the community development resource agency;
 - 5. The application fee as determined by the board of supervisors;
 - 6. Where applicable, evidence of coverage, or application for coverage, under an NPDES general construction permit.

B. The plans and other documents will be reviewed by the community development resource agency. The applicant and/or project engineer will be notified of any necessary changes to the plans. When the plans and other documents have been approved by the community development resource agency, a grading permit will be issued for the project. All work must be done in strict conformance with the approved plans and documents. The approved plans shall not be changed or altered except in accordance with the provisions of this article. (Ord. 5407-B § 12, 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.310 Grading plans—Engineer required.

- A. All plans and specifications shall be prepared and signed by a civil engineer except that the community development resource agency may waive this requirement if the proposed grading does not:
 - 1. Endanger the public health, safety and welfare;
 - 2. Require cuts and fills involving a combined total of one thousand five hundred (1,500) cubic yards of dirt or more, or where depth of fill exceeds ten (10) feet;
 - 3. Include an access road serving five or more existing or potential residences;

4. Require a cut or fill that is situated so as to cause unduly increased soil pressure or reduce earth support upon adjacent structure or property;
5. Include the construction of any drainage or sediment control structures, culverts, or facilities or substantial alteration of any existing drainage course;
6. Include the creation or aggravation of an unstable slope condition;
7. Require construction of any retaining wall over four feet in height;
8. Include the construction of a vehicular bridge. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.320 Requirements for engineered grading plans.

Grading plans and specifications shall be prepared and signed by a civil engineer, as provided herein.

- A. The plans shall include the following:
 1. All plans shall be on twenty-four (24) inch by thirty-six (36) inch sheets unless otherwise approved, and shall be drawn at a scale no less than one inch equals one hundred (100) feet;
 2. A title block. Plans shall be entitled “grading plan” and state the purpose of the proposed grading and the name of the engineer or firm by whom this plan is prepared, owner’s name and address, and site address;
 3. A vicinity sketch (not at map scale) indicating the location of the site relative to the principal roads, lakes and watercourses in the area;
 4. North arrow and scale;
 5. A site plan indicating the extent of the work and any proposed divisions of land;
 6. The complete site boundaries and locations of any easements and rights-of-way traversing or adjacent to the property;
 7. The location of all existing or proposed roads, buildings, wells, pipelines, watercourses, septic systems or areas reserved for on-site sewage disposal, and any other structures, facilities, and features of the site, as well as the location of all improvements on lots within fifty (50) feet of the proposed work;
 8. Location and nature of known or suspected soil or geologic hazard areas, including but not limited to serpentine rock areas, landslides, etc.;

9. Accurate contour lines of the existing terrain and proposed finished grade at intervals not greater than five feet, or spot elevations twenty-five (25) feet on center showing all topographic features and drainage patterns throughout the area where the proposed grading is to occur relative to a bench mark established on site. The contour lines/spot elevations shall be extended to a minimum of fifty (50) feet beyond the affected area, and further, if needed, to define intercepted drainage, and shall be extended a minimum of one hundred (100) feet outside of any future road right-of-way;

10. Approximate location of cut and fill lines extent and finished slopes of all proposed grading and the limits of grading for all proposed grading work, including borrow and stockpile areas;

11. Location, width, direction of flow and approximate location of any watercourses including tops and toes of banks;

12. Approximate boundaries of any areas with histories of flooding;

13. Cross sections, profiles, elevations, dimensions, and construction details based on accurate field data as may be required after initial review of plans;

14. Construction details for roads, watercourses, culverts, bridges and drainage devices, retaining walls, cribbing, dams, and other improvements existing or to be constructed, together with supporting calculations and maps as may be required after initial review of plans;

15. Proposed provisions for storm drainage control and any existing or proposed flood control facilities or septic tank disposal fields or areas reserved for on-site sewage disposal near the grading;

16. A detailed erosion and sediment control plan including specific locations, construction details, and supporting calculations for temporary and permanent sediment control structures and facilities;

17. A revegetation plan, including temporary erosion control plantings, permanent slope plantings, replacement of temporary groundcover, and irrigation facilities.

B. Additional supporting information which may be required includes, but is not necessarily limited to:

1. An estimate of the quantities of excavation and fill;
2. The location of any borrow site or location for disposal of surplus material;
3. A projected schedule of operations, including, as a minimum, the dates of:

- a. Commencement of work,
 - b. Start and finish of rough grading,
 - c. Completion of drainage facilities,
 - d. Completion of work in any watercourse,
 - e. Completion of erosion and sediment control facilities,
 - f. Completion of hydromulching and other landscaping. If rough grading is proposed between October 15th and May 1st, a more detailed schedule of grading activities and use of erosion and sediment control facilities may be required;
4. Itemized cost estimate of the proposed grading and related work;
 5. A complete drainage study in conformance with the Placer County flood control and water conservation district's stormwater management manual (latest edition);
 6. Geotechnical investigation report and recommendations addressing the proposed work. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.330 Retention of approved plans.

Three sets of approved plans and specifications shall be retained by the community development resource agency. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.340 Modification of approved plans.

A. Proposed modifications of an approved final plan shall be submitted to the community development resource agency for written approval.

B. All necessary soils and geological information and design details shall accompany any proposed modification.

C. The modification shall be compatible with any subdivision map or land use requirements. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.350 Seasonal requirements.

Implementation of erosion and sediment control plans shall be based on the season of the year and the stage of construction at forecasted periods of rainfall and heavy storms. Erosion and sediment control plans shall allow for possible changes in construction scheduling, unanticipated field conditions, and relatively minor changes in

grading. Modifications to plans may be required after initial plan approval. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

Part 5. Geotechnical Investigations and Inspections

15.48.360 Geotechnical investigation required.

A soil or geologic investigation report shall accompany the application in any of the following circumstances when required by the agency director:

A. When the proposed grading includes a cut or fill exceeding ten (10) feet in depth at any point; however, for vehicular ways, a soil investigation shall not be required unless the grading includes a proposed cut or fill that exceeds ten (10) feet in depth and the slope of the natural ground exceeds thirty (30) percent;

B. When highly expansive soils are present;

C. In areas of known or suspected geological hazards, including landslide hazards and hazards of ground failure stemming from seismically induced ground shaking. (Ord. 5407-B § 13, 2006; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.370 Investigations.

Those portions of the soil or geologic investigation that constitutes “civil engineering” as defined by Section 6734 of the Business and Professions Code of the state of California shall be conducted by or under the direct supervision of a geotechnical engineer or civil engineer. Those portions of the investigation that involve the practice of “geology” as defined by Section 7802 of the Business and Professions Code of the state of California shall be conducted by an engineering geologist.

The investigations shall be based on observations and tests of the material exposed by exploratory borings or excavations and inspections made at appropriate locations. Additional studies may be necessary to evaluate soil and rock strength, the effect of moisture variation on soil, bearing capacity, compressibility, expansiveness, stability, keying, subdrainage benching and other factors. Grading factors such as moisture variability, ability to compact the material when wet, etc., should be evaluated. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.380 Reports—General.

Any soil or geologic investigation report shall be subject to the approval of the community development resource agency who may require supplemental reports and data. Recommendations included in the reports and approved by the community development resource agency shall be incorporated in the final plans and specifications. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.390 Soil/geologic investigation report.

The soil or geologic investigation report shall contain all of the following, as they may be applicable to the subject site:

- A. An index map showing the regional setting of the site;
- B. A site map which shows the topographic features of the site and locations of all soil borings and test excavations;
- C. A classification of the soil types (unified soil classification), pertinent laboratory test data and consequent evaluation regarding the nature, distribution, and strength of existing soils;
- D. A description of the geology of the site and geology of the adjacent areas when pertinent to the site;
- E. A suitably scaled map and cross sections showing all identified areas of land slippage;
- F. A description of any encountered groundwater or excessive moisture conditions;
- G. A description of the soil and geological investigative techniques employed;
- H. A log for each soil boring and test excavation showing elevation at ground level and the depth of each soil or rock strata;
- I. An evaluation of the stability of pertinent natural slopes and recommendations regarding maximum cut and fill slopes of proposed work;
- J. An evaluation of settlement associated with the placement of any fill;
- K. Recommendations for grading procedures and specifications, including methods for excavation and subsequent placement of fill;
- L. Recommendations regarding surface and subsurface drainage and erosion control;
- M. Recommendations for mitigation of geologic hazards. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.400 Final report.

Upon completion of rough grading work, in the event a complete record of the work is desired or necessary, the community development resource agency may require a final geotechnical report that includes, but is not necessarily limited to the following:

- A. A complete record of all field and laboratory tests including location and elevation of all field tests;
- B. A professional opinion regarding slope stability, soil bearing capacity, and any other pertinent information;
- C. Recommendations regarding foundation design, including soil bearing potential and building restrictions or setbacks from the top or toe of slopes;
- D. A declaration by the geotechnical engineer, civil engineer or engineering geologist in the format required by the community development resource agency that all work was done in substantial conformance with the recommendations contained in the soil or geologic investigation reports as approved and in accordance with the approved plans and specification. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.410 Changed conditions.

Where soil or geologic conditions encountered in the grading operation deviate from that anticipated in the soil and geologic investigation reports or where such conditions warrant changes to the recommendations contained in the original soil investigation, a revised soil or geologic report shall be submitted for the approval of the community development resource agency. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.420 Special inspection.

A. As a condition of the permit, the community development resource agency may require the permittee to retain a private geotechnical engineer or civil engineer to directly supervise or perform continuous inspection work, and upon completion of the work to provide a written statement acknowledging that he or she has inspected the work and that in his or her professional judgment the work was performed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications. The permittee shall make his or her own contractual arrangements for such services and shall be responsible for payment of all costs. Continuous inspection by a geotechnical engineer or civil engineer shall include, but not be limited to, the following situations:

1. During the preparation of a site for the placement of fills which exceed five feet in depth on slopes which exceed ten (10) percent and during the placing of such fills; however, for vehicular pathways, fill placement shall be continuously inspected when fills exceed ten (10) feet in height;
2. During the preparation of a site for the placement of any fill which is intended to support any building or structure when the fill exceeds three feet in depth;
3. During the installation of subsurface drainage facilities.

B. Reports filed by the private geotechnical engineer or civil engineer regarding special inspection shall state in writing that from his or her personal knowledge the work performed during the period covered by the report has been performed in substantial accordance with the approved plans and specifications.

C. The use of a private geotechnical engineer or civil engineer for inspections shall not preclude the community development resource agency from conducting personal inspections or from authorizing inspections by other qualified inspectors as may be necessary. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.430 Noncompliance notification by private geotechnical engineer or civil engineer.

The permittee shall cause the work to be done in accordance with the approved plans. If during the course of construction the private geotechnical engineer or civil engineer finds that the work is not being done substantially in accordance with the approved plans and specifications, he or she shall immediately notify the person in charge of the work and the community development resource agency of the nonconformity and the corrective measures to be taken. When changes in the plans are required, he or she shall prepare or cause to be prepared such proposed changes and submit them to the community development resource agency for approval. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.440 Periodic progress reports by private geotechnical engineer or civil engineer.

As a condition of the report, periodic progress reports shall be rendered by the private geotechnical engineer or civil engineer as required by the community development resource agency including, but not limited to, laboratory tests, slope stability, placement of materials, retaining walls, drainage, utilities and any special permit or plan requirements. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.450 Progress report by permittee.

Periodic progress reports shall be rendered by permittee on specified calendar dates and at commencement and completion of major key grading and erosion and sediment control operations. The dates of operations upon which such reports are required and their content shall be as required by the community development resource agency in the permit. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.460 Record drawings.

Permittee shall submit to the community development resource agency a record drawing of the grading plan following completion of the work. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.470 Performance of work—Inspection/certification.

The community development resource agency may inspect any work or require certification by private engineer of any work done under a grading permit. No permittee shall be deemed to have complied with this article unless one of the following has occurred:

- A. A final inspection approval has been issued by the community development resource agency; or
- B. Submittal of certification of completion by the civil engineer, or the geotechnical engineer of record, has been accepted by the community development resource agency; or
- C. The final inspection has been waived in writing by the community development resource agency.

The permittee shall provide adequate access to the site for inspection by the community development resource agency during the performance of all work and for a minimum period of one year after completion of the work.

If the engineer of record is changed during the grading, the work shall be stopped until the replacement has agreed in writing to accept their responsibility within the area of technical competence for approval upon completion of the work. It shall be the duty of the permittee to notify the agency director in writing of such change prior to the recommencement of such grading. (Ord. 5407-B § 14, 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.480 Other responsibilities of permittee.

The permittee shall also be responsible for the following:

- A. Protection of Utilities. The permittee shall be responsible for the prevention of damage to any public utilities or services.
- B. Protection of Adjacent Property. The property owner is responsible for the prevention of damage to adjacent property. No person(s) shall excavate on land sufficiently close to the property line to endanger any adjoining public street, sidewalk, alley or other public or private property, or easement, without supporting and protecting such property from damage which might result.
- C. Advance Notice. The permittee shall notify the community development resource agency at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the start of work.

D. Erosion and Sediment Control. It shall be the responsibility of the permittee to control discharge of sediment from the site to any watercourse, drainage system, or adjacent property and to protect watercourses and adjacent properties from damage by erosion, flooding or deposition which may result from the permitted grading.

E. Hazardous Materials Control. It shall be the responsibility of the permittee to prevent discharge of hazardous materials from the site to any watercourse, drainage system, or adjacent property, and to protect watercourses and adjacent properties by hazardous materials, which may result from, permitted grading. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

Part 6. Design Standards

15.48.490 Excavation.

Excavations shall be constructed or protected so that they do not endanger life or property. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.500 Excavation slope.

The slope of cut surfaces of permanent excavations shall not be steeper than two horizontal to one vertical exclusive of terraces and exclusive of rounding described herein. Steeper slopes will be permitted in competent bedrock provided such slope inclinations are in accordance with recommendations contained in the geotechnical or geological report. The bedding planes, foliation planes or principal joint sets in any formation when dipping towards the cut face shall not be daylighted by the cut slope unless the soils and geologic investigations contain recommendations for steeper cut slopes. Cut slopes shall be rounded into the existing terrain to produce a contoured transition from cut face to natural ground. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.510 Fill placement.

Fills shall be constructed in layers. The loose thickness of each layer of fill material before compaction shall not exceed eight inches. Completed fills shall be stable masses of well-integrated material bonded to adjacent materials and to the materials on which they rest. Fills shall be competent to support anticipated loads and be stable at the design slopes shown on the plans. Proper surface and subsurface drainage and other appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure the continuing integrity of fills. Earth materials shall be used which have no more than minor amounts of organic substances and have no rock or similar irreducible material with a maximum dimension greater than twelve (12) inches. Larger material may be used with the approval of the community development resource agency and the geotechnical engineer. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.520 Fill compaction.

All fills shall be compacted throughout their full extent to a minimum of ninety (90) percent of maximum density as determined by the appropriate Caltrans standard

method or other alternate methods approved by the community development resource agency. Tests to determine the density of compacted fills shall be made on the basis of not less than one test for each two-foot vertical lift of the fill but not less than one test for each one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of material placed. Additional density tests at a point approximately one foot below the fill slope surface shall be made on the basis of not less than one test for each one thousand (1,000) square feet in slope surface but not less than one test for each ten (10) foot vertical increase of slope height. All tests shall be reasonably uniformly distributed within the fill or fill slope surface. Results of such testing and location of tests shall be presented in the periodic and final reports.

Compaction may be less than ninety (90) percent of maximum density, as determined by the above test, within six inches of the slope surface when such surface material is placed and compacted by a method acceptable to the community development resource agency for the planting of the slopes. Compaction of temporary stockpile fills, to be used for a period of not greater than six months, shall not be required, except where the community development resource agency determines that compaction is necessary as a safety measure to aid in preventing saturation, sliding, or erosion of the fill. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.530 Ground preparation for fill placement.

The natural ground surface shall be prepared to receive fill by removing vegetation, noncomplying fill, top soil, and other unsuitable material, and where slopes are six horizontal to one vertical or steeper, by benching into competent material in a manner acceptable to the community development resource agency. The keyway under the toe, if specified, shall be at least fifteen (15) feet wide. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.540 Fill slopes.

The slope of permanent fills shall not be steeper than two horizontal to one vertical exclusive of terraces and exclusive of roundings described herein, unless a soils report supports a steeper slope, but shall not exceed one and one-half horizontal to one vertical unless the fill is reinforced as recommended by the geotechnical engineer. The community development resource agency may require that the fill be constructed with an exposed surface flatter than two horizontal to one vertical or may require such other measures as he or she deems necessary for stability and safety. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.550 Adjacent structures protection.

Footings which may be affected by any excavation shall be underpinned or otherwise protected against settlement and shall be protected against lateral movement. Fills or other surcharge loads shall not be placed adjacent to any building or structure unless such building or structure is capable of withstanding the additional loads caused by such fill or surcharge. The rights of coterminous owners shall be as set forth in Section 832 of the Civil Code of the state of California. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.560 Setbacks—General.

Unless otherwise recommended in a soil or geologic investigation report, Appendix 33 of the latest county adopted version of the Uniform Building Code shall be used for establishing setbacks for property boundaries, buildings and structures other than fences and retaining walls. (Ord. 5407-B § 15, 2006; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.570 Drainage—General.

Any drainage structure(s) or device(s) carrying surface water runoff required by this article shall be designed and constructed in accordance with standards herein, the current Placer County flood control and water conservation district stormwater management manual and criteria authorized by the agency director. (Ord. 5407-B § 16, 2006; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.580 Drainage discharge requirements.

All drainage facilities shall be designed and engineered to carry surface and subsurface waters to the nearest adequate street, storm drain, natural watercourse, or other juncture. (Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.590 Drainage—Water accumulation.

All areas shall be graded and drained so that drainage will not cause erosion or endanger the stability of any cut or fill slope or any building or structure. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.600 Drainage protection of adjoining property.

When surface drainage is discharged onto any adjoining property, it shall be discharged in such a manner that it will not cause erosion or endanger any cut or fill slope or any building or structure. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.610 Terrace drainage.

Terraces at least eight feet in width shall be established at not more than twenty-five (25) feet in height intervals for all cut and fill slopes exceeding thirty (30) feet in height. Where only one terrace is required, it shall be at approximately mid-height. Suitable access shall be provided to permit proper cleaning and maintenance of terraces and terrace drains. Swales or ditches on terraces shall have a minimum depth of one foot, a minimum longitudinal grade of four percent, a maximum longitudinal grade of twelve (12) percent. Down-drains or drainage outlets shall be provided at approximately three hundred (300) foot intervals along the drainage terrace. Down-drains and drainage outlets shall be of approved materials and of adequate capacity to convey the intercepted waters to the point of disposal. If the drainage discharges onto natural ground, adequate erosion protection shall be provided. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.620 Subsurface drainage.

Cut and fill slopes shall be provided with surface and/or subsurface drainage as necessary for stability. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.630 Erosion and sediment control.

The following shall apply to the control of erosion and sediment from grading operations:

- A. Grading plans shall be designed with long-term erosion and sediment control as a primary consideration. Erosion prevention and source control are to be emphasized over sediment controls and treatment.
- B. Grading operations shall provide erosion and sediment control measures, except upon a clear demonstration, to the satisfaction of the community development resource agency that at no stage of the work will there be any substantial risk of increased sediment discharge from the site. Temporary mulch, revegetation, or other stabilization methods shall be applied to areas where permanent revegetation or landscaping cannot be immediately implemented. Unless otherwise exempted in this article, grading activity must be scheduled to ensure completion or winterization by October 15th of each year.
- C. Grading activity shall be conducted such that the smallest practicable area of erodible land is exposed at any one time during grading operations and the time of exposure is minimized. Land disturbance shall be limited to the minimum area necessary for construction.
- D. Natural features, including vegetation, terrain, watercourses and similar resources shall be protected and preserved wherever possible. Units of grading shall be clearly defined and marked to prevent damage by construction equipment.
- E. Permanent vegetation and structures for erosion and sediment control shall be installed as soon as possible.
- F. Adequate provision shall be made for effective maintenance of temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control structures and vegetation. Sediment and other construction-related wastes shall be retained and properly managed on the site or properly disposed of off-site.
- G. No topsoil shall be removed from the site unless otherwise directed or approved by the community development resource agency. Topsoil overburden shall be stockpiled and redistributed where appropriate within the graded area after rough grading to provide a suitable base for seeding and planting. Runoff from the stockpiled area shall be controlled to prevent erosion and resultant sedimentation of receiving water.
- H. Runoff shall not be discharged from the site in quantities or at velocities substantially above those which occurred before grading except into drainage facilities,

whose design has been specifically approved by the community development resource agency.

I. The permittee shall take reasonable precautions to ensure that vehicles do not track or spill earth materials into public streets and shall immediately remove such materials if this occurs.

J. All cut and fill slopes shall be adequately stabilized to prevent erosion and failure through temporary and permanent means.

K. Control measures shall be employed to prevent transport of dust off the project site or into any drainage course or water body. (Ord. 5407-B § 17, 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.640 Emergency conditions.

Should increased sediment discharge occur or become imminent, the permittee shall take all necessary steps to control or reduce such discharge. Such steps may include construction of additional facilities or removal or alteration of facilities required by approved erosion and sediment control plans. Facilities removed or altered shall be restored as soon as possible afterward or appropriate changes in the plan shall be immediately required pursuant to this article. The permittee shall take prompt action to resolve emergency problems; otherwise the community development resource agency may institute abatement proceedings pursuant to provisions of Section 15.48.700(B) of this article. (Ord. 5407-B § 18, 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.650 Erosion and sediment control plans.

Erosion and sediment control plans prepared pursuant to this article shall comply with all of the following:

A. The erosion and sediment control plan need not be a separate sheet if all facilities and measures can be shown on the grading sheets without obscuring the clarity of either the grading plan or the erosion and sediment control plan.

B. An erosion and sediment control plan shall be required whenever:

1. The graded portion of the site includes more than ten thousand (10,000) square feet of area having a slope greater than ten (10) percent;

2. Clearing and grubbing of areas of one acre or more regardless of slope;

3. There is a significant risk that more than two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet will be unprotected or inadequately protected from erosion during any portion of the rainy season;

4. Grading will occur within fifty (50) feet of any watercourse;

5. The community development resource agency determines that the grading will or may pose a significant erosion, or sediment discharge hazard for any reason; or

6. The site is located within the Tahoe Basin.

C. Except as provided in Section 15.48.120 of this article, sediment and erosion control measures must be in place or be capable of being placed within twenty-four (24) hours, in the opinion of the agency director, by October 15th. The agency director may require suspension of any and all grading activities between October 15 and May 1 without prior notice.

D. The applicant shall submit with the erosion and sediment control plans a detailed cost estimate covering this work.

E. Erosion and sediment control plans shall include an effective revegetation program to stabilize all disturbed areas, which will not be otherwise protected. All such areas where grading has been completed between April 1 and October 15 shall be planted by November 1st. Graded areas completed at other times of the year shall be planted within fifteen (15) days. If revegetation is infeasible or cannot be expected to stabilize an erodible area with assurance during any part of the rainy season and the unstable area exceeds two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet, additional erosion and sediment control measures or irrigation of planted slopes may be required as appropriate to prevent increased sediment discharge.

F. Erosion and sediment control plans shall be designed to prevent increased discharge of sediment at all stages of grading and development from initial disturbance of the ground to project completion. Every feasible effort shall be made to ensure that site stabilization is permanent. Plans shall indicate the implementation period and the stage of construction where applicable.

G. Erosion and sediment control plans shall comply with the recommendations of the responsible civil engineer, geotechnical engineer, engineering geologist, or landscape architect involved in preparation of the grading plans.

H. The structural and hydraulic adequacy of all stormwater containment or conveyance facilities shown on the erosion and sediment control plans shall be verified by a civil engineer, and he or she shall so attest on the plans. Sufficient calculations and supporting material to demonstrate such adequacy shall accompany the plans when submitted.

I. Erosion and sediment control plans shall be designed to meet anticipated field conditions.

J. Erosion and sediment control plans shall provide for inspection and repair of all erosion and sediment control facilities at the close of each working day during the rainy season and for specific sediment cleanout and vegetation maintenance criteria.

K. Erosion and sediment control plans shall comply with any and all standards and specifications adopted herein for the control of erosion and sedimentation on grading sites. These standards and specifications shall be in general compliance with the current Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Developing Areas of the Sierras, published by the High Sierra Resource Conservation District. (Ord. 5407-B § 19, 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.660 Vehicular ways—General.

Vehicular ways shall conform to the grading requirements of this article. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.670 Vehicular ways—Drainage.

Vehicular ways shall be graded and drained in such a manner that will not allow erosion or endanger the stability of any adjacent slope. Surface discharge onto adjoining property shall be controlled in such a manner that it does not cause erosion or endanger existing improvements. Bridges and culverts installed in watercourses may be reviewed by the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation district and must be approved by the agency director and any other required permitting agency. (Ord. 5407-B § 20, 2006; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

Part 7. Improvement Security

15.48.680 Security required.

A. As a condition for the issuance of a permit, the community development resource agency may require the deposit of improvement security in sufficient amount deemed necessary to assure performance of the work in the event of default on the part of permittee or, in the case of a subdivision, where the permittee does not proceed with preparation and obtaining the approval of a final map. Such security shall be in a form acceptable to Placer County.

B. In the case of subdivisions, the improvement security shall remain in effect until final inspections have been made of all grading work and the board of supervisors of Placer County has accepted the subdivision improvements.

C. For projects other than subdivisions, the improvement security shall remain in effect until final inspections have been made and all grading work has been approved by the community development resource agency.

D. In addition to the improvement security, the community development resource agency may also require the deposit of maintenance security in sufficient amount deemed necessary to guarantee and maintain the grading work and to assure the proper functioning of drainage systems and adequate erosion and sedimentation control. Such maintenance security shall be in a form acceptable to Placer County and shall remain in effect for a period of one year after the date of acceptance of the improvements as designated in subsections B and C of this section.

E. Any deposit required by the community development resource agency pursuant to this article shall be payable to the Placer County community development resource agency.

F. Upon satisfaction of applicable provisions of this article, the improvement and maintenance security deposits will be released. However, upon failure to complete the work, failure to comply with all of the terms of the permit, or failure of the completed site to function properly to provide proper drainage or erosion and sedimentation control, the county may do the required work, or cause it to be done and collect from the permittee or surety all costs incurred thereto, including administrative, inspection and legal costs. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

Part 8. Enforcement

15.48.690 Violations.

Failure to comply with the following shall constitute a violation of this article:

- A. All orders issued by the community development resource agency pursuant to the provisions of this article;
- B. All conditions placed on grading permits;
- C. All rules and regulations of Placer County. (Ord. 5407-B (part), 2006; Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.700 Nuisance.

A. Established Nuisances Per Se. The board of supervisors of Placer County ordains that the following violations of this article constitute public nuisances:

- 1. A violation has altered natural drainage patterns and has or will cause flooding to adjacent property; or
- 2. A violation has created a threat to public health, safety or welfare.

B. Nuisance Abatement Procedure. In accordance with California Government Code Section 25845, the Placer County board of supervisors establishes the procedure for abatement of a nuisance. Upon the discovery of a nuisance, county staff shall comply with the following procedures:

- 1. Upon discovery of a nuisance, the owner of the parcel, and anyone known to be in possession of the parcel shall be given notice of the nuisance abatement proceeding. The notice shall provide for an opportunity to appear and be heard before the board of supervisors prior to the abatement of the nuisance by county.

2. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in this article shall prohibit the summary abatement of a nuisance upon order of the board of supervisors, or upon order of any other county officer authorized by law to summarily abate nuisances, if the board or officer determines that the nuisance constitutes an immediate threat to public health or safety.

3. In any action to abate a nuisance, whether by administrative proceedings, judicial proceedings or summary abatement, the owner of the parcel upon which the nuisance is found to exist shall be liable for all costs of abatement incurred by the county, including, but not limited to, administrative costs, and any and all costs incurred in abatement of nuisance. Recovery of costs pursuant to this subsection shall be in addition to and shall not limit any prevailing party's right to recover costs pursuant to Sections 1032 and 1033.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure or any other provision of law. A prevailing party may also recover attorneys' fees in any action, administrative proceeding, or special proceeding to abate a nuisance, if the county elects at the initiation of the individual action or proceeding, to seek recovery of its own attorneys' fees. In no action, administrative proceeding, or special proceeding shall an award of attorneys' fees to a prevailing party exceed the amount of reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by the county in the action or proceeding.

4. If the property owner fails to pay the costs of the abatement upon demand by the county, the board of supervisors may order the cost of the abatement to be specially assessed against the parcel. The assessment may be collected at the same time and in the same manner as ordinary county taxes are collected, and shall be subject to the same penalties and the same procedure and sale in case of delinquency as are provided for ordinary county taxes. All laws applicable to the levy, collection, and enforcement of county taxes shall be applicable to this special assessment.

5. If the board of supervisors specially assesses the cost of the abatement against the parcel, the board also may cause a notice of abatement lien to be recorded. The notice shall, at a minimum, identify the record owner or possessor of property, set forth the last known address of the record owner or possessor, set forth the date upon which abatement of the nuisance was ordered by the board of supervisors and the date the abatement was complete, and include a description of the real property subject to the lien and the amount of the abatement cost.

However, if the board of supervisors does not cause the recordation of a notice of abatement lien pursuant to subsection (B)(5) of this section, and any real property to which the costs of abatement relates has been transferred or conveyed to a bona fide purchaser for value, or a lien on a bona fide encumbrance for value has been created and attaches to that property, prior to the date on which the first installment of county taxes would become delinquent, then the cost of abatement shall be transferred to the unsecured roll for collection.

6. Recordation of a notice of abatement lien pursuant to subsection (B)(5) of this section, has the same effect as recordation of an abstract of a money judgment

recorded pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 697.310) of Chapter 2 of Division 2 of Title 9 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The lien created has the same priority as a judgment lien on real property and continues in effect until released. Upon order of the board of supervisors, or any other county officer authorized by the board of supervisors to act upon its behalf, an abatement lien created under this section may be released or subordinated in the same manner as a judgment lien on real property may be released or subordinated.

7. The board of supervisors may delegate the hearing required by subsection (B)(1) of this section prior to abatement of a public nuisance, to a hearing board designated by the board of supervisors. The hearing board shall make a written recommendation to the board of supervisors. The board of supervisors may adopt the recommendation without further notice of hearing, or may set the matter for a de novo hearing before the board of supervisors.

8. The board of supervisors may, by ordinance, delegate to a hearing officer appointed pursuant to Government Code Section 27720 the powers and duties specified by this section.

C. Upon entry of a second or subsequent civil or criminal judgment within a two-year period finding that an owner of property is responsible for a condition that may be abated in accordance with this article enacted pursuant to California Government Code Section 25845, except for conditions abated pursuant to Section 17980 of the health and safety code, the court may order the owner to pay treble the costs of the abatement. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.710 Stop work orders.

A. Whenever any person is performing work in violation of the provisions of this article, the agency director may issue a written order to the responsible party to stop work on the portion of the work where the violation has occurred or upon which the danger exists. If there are no persons present on the premises, the notice may be posted in a conspicuous place. The notice shall state the nature of the violation.

B. Upon receipt of such stop work order, the person performing the work shall:

1. Stop work immediately; and

2. Within twenty-four (24) hours, provide the agency director with a list of remedies which can be immediately undertaken to bring the work into compliance with this article; and

3. Within twenty-four (24) hours after approval of a remedy by the agency director, undertake, at the violator's sole expense, such action as is necessary to bring the work into compliance with this article.

C. If the responsible party fails to comply with the stop work order served pursuant to this section, the county may use any and all remedies available to it under this article, in law, or in equity, including but not limited to: shutting down all work on the site, performing the corrective work either with county crews or by contract, or arresting the responsible party for violation of this article. (Ord. 5407-B § 20, 2006: Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.720 Misdemeanor violation.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this code, any person violating any provisions of this article shall be guilty and punishable as provided in Section 1.24.010 of a misdemeanor. Each such person shall be charged with a separate offense for each and every day or portion thereof during which any violation of this article is committed, continued or permitted. Upon conviction of any such violation such person shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.730 Investigation fees/work without a permit.

Whenever any work for which a permit is required by this article has been commenced without first obtaining the permit, the agency director shall require an investigation before issuing a permit for such work. In this case, the violator shall be charged for the department's labor and costs incurred during the investigation, in addition to the regular permit fees. (Ord. 5407-B § 22, 2006: Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.740 Community development resource agency director delegation.

The agency director shall be authorized to delegate any of his or her duties under this article to other county officer(s). (Ord. 5407-B § 23, 2006)

cleaning onto the ground or into a street, gutter, or storm drain.

Changing Oil and Other Fluids

- ♦ Change vehicle fluids indoors and only on floors constructed of non-porous materials, or only in areas where spills can be captured and disposed of properly. Avoid working over asphalt and dirt surfaces that absorb vehicle fluids.
- ♦ If vehicle fluids must be removed outdoors, always use a drip pan,
- ♦ Transfer fluids drained from vehicles to a designated waste storage area as soon as possible.
- ♦ Never pour vehicle fluids or other hazardous waste into storm drains, sewers, or into dumpsters where they could leak out. These substances should be kept in designated waste storage containers until recycled or disposed of properly.

Car Washing

- ♦ If car washing is a central activity for your business, you must construct a wash pad that drains to the sanitary sewer. Treat and recycle wash water. Also install an oil/grit separator if required by the sewer agency.
- ♦ If car washing is an occasional activity of your business, avoid washing vehicles on site. Take vehicles to a commercial car wash or provide your customers with a courtesy voucher for a properly equipped commercial car wash.

Placer County Stormwater Quality Division

Phone: (530) 745-7500
3091 County Center Drive, Suite 220
Auburn, CA 95603

Email: stormwaterquality@placer.ca.gov
Or visit us on the web at
<http://www.placer.ca.gov/Works/StrmWtr.aspx>



Household Hazardous Waste Disposal and Recycling Information

Phone: (916) 654-5230, ext. 1010
Or visit us on the web at
http://www.placer.ca.gov/hhs/env_health/hazmat.aspx

Stormwater Compliance for Automotive Businesses



**Placer County Stormwater
Quality Division**



Stormwater Compliance for Automotive Businesses

What every owner or manager should know...

Automotive related business owners, managers, and employees should be aware that the discharge of pollutants from their businesses' activities into the storm drainage system, or into surrounding water bodies, is prohibited by local ordinance and state and federal law. Such discharges can result in severe penalties. Typical pollutants generated by automotive businesses include wastewater from car washing, motor oil, brake dust, sanding waste, filler residue, paints, thinners, plating wastes, and other automotive fluids. It is your responsibility to keep pollutants from your business out of the storm drainage system and local waterways. Local sewer service providers may allow discharge of wastes to the sewer system with an appropriate permit.



The Basics

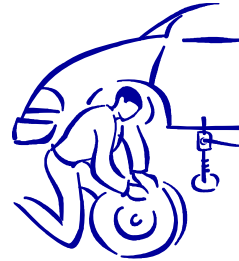
Stormwater regulations include two basic requirements:

- ◆ Only rain water may be discharged to a storm drain.
- ◆ Minimize the contact of rainfall and runoff with pollutant sources. Do this by maintaining a clean facility, keeping materials covered, and managing wastes responsibly.

Education and Training

Train all employees upon hiring on stormwater compliance and proper methods for handling and disposing of hazardous waste. Ensure that all employees understand and utilize the appropriate disposal methods for all types of wastes and waste-

water. Post signs and mark storm drains, floor drains. And plumbing fixtures to remind employees of the importance of using proper disposal methods.



Materials Storage

- ◆ Store hazardous materials and wastes under cover and with secondary containment to prevent spills or leaks from reaching the storm drain system.
- ◆ Keep dumpster lids closed and keep lids on waste containers.
- ◆ Keep storage areas clean and dry.
- ◆ Conduct regular inspections to detect any leaks and spills immediately.
- ◆ Store batteries securely to avoid breakage and spills. Shelving should be secured to the wall. Store used batteries indoors in plastic trays to contain potential leaks. Recycle old batteries.

Keeping a Clean Shop

Good housekeeping makes it easier to detect spills and potential problems.

- ◆ Never hose down or pressure wash work areas unless the resulting wash water is contained, treated, and disposed of properly.
- ◆ Sweep or vacuum the shop floor frequently. Pick up sweepings and dispose of them in a trash receptacle. Use mopping as an alternative to hosing down work areas. Mop water must be disposed of properly.
- ◆ Keep parking lots clean in order to prevent mobilization of oils, residues, and debris by subsequent rainfall.
- ◆ Residue from the sanding of fillers is a common

auto body shop pollutant—it should be collected and disposed of properly.

- ◆ Collect all metal filings, dust, and paint chips from grinding, shaving, and sanding, and dispose of the waste properly.
- ◆ Use drip pans under leaking vehicles to capture fluids.
- ◆ Keep fully stocked spill kits available at all times and make sure that employees know when and how to use them.

Hazardous Materials and Wastes

Hazardous wastes may never be discharged to the sanitary sewer or storm drain. All hazardous materials and hazardous wastes must be stored, used, and disposed of according to federal, state, and



local laws, including, but not limited to, fire codes, hazardous materials and waste law, and zoning restrictions. Contact the Household Hazardous Waste Disposal and Recycling Facility for more details.

Parts Cleaning and Radiator Flushing

- ◆ Use a licensed service to haul and recycle or dispose of wastes.
- ◆ Designate specific areas or service bays for engine parts or radiator cleaning. Do not wash or rinse parts outdoors.
- ◆ Use self-contained sinks and tanks when working with solvents.
- ◆ Never discharge cleaning solutions or wastewater from steam cleaning or engine/parts

Construction Site BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS

Require all construction vehicles and equipment to use one designated, stabilized entrance/exit to prevent vehicles from tracking mud onto roadways. When possible, prohibit vehicle/equipment parking on unpaved or non-stabilized areas. Tracks and trails left by vehicle/equipment leading to and from the site should be cleaned up immediately using dry clean up methods (i.e. sweeping).

CHEMICAL TOILETS

Chemical toilets are to be located in such a manner that if they are either damaged or knocked over the contents could not enter a stormwater drainage system.

PAINT AND STUCCO

All paint and stucco materials stored on the site must be contained and covered. It is illegal for contractors to wash out paint brushes in the street or dump any residues in the sewer or the storm drain. Paint brushes and spray guns should be washed/cleaned out into a hazardous materials drum or back into original containers and disposed of properly.

PERIMETER CONTROLS

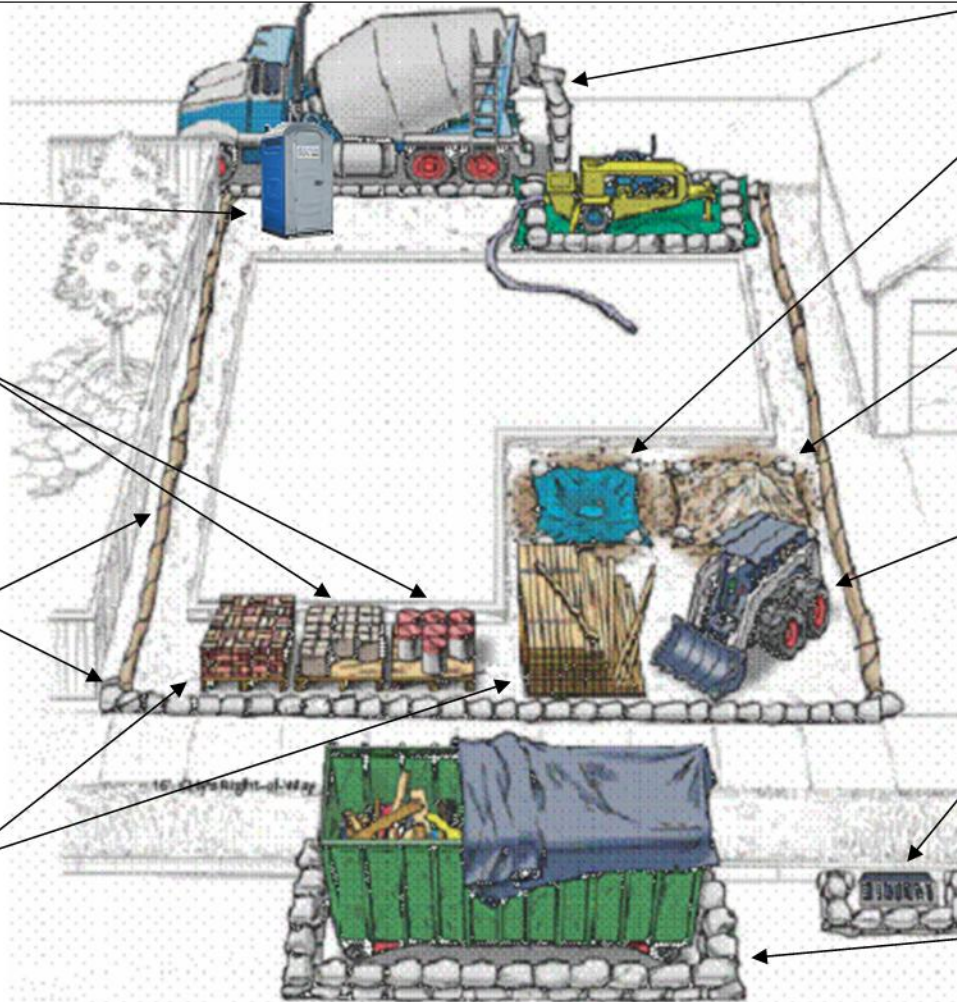
Properly installed gravel bags, hay bales, silt fences and straw wattles are acceptable perimeter controls, and should be used as needed around the entire site. Avoid running over perimeter controls with vehicles or heavy equipment, as they can damage the materials. Keep extra absorbent materials and/or a wet/dry vacuum on site to quickly pick up unintended spills.

BUILDING MATERIALS/STAGING AREAS

Construction and landscaping materials should be stored on site and not within the public right-of-way. Building materials should always be covered or contained when not in use to prevent contact with rain.

CONSTRUCTION SITE OVERVIEW

Protecting clean water improves our quality of life and preserves the local environment for our children and future generations. Unintentional spills at work sites can flow into storm drains and pollute waterways. These spills are prohibited by law. The drawing illustrates BMPs that must be used at all construction sites to protect storm drains and minimize pollution. All site BMPs must be checked and maintained daily.



CONCRETE TRUCKS/PUMPERS

Pumpers should be surrounded by perimeter controls, such as gravel bags, sand bags or straw wattles. Tarps should be placed beneath concrete pumpers. Residual materials must be cleaned up as well. Debris should be disposed of properly.

WASHOUT AREA

The disposal of "wet" construction materials should be handled in a properly designed washout area. This includes paint, stucco and concrete. Use a sand berm and tarp, or mobile unit to collect wastes and prevent run-off.

DIRT AND GRADING

Mounds of dirt or gravel should be stored on site and sprayed daily with water to prevent excessive dust. These materials should also be covered each day with a tarp, coconut mat or other form of protection.

EARTHMOVING EQUIPMENT

All earthmoving equipment should be stored on site. Maintenance should also be conducted on the site in properly protected areas. Clean up all drips and spills immediately using dry clean up methods (i.e. sweeping, absorbent materials). Do not hose down spills.

STORM DRAINS

Storm drains must be protected at all times with perimeter controls, such as sand bags, gravel bags or straw wattles.

DUMPSTERS

Always cover dumpsters and locate them away from drainage inlets and gutters. Areas around dumpsters should be swept daily. Perimeter controls should be installed around dumpsters.

PLACER COUNTY
STORMWATER QUALITY DIVISION

For more information call Placer County Stormwater Quality Division at 530-745-7500, or speak to your jobsite inspector.

Check out the Placer County Stormwater website at <http://www.placer.ca.gov/Works/StrmWtr.aspx>

Note: BMP requirements in the Lake Tahoe watershed may be more restrictive. See separate handout.



Construction and Post-Construction

Processes For Stormwater Quality Protection

THE STORMWATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Placer County is subject to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal regulations for stormwater quality protection. These Federal and State regulations require controls on potential sources of pollution from construction sites and include actions to prevent long term non-point source pollution from developed sites through appropriate design. The County meets the Federal and State regulations through its Stormwater Management Plan, Grading Ordinance (Article 15.48) and Stormwater Quality Ordinance (Article 8.28), and other sections of Placer County Code.

Stormwater Ordinance Points:

- Prohibits non-stormwater (anything besides rainwater) discharges to stormdrains.
- Regulates construction site wastes.
- Prohibits sediment discharge.
- Requires that construction sites apply and maintain BMPs.
- Establishes enforcement authority and procedures.

Grading Ordinance Points:

- Defines grading permit requirements that vary by area.
- Requires BMPs for all grading activities and vegetation removal.

STORMWATER QUALITY REGULATIONS WITH 1 ACRE DISTURBANCES

In addition to the County grading permit requirements, all construction sites which disturb more than one acre, or smaller but part of a greater plan involving over one acre, are required to obtain a State permit. (Disturbed areas include all areas that are to be graded or paved, where vegetation is removed, building sites, access roads, parking areas, storage areas, and anywhere else that existing ground is exposed or disrupted.) **All construction sites are required to implement construction site BMPs, regardless of permit requirements.**

Projects, including building, grading, and improvement plans where one acre or more is disturbed, as described above, are required to demonstrate to the County that they have filed the appropriate Construction General Permit Notice of Intent with the Central Valley or Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board. Applicants will be requested to provide the County with a WDID (Waste Discharge Identification) number and a copy of the approved SWPPP **prior to construction approval**. The County's NPDES permit requires that we inform the State of any construction sites where the project owner has NOT obtained a construction permit from the State or does not maintain a SWPPP on the site.



COMMON TERMS

A Stormwater Management Plan, or SWMP, is the County's overall plan for stormwater quality protection.

Best Management Practice, or BMP, is a term used to describe an activity, technique, structure, or device that is intended to protect or improve stormwater quality.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, or SWPPP, is the term that is generally used to refer to a construction site water quality control plan.



CONSTRUCTION SITE REQUIREMENTS

All sites are required to utilize a combination of BMPs that effectively protect the site and prevent anything but clean rainwater from running off site. Projects are expected to maintain additional controls on construction site wastes, such as prohibiting concrete and paint washout onto the ground, removing trash and wastes that may flow or blow into the stormdrain and waterways, and providing proper storage of materials. For example, landscaping materials and dirt must be kept out of streets and away from flowage paths, chemicals must be covered and contained, and portable toilets must be placed where the liquid cannot reach the stormdrain system in the event of a disruption. Any debris or dust, including hydroseeding for erosion control purposes, must be prevented from crossing property boundaries.

Construction sites will be subject to year round inspections to verify stormwater quality compliance. These may be additional separate inspections, or may be performed in the course of other routine inspections. Project sites that are large, steep, have a history of non-compliance, are next to a waterway, or that are otherwise more likely to pollute are designated as high priority and are inspected on a more frequent basis than other sites. Projects under construction must maintain sufficient erosion and sediment control materials onsite at all times, including during the 'dry' season, to be able to effectively protect the site in advance of any storms.

Construction work in the Tahoe Basin is not allowed between October 15 and May 1, with limited exception, based on specific agency approvals. Sites not finished prior to October 15 will be required to winterize the site and owners must maintain appropriate BMPs for the winter.



POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER QUALITY

Project applicants are expected to plan and design projects with suitable long term pollution controls. Water quality BMPs may alter a project's design, such as needing room for water quality basins or vegetated swales. Project proponents may be required to provide a 'BMP plan' with initial project submittals to lay out proposed solutions. The BMP plan identifies probable sources of pollution, means of source control to prevent such pollution, and in the event that source control is not sufficient, propose treatment controls. Source control



and prevention, including management techniques and education, are always emphasized over treatment controls, which attempt to remove contaminants once the runoff is already polluted. The County's SWMPs require commitment to adequate long term maintenance of BMPs installed along with development. As part of the BMP plan, applicants must identify necessary maintenance of any proposed BMPs, including long term funding and a mechanism to transfer maintenance responsibility when a property is sold. Construction plans and permits approved by the County have to include adequate detail to insure proper construction, implementation, operation, and maintenance of the BMPs for the project.

In addition to providing adequate stormwater quality BMPs, the County's NPDES permit applies certain specific design requirements to discretionary and redevelopment projects that meet these requirements:

- | | |
|--|---|
| ⇒ Single Family Hillside Residences | ⇒ Restaurants |
| ⇒ 100,000 ft ² and larger Commercial Developments | ⇒ 10+ Unit Residential Subdivisions |
| ⇒ Automotive Repair Shops | ⇒ Parking Lots of 5,000 ft ² or More |
| ⇒ Retail Gasoline Outlets | ⇒ Parking Lots with 25 or More Spaces |



The complete design requirements are available in 'Attachment 4' of the Small Municipal General Permit (available at the SWQCB website address shown below), and include such things as use of low impact development principles, proper design of trash enclosures, material storage areas, and automotive facilities, plus operation and maintenance requirements.

RESOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

Placer County Public Works Stormwater Quality Division

Phone: (530) 745-7500

Address: 3091 County Center Drive, Suite 220, Auburn

Email: stormwaterquality@placer.ca.gov

Web: <http://www.placer.ca.gov/Works/StrmWtr.aspx>

County Code

<http://municipalcodes.lexisnexis.com/codes/placer/maintoc.htm>

For Stormwater Ordinance see Ch. 8.28. For Grading Ordinance see Ch. 15.48.

California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA)

CASQA Best Management Practices Handbook:

<http://www.cabmphandbooks.com/>

State Water Resources Control Board

Small Municipal General Permit:

http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/phase_ii_municipal.html

Construction General Permit:

<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/docs/finalconstpermit.pdf>





Stormwater Pollution Prevention: Retail and Non-Retail Gasoline Outlets



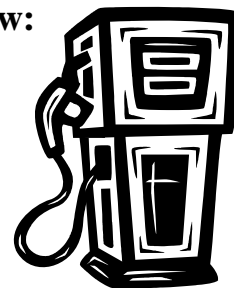
As part of the federal Clean Water Act, the State adopted new stormwater runoff quality regulations in 2003. To comply with the new requirements, in 2004 the Placer County Board of Supervisors approved a Stormwater Management Plan that describes the stormwater program activities. The goal of Placer County's Stormwater Quality Program is to protect the health of the County's creeks, streams, rivers, and lakes by providing educational outreach to members of the public and businesses about the effects of their activities. Stormwater runoff is not treated before it flows into natural waterways--contaminants harm fish and wildlife, and pollute the water we use for swimming, fishing, and drinking.

Retail and non-retail fueling facility owners, managers, and employees need to be aware that the discharge of their pollutants into the storm drainage system or surrounding water bodies is prohibited by local ordinance, as well as state and federal law. Release of any 'non-stormwater' discharges, including trash, engine and vehicle fluids, fuel residue in any concentration, sediment, or other materials is illegal.

Here are some recommended 'Best Management Practices' to help you and your business comply with the law:

GENERAL:

- Visually inspect grounds periodically for contamination, waste, or spills from any source. Clean up and correct any observed problems promptly.
- Spot-clean leaks and drips routinely. Leaks are not cleaned up until the absorbent is picked up and disposed of properly. Do not hose spills into the storm drain system.
- Label storm drain inlets in the business vicinity with a "No Dumping" message.
- Post signs to remind employees and customers that the changing of oil and other vehicle fluids outside is not allowed anywhere other than approved locations.
- Install catch basin inlets with sedimentation basins or grit chambers in areas subject to accumulating grit. Commercial stormwater treatment units that remove grit, oil, and trash from runoff before it leaves the business site may be installed if source controls aren't sufficient.
- Keep your spill response plan up to date, and keep an ample supply of clean up materials on hand at all times.



EMPLOYEE TRAINING:

Train all employees upon hiring and annually thereafter on stormwater pollution prevention practices, including proper methods for handling and disposal of wastes. Make sure that all employees understand stormwater discharge prohibitions, wastewater discharge requirements, and these best management practices, and that they are properly trained in spill prevention, response, and clean-up procedures.

WASTE CONTAINERS:

- Spot-clean leaks and drips from waste containers routinely to prevent runoff of waste liquid, or contamination of stormwater when it rains.
- Minimize stormwater pollution from outside waste containers by:
 - using only watertight containers and keeping the lids closed.
 - grading and paving the waste receptacle area to direct stormwater away from it.
 - installing a roof over the dumpster area and place all trash cans under a rain canopy; or installing a low containment berm around the waste receptacle area.
 - immediately replacing any container that leaks, or using and maintaining drip pans under receptacles.



FUELING AREA:

- Maintain clean fueling areas using dry cleanup methods such as sweeping for removal of litter and debris, or rags and absorbents for leaks and spills. Do not hose waste into the storm drain.
- Fueling areas must never be washed down unless the wash water is collected and disposed of properly. It is the responsibility of the facility operator to make sure that wastewater is disposed of properly, including wastes generated by contract cleaners such as pressure washers. If cleaning is performed by washing, the downstream drain must be temporarily plugged and the accumulated water pumped out. Permission from the local sewer agency must be obtained before discharging wash water to the sanitary sewer.
- Post signs at the fuel island warning users against ‘topping off’ the fuel tank.
- Many spills occur during fuel transfers; use secondary containment while transferring from the supply truck to the storage tanks. Cover storm drains in the vicinity, and clean up any spills immediately with absorbent, rags, and sweeping. Dispose of waste materials properly.
- Report leaking vehicles to the appropriate fleet management agency or trucking company so that they can be fixed immediately.



NEW AND REDEVELOPMENT:

- New fueling facilities are subject to design standards to minimize the amount of pollution generated by the facility.
- Older existing facilities should consider modifying canopy coverage to minimize the exposure of rain and runoff to fueling areas. Existing facilities can also re-grade or re-pave surface areas to direct runoff away from fueling and waste handling areas.

Remember:

Any waste on the ground will be carried away by stormwater and pollute our waterways.

For more information on ways to prevent stormwater pollution or to report violations, call the Placer County Department of Public Works at (530) 745-7500.

Check out the Placer County stormwater website at <http://www.placer.ca.gov/Works/StrmWtr.aspx>.

More information about Best Management Practices for retail gasoline outlets is available at <http://www.cabmphandbooks.com/>.

STOP STORMWATER POLLUTION... YOU'RE THE SOLUTION !!



As stormwater flows over driveways, lawns, and sidewalks, it picks up debris, pet waste, oil, paint, chemicals, dirt and other pollutants. Stormwater can flow into a stormwater drain system or directly to a lake, stream, river, or wetland. Anything that enters a stormwater drain system is discharged without being treated into the water bodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water. Polluted runoff is the nation's greatest threat to clean water. By practicing these healthy household habits, homeowners can keep pollutants off the ground and out of the stormwater drain system.



Healthy Household Habits

Lawn & Garden

- ⇒ Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. Avoid application if rain is in the forecast.
- ⇒ Select native plants and grasses for your yard. Native plants require less water, fertilizer, and pesticides.
- ⇒ Sweep up sidewalks, patios, and decks of yard debris and dispose of it in a covered compost pile or take it to the dump. Do not hose yard debris into street gutters or storm drains!
- ⇒ Don't over water your lawn, letting water run off into the storm drain.
- ⇒ Vegetate or mulch bare spots in your yard to prevent erosion.
- ⇒ Reduce the amount of paved area and increase the amount of vegetated area in your yard. Decomposed granite or pavers set in sand are good alternatives for concrete paths or walkways.

Pet Care

- ⇒ Pick up pet waste. Pet waste left on the ground will be washed into nearby storm drains, lakes, rivers, and streams.
- ⇒ Flushing small animal pet waste is the best disposal method, or you can secure it in a plastic bag and dispose of it in your trash.

In recent years, federal and state regulations have been created to protect stormwater quality. These laws require local jurisdictions to develop and implement stormwater management programs. The state requires these programs to include educational outreach to inform the public and businesses of the effects of their activities on stormwater quality. Local ordinances prohibit the disposal of anything except stormwater into storm drainage systems.



For More Information

Stormwater Quality Program
(530) 889-7500 or
stormwater@placer.ca.gov
Or visit us on the web at
<http://www.placer.ca.gov/works/strmwtrmgmt/strmwtr.htm>

Household Hazardous Waste, Disposal and Recycling Information
(916) 645-5230, ext. 1010 or
http://www.placer.ca.gov/hhs/hhs-sub/enviro/h_hazmat.htm

Home Repair & Improvement

- ⇒ Before beginning an outdoor project, locate the nearest storm drains, culverts, ditches, etc. and protect them from incoming pollutants.
- ⇒ Properly dispose of construction debris either in home trash or in your local landfill.
- ⇒ Use hazardous substances like paints, solvents, and cleaners sparingly.
- ⇒ Clean up hazardous materials spills immediately and dispose of them properly.
- ⇒ Buy nontoxic, biodegradable, recycled and recyclable products whenever possible.
- ⇒ Clean painting equipment in the sink, not outdoors.
- ⇒ Dispose of excess paints, cleaners, solvents, etc. through a household hazardous waste collection program.

Swimming Pool & Spa

- ⇒ Drain your swimming pool only when a test kit does not detect any chlorine or other toxic chemicals.
- ⇒ Store pool and spa chemicals in a covered area to avoid exposure to stormwater.
- ⇒ Wash pool filter in a sink or on the lawn to prevent stormwater contamination.
- ⇒ Control algae by regulating chlorine levels and by using a pool cover to block sunlight. Do not use copper-based algae control products.
- ⇒ Check with the Sewer District before discharging swimming pool water into a public sewer. For more information on sanitary sewer requirements, contact your local wastewater authority.

Vehicle Washing & Repair

- ⇒ Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface to reduce the amount of car wash water runoff. Use a spray nozzle to prevent water waste.
- ⇒ Check your vehicles, machinery and equipment for leaks and spills. Make vehicle repairs as soon as possible.
- ⇒ Clean up spilled fluids with an absorbent material such as kitty litter. Do not hose spills into the street, gutters or storm drains.
- ⇒ Always recycle automotive fluids at appropriate disposal sites. Do not dump them down the storm drain or onto the ground.

Septic System Use & Maintenance

- ⇒ Have your septic system inspected by a professional at least every 3 years, and have the septic tank pumped as necessary.
- ⇒ Do not drive or park vehicles on the septic system drain field. Plant only grass over and near the drain field.
- ⇒ Flush responsibly. Flushing household chemicals can destroy the biological treatment taking place in the system.

Cleaning

- ⇒ Send cleaning/wash water down a sink or toilet, not into the street, gutters or storm drains.
- ⇒ Direct pressure-washing runoff onto an unpaved surface or vegetated area, not into the street, gutters, storm drains, or public sewers.

- **Ants** — Place boric acid dust or diatomaceous earth in problem areas, cracks and insect walkways. Be sure it is inaccessible to children and pets (it is a mild poison).

5. Chemicals and Equipment

- Keep a spill kit to soak up leaks and spills. Dispose of appropriately.
- Avoid weed-and-feed combination products. This often adds unnecessary herbicides to the landscape. Use spot-treatment for weeds.
- Use low-phosphorus or no-phosphorus fertilizer if possible. Low-phosphorus fertilizers have a nitrogen-to-phosphorus ratio of 5:1 or greater. Exceptions to the low-phosphorus recommendation are (1) new lawns (seed or sod); and (2) additional phosphorus as justified by soil nutrient test results.
- Wash equipment in an unpaved area or in a designated wash area.

6. As a Business..

- Inspect and calibrate application equipment frequently to prevent spills and leaks.
- Suggest using mulch, bricks, flagstone, gravel or other porous surfaces for walkways, patios and driveways.
- Minimize the use of chemicals (it's a great way to cut costs).



PLACER COUNTY STORMWATER QUALITY PROGRAM

Phone:

(530) 745-7500

Email:

stormwater@placer.ca.gov

Online:

<http://www.placer.ca.gov/works/strmwtrmgt/strmwtr.htm>



Landscaping, Gardening, and Pest Control For Businesses



**Placer County Stormwater
Quality Program**

Best Management Practices



Landscaping, Gardening, and Pest Control For Businesses

Stormwater Pollution

Landscaping and landscape maintenance activities can be major contributors to water pollution. Poorly-functioning or poorly installed sprinklers may cause over-watering which allow soils, yard wastes, and garden chemicals to combine into an urban runoff mix that drains through streets, gutters, and storm drains before entering local creeks.

Fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides are washed off lawns and landscaped areas. These chemicals not only kill garden invaders, they also harm beneficial insects, poison fish and contaminate ground and surface water.

Discharge of pollutants into the storm drainage system or surrounding water bodies is prohibited. Release of any 'non-stormwater' discharge is illegal.

Be a solution to water pollution. Help protect our creeks water supply by using these tips.

Revised 6/12/06



Helpful Tips

1. General Landscaping Tips

- Use temporary check dams or ditches to divert runoff away from storm drains.
- Prevent erosion by applying mulch or by planting fast-growing annual and perennial grasses. These will shield and bind the soil.
- Do not dump soil, mulch, or other organic materials on to sidewalks, roads, parking areas, cul-de-sacs or other impervious areas where stormwater runoff can wash it into storm drains.
- Cover material piles with plastic prior to rain events.
- Pick up litter and other wastes regularly.

2. Garden & Lawn Maintenance

- Set sprinklers so they don't over-water. Use irrigation practices such as drip irrigation, soaker hoses, or micro-spray systems.
- Do not blow or rake leaves into the street, gutter, or storm drains. Collect and dispose of in garbage or compost.
- Use organic or non-toxic fertilizers.
- Do not over-fertilize and do not fertilize near ditches, streams or other water bodies.
- Store pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals at your business in a covered area to prevent runoff.
- Use dry cleaning methods, such as sweeping, instead of washing materials from sidewalks and driveways.

3. Choose Pesticide Alternatives

(Chemicals are not the only solution!)

A) Biological Controls

- Predatory insects (e.g. Green lacewings eat aphids)
- Bacterial insecticides (e.g. *Bacillus thuringiensis* kills caterpillars)

B) Chemical Controls - Your last Resort

Do not apply chemicals before a rainstorm!

Use less toxic products such as:

- Dehydrating dusts (e.g. silica gel, diatomaceous earth, etc.)
- Insecticidal soaps
- Boric acid powder
- Horticultural oils



4. Safe Substitutes for Pest Control

- **Garden Aphids and Mites** - Mix 1 tablespoon of liquid soap and 1 cup of vegetable oil. Add 1 teaspoon of this mixture to a cup of water and spray. (May harm vegetable plants in the cabbage family.)
- **Caterpillars** - When caterpillars are eating, apply products containing *Bacillus thuringiensis* to leaves.

Common practices for containing and collecting wastewater include:

- vacuum pumps
- booms/berms
- portable containment areas
- holding tanks
- hoses
- oil/water separators
- inflatable plumbers' plugs
- weighted storm drain covers
- portable sump pumps
- absorbents, and more.

For More Information on Sanitary Sewer Requirements Contact Your Local Wastewater Authority:

Placer County Special Districts
(530) 886-4905

City of Auburn
(530) 889-0624

City of Lincoln
(916) 645-8576

Town of Loomis
(916) 786-8212

City of Rocklin
(916) 786-8212

City of Roseville
(916) 774-5750



Placer County Stormwater Quality Program

Phone: (530) 889-7500

Email: stormwater@placer.ca.gov

Or visit us on the web at

<http://www.placer.ca.gov/works/strmwtrmgt/strmwtr.htm>

Household Hazardous Waste Disposal and Recycling Information

(916) 645-5230, ext. 1010

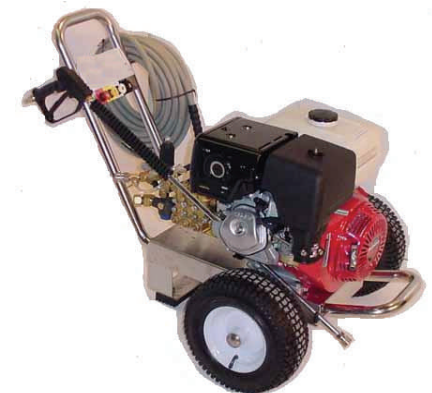
or

<http://www.placer.ca.gov/hhs/hhs-sub/hazmat/waste.htm>

Placer County Stormwater Quality Program

Best Management Practices for

Mobile Cleaners



Through recent urban development, water that once soaked directly into the ground now flows quickly into street gutters and down drains. This fast-moving urban runoff picks up pollutants such as pesticides, fertilizers, eroded soil, etc. Any substance that enters storm drains flows directly into lakes, rivers, and streams. This water is not treated or cleaned to remove any pollutants.



Today, Federal and State regulations **prohibit** the discharging of pollutants to water bodies without a permit in an effort to improve the water quality.

What this means for mobile cleaners is:

“wastewater discharged to any storm drainage system is illegal.”

Mobile cleaning activities generate significant quantities of wastewater as a result of their washing operations at various sites. Wastewater can contain dirt, debris, soap, oil, grease, acid solution, solvents, and metals. Wastewater discharged to the storm drain system contributes to urban runoff pollution. Even “biodegradable” cleaning agents may cause immediate damage to aquatic ecosystems.

Here are some

‘Best Management Practices’ to help you and your business successfully comply with the law and help keep our water supply clean and safe.

PRESSURE WASHING:

- Minimize the amount of water used during pressure washing activities, thus reducing the volume of wastewater that will need to be disposed.
- Avoid using cleaning products that contain hazardous substances (e.g., acids, sodium hydroxide, bleach, etc.) and can turn wastewater into hazardous waste.
- Strong acids and bases should be neutralized after use.
- Wastewater with high pollutant concentrations, including wastewater that contains cleaning compounds, must be completely collected and may not be left to evaporate.

SURFACE CLEANING:

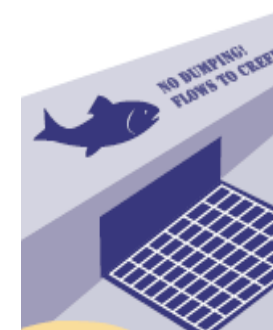
- Sweep and collect debris from sidewalks, driveways, and parking areas before wet washing.
- Wash without soaps or solvents.
- Protect storm drain inlets with filter fabrics and dispose of collected materials in the trash.
- Capture water where necessary and dispose of correctly, such as, into a sink or a sanitary sewer system.



CARPET AND DRAPERY CLEANERS:

- Wastewater must be discharged to the sanitary sewer or landfill. Check with local wastewater authority for discharge requirements.
- Use a lint trap or filter when discharging to the sanitary sewer, dispose of the lint or fibers in the trash (provided materials are not hazardous).

- Untreated washwater may kill plants. Do not use it for landscape irrigation unless it is first treated.
- Never discharge washwater to a street, gutter, parking lot, ditch, creek or storm drain. Either:



- empty the used cleaning fluid tank into a utility sink or other indoor sewer connection at the service provider's home base, **OR**
- arrange with the customer to discharge into a toilet, clean out, or utility sink on their premises.

- Wastewater collected and transported from the site to your place (contractor's) of business must be disposed of appropriately. Check with local wastewater authority for treatment requirements.

NOTE: These guidelines apply even to cleaning products labeled “nontoxic” and “biodegradable.”

ADDITIONALLY:

- Mobile cleaners should have the equipment, materials, and personnel to handle discharges that could flow into storm drain systems.
- Take preventive action to quickly contain and clean-up any illegal discharges.
- Report all discharges that cannot be contained to local authorities for their help
- Train personnel on current stormwater BMPs and pollution prevention practices.
- Minimize the amount of soaps or solvents you use or choose less toxic ones. Also reuse and recycle when possible.

Ten Things You Can Do to Prevent Stormwater Runoff Pollution

- 💧 Never dump anything down stormdrains or into waterways.
- 💧 Use fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides sparingly; don't overwater your lawn.
- 💧 Take your car to the car wash instead of washing it in the driveway.
- 💧 Dispose of used auto fluids and batteries at designated drop-off or recycling locations. Use an absorbent like kitty litter or sand to soak up oil and antifreeze spills. Sweep up the mixture, bag it, and place it in the garbage.
- 💧 Pick up after your pet; dispose of waste in a trash receptacle. 
- 💧 Have your septic tank professionally inspected every 3 years and pumped regularly (every 3-5 years).
- 💧 Prevent soil erosion, vegetate bare spots, and avoid overgrazing of horses and livestock, if applicable.
- 💧 During construction activities, minimize disturbed areas, stabilize slopes, avoid disturbing natural channels, and limit the amount of dirt tracked into and out of the project site.
- 💧 Cover piles of loose landscaping materials, such as sand, bark, and dirt.
- 💧 Do not disturb vegetation or soil in and around natural waterways.

County of Placer
Department of Public Works
11444 B Avenue
DeWitt Center
Auburn, CA 95603

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PLACER COUNTY'S STORMWATER QUALITY PROGRAM



Public Information Brochure

The goal of Placer County's Stormwater Quality Program is to protect the health of all of the County's creeks, streams, rivers, and lakes.



In recent years, a number of federal and state regulations have been created to control stormwater pollution. A 1990 regulation by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires urban and growing areas to apply for a special permit regulating stormwater flows into natural water bodies. This permit is called a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The NPDES regulations require permitted areas to develop and implement a Stormwater Management Program identifying specific activities to eliminate or control stormwater pollution. In 2003, most of Placer County became subject to these regulations based on population density. The cities of Auburn, Colfax, Lincoln, Loomis, Rocklin, and Roseville will have separate permits.

Placer County's Stormwater Quality Program includes educational outreach to inform members of the public and businesses of the effects of their activities, a new ordinance that will effectively prohibit the disposal of anything except stormwater into our ditches, creeks, and streams, controls on construction activities, standards for design of new developments, and a program to assure that County operations themselves are clean.



Impacts of Stormwater Discharges on Water Bodies

What is stormwater runoff?

Stormwater runoff occurs when precipitation from rain or snowmelt flows over the ground. Impervious surfaces like driveways, sidewalks, and roads prevent stormwater from naturally soaking into the ground.

Why is stormwater runoff a problem?

Stormwater can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and rapidly flow in large quantities into a storm drain system or directly to a lake, stream, river, or wetland. **Stormwater is not treated and flows directly into natural waterways. Contaminants harm fish and wildlife and pollute the water we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water.**



The effects of pollution

Pollutants such as motor oil, grease, automotive fluids, pesticides, fertilizers, pet wastes, sediment, and litter can have many adverse effects on plants, fish, animals, and people.

Household hazardous wastes such as insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, used motor oil, and other auto fluids can poison aquatic life. People and wildlife can become sick or die from eating diseased fish and shellfish or ingesting polluted water.

Sediment can cloud the water and make it difficult or impossible for salmon to spawn and aquatic plants to grow.

Debris such as plastic bags, six-pack rings, bottles, and cigarette butts can choke, suffocate, or entangle aquatic life like fish, turtles, and birds.

Bacteria and other pathogens can wash into swimming areas and create health hazards.

Excess nutrients can cause algae blooms. When algae die, they sink to the bottom and decompose in a process that removes oxygen from the water. Fish and other aquatic organisms cannot exist in water with low dissolved oxygen levels.



Contact Information:

Stormwater Quality Program
(530) 889-7500
stormwater@placer.ca.gov
www.placer.ca.gov/works/strmwtr

Household Hazardous Waste Disposal and Recycling Information
(916) 645-5230, ext. 2013
www.placer.ca.gov/facility/s-waste



Printed on 100% Recycled Paper
June 2004



Clean Stormwater is Important to All of Us

In recent years, federal and state regulations have been created to protect stormwater quality by requiring local jurisdictions to implement stormwater management programs. These programs must include educational outreach to inform the public and businesses of the effects of their activities on stormwater quality. Local ordinances are being put into place to prohibit the disposal of anything except clean rainwater into storm drainage systems.

The Food Service Industry can introduce pollutants to stormwater runoff that drains to lakes, rivers, and streams. It is essential that your business take the necessary steps, using the Best Management Practices described in this brochure, to prevent pollutants from entering the storm drainage system.



Best Management Practices

Grease and Oil

- Collect grease and oil in covered leak-free bins. Schedule regular pick-ups with your local rendering service.
- Never dump grease, oil, sauces, or fats into the sink drain, storm drain, or dumpster. Dumping oil or grease down the sink can cause severe blockages in the sewer.

Landscaping

- Minimize use of pesticides and fertilizers. Do not apply in wet weather or allow irrigation to run off.
- Do not blow, rake, or sweep landscape wastes into the street or gutter.

Wash Water

- Sweep, vacuum, or mop outdoor areas instead of hosing or pressure washing. Sweep or vacuum parking lots and drive thru areas regularly.
- Clean equipment under cover and in a contained runoff area. Be sure to use a mop sink that drains to the sanitary sewer when washing equipment.
- Use an approved contract service to clean large kitchen floor mats.
- Never pour wash water outside.

Food Waste



- Wrap food wastes in plastic bags and place them in the dumpster.
- Meat fat should be collected in a covered, leak-free tallow bin.

Dumpster Waste

- Provide a containment area for your dumpster that prevents wind and rain from transporting loose trash or liquids to the storm drain.
- Replace leaky dumpsters. Keep dumpster lid closed when not in use.
- Avoid overfilling dumpster by scheduling regular service pick-ups.



Spills

- Train employees to properly clean up spills.
- Keep clean up materials such as rags, cat litter, and other absorbents handy and accessible. Sweep up or absorb the spill, bag the waste, and place in dumpster.
- Store cleaning fluids indoors so leaks and spills can't reach the storm drain.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
YOUR SINK DRAIN AND THE STORM DRAIN...

The Sanitary Sewer System, connected to your sinks, toilet and floor drains, collects and treats wastewater prior to releasing it back into the environment.

The Storm Drainage System, found in streets, parking lots, and roadside ditches, drains directly to local waterways with no treatment.

Remember:

- Pollutants left open to the environment wash directly into the storm drainage system.
- Allowing pollutants to enter the storm drainage system harms the environment and is also illegal.

Employee Training

- Train all employees upon hiring and each year thereafter.
- Post these Best Management Practices where employees can see them.
- Mark storm drain openings with a message that discourages illegal dumping, such as "No dumping! Flows to Creek".



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Cities

- City of Auburn Public Works
530-823-4211
- City of Lincoln Public Works
916-645-8576
- Town of Loomis Public Works
916-652-1840
- City of Rocklin Public Works
916-625-5500
- City of Roseville Environmental
Utilities
916-774-5751

Placer County

- Environmental Health/Food
Facility Inspections
530-745-2300
- Department of Public Works
Stormwater Quality Program
11444 B Avenue
DeWitt Center
Auburn CA 95603
530-889-7500

stormwater@placer.ca.gov
[http://www.placer.ca.gov/works/
strmwtrmgt/strmwtr.htm](http://www.placer.ca.gov/works/strmwtrmgt/strmwtr.htm)

Sponsored by Placer County
and the Placer Regional Stormwater
Coordination Group



Printed on 100% Recycled Paper
November 2004



For the Food Service
Industry in Placer County

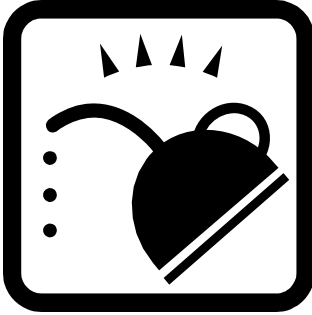


Bakeries
Cafeterias
Restaurants
Grocery Stores
Food Distributors
Food Producers
Delicatessens

LOCAL OIL RECYCLING FACILITIES

Here is a list of the certified oil recycling centers in Placer County. Remember, by recycling your used oil, you are protecting the environment, conserving a valuable natural resource, and getting paid for it!

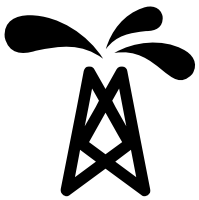
Map #	Map #
1	Applegate Garage: 17914 Applegate Rd Applegate, CA 95703 (530) 878-2824
2	Kragen Auto Parts #1360 548 Grass Valley Hwy Auburn, CA 95603 (530) 823-1177
3	Quick Lube Service Center 875 Marguerite Mine Rd Auburn, CA 95603 (530) 887-8158
4	Reibes Auto Parts 200 Palm Avenue Auburn, CA 95603 (530) 885-5134
5	SpeedDee Oil Change & Tune-Up 12021 Summer Ridge Dr Auburn CA 95603 (530) 906-3319
6	True Value Hardware 355 Nevada St Auburn, CA 95603 (530) 889-9258
7	Mel's Service 240 S Auburn St Colfax, CA 95713 (530) 346-2913
8	City of Colfax Used Oil Facility 250 Rising Sun Rd Colfax, CA (530) 346-2313
9	Stone's Country Tire & Automotive 8001 N. Lake Blvd. Kings Beach, CA (530) 546-5927
10	Placer Waste Management Agency 3033 Fiddymnt Rd at Athens Lincoln, CA 95648 (916) 654-5180 x1002
11	Fox's Automotive 3590 Taylor Rd Loomis, CA (916) 652-7526
12	AutoZone #5546 6651 Stanford Ranch Rd Rocklin, CA 95677 (916) 630-8818
13	Jiffy Lube 6070 Stanford Ranch Rd Rocklin, CA 95765 (209) 339-0791
14	Kragen Auto Parts #1421 5601 Pacific Street Rocklin, CA 95677 (916) 624-0393
15	Pick-N-Pull, Rocklin #3 6355 Pacific St (Taylor Rd) Rocklin, CA 95677 (916) 784-6350
16	SpeedDee Oil Change & Tune-Up 5490 Pacific Street Rocklin, CA 95677 (916) 632-8495
17	The Refinery Mobile Division 3630 Cincinnati Avenue Rocklin, CA 95765 (916) 543-7337
18	AutoWest Buick GMC 150 Automall Dr Roseville, CA 95661 (916) 783-2077
19	AutoWest Dodge, Chrysler, Jeep 230 Automall Dr Roseville, CA 95661 (916) 774-7801
20	AutoWest Honda Roseville 500 Automall Dr Roseville, CA 95661 (916) 783-7733
21	AutoWest Mazda Subaru BMW 110 Automall Dr Roseville, CA 95661 (916) 780-3149
22	Firestone Store #3542 1167 Roseville Square Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 783-0431
23	Kragen Auto Parts #1776 3993 Foothills Blvd Roseville, CA 95747 (916) 782-3211
24	Kragen Auto Parts #4026 106 Harding Blvd Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 783-0424
25	Roseville Fuel Plaza dba The Refinery 9077 Foothills Blvd, Ste 100 Roseville, CA 95747 (916) 797-9434
26	SpeedDee Oil Change & Tune-Up 660 Sunrise Avenue Roseville, CA 95661 (916) 781-6665
27	Tahoe City Chevron Service 310 River Rd Tahoe City, CA (530) 583-0211
28	Eastern Regional Landfill Cabin Creek Road Truckee, CA 96161 (530) 587-4235



USED OIL AND OIL FILTER RECYCLING

Used oil is a toxic substance that can be environmentally hazardous if not disposed of properly. One gallon of oil - the amount of a typical oil change - can contaminate one million gallons of drinking water. The Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA) and State of California provide numerous collection centers for safe disposal of your used oil and oil filters.

WHY RECYCLE USED OIL?



Did you know that used motor oil never wears out? It just gets dirty and can be recycled, cleaned, and used again. Recycling used motor oil conserves a natural resource (oil) and is good for the environment too! Motor oil poured onto the ground or into storm drains, or tossed into trash cans (even in a sealed container) can contaminate and pollute the soil, groundwater, streams, and rivers. Recycling your used motor oil reduces this pollution threat. When you take your used oil to a certified center for recycling, you are protecting the environment, conserving a valuable resource, and getting paid for it. That's a winning combination!

PLEASE ALWAYS REMEMBER TO:

- ◆ Transport oil in containers with a tightly sealed lid.
- ◆ Place used oil filters in a re-sealable bag or other leak-proof container.
- ◆ Take in no more than 5 gallons of used oil at one time.
- ◆ Always wait for an attendant to accept your used oil.
- ◆ Avoid contaminating used oil with any other substances.

HELP KEEP OUR WATERS CLEAN!



ABOUT THE CERTIFIED CENTERS

The Integrated Waste Management Board encourages the recycling of used motor oil by certifying used oil recycling collection centers throughout the state. Certified Used Oil Collection Centers will take used motor oil from the public and will pay you a 16 cents a gallon. Most centers will take up to 5 gallons at a time.

PLACER COUNTY'S STORMWATER QUALITY PROGRAM

The goal of Placer County's Stormwater Quality Program is to protect the health of all of the County's creeks, streams, rivers, and lakes. Stormwater is not treated and flows directly into natural waterways. People and wildlife can become sick or die from eating diseased fish and shellfish or ingesting polluted water. By recycling your used oil, you are helping us keep the water we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water clean.

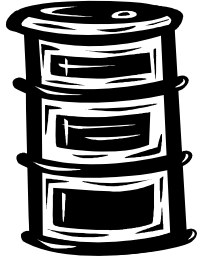
CLOSING THE LOOP - RE-REFINED OIL SAVES RESOURCES

You've made the effort to recycle your used oil and keep the environment clean. But what happens to that oil after you drop it off at a collection center? Of the nearly 750 million gallons of used oil collected each year, 43 percent goes to asphalt plants, 12 percent generates electricity, and 14 percent is refined to virgin conditions. The remainder is used for fuel or in other industries such as steel and paper mills. Re-refined oil is mostly purchased in bulk and used by fleet vehicles... so if you operate a fleet, please request a bid for re-refined oil from your employer.



HAZARDOUS WASTE

1. Never use soaps or detergents to clean oil or fuel. Soaps emulsify oil, breaking it into invisible droplets that disperse through the water. Adding soap is IL-LEGAL and bad for the environment.
2. Many cleaning and maintenance products are considered hazardous waste, including antifreeze, lead-acid batteries, used oil and oil filters, oil/fuel saturated absorbents, solvents, paints, zincs, varnishes and cleaning products.
3. Review storage of products every six months and properly dispose of old or unnecessary products. Be sure to bring all hazardous waste to your local Household Hazardous Waste Facility.
4. Practice good preventive engine maintenance. Keep engines well tuned and operating at peak efficiency. Inspect fuel lines, hoses, hydraulic lines, valves, oil seals, gaskets and connections for leaks and deterioration. Make sure hoses are the correct length and secured to avoid kinking and chafing.



WHAT ABOUT CONTAMINATED OIL?

Certified center managers will not accept used motor oil that has been contaminated with other fluids such as antifreeze, solvents, gasoline, or water. So please, don't mix your used oil with anything. However, if your used oil accidentally gets contaminated, your certified center manager can tell you where to take it for proper disposal. Alternatively, you can get information from your local household hazardous waste facility about how to deal with your suspected contaminated oil.

PLEASE DO NOT:

- ◆ Dispose of the oil filter with your regular garbage.
- ◆ Do not mix oil with other fluids such as water, gasoline, or antifreeze.
- ◆ Do not pour used oil on the ground or into storm drains.

Report oil, fuel and chemical spills to these numbers:

California Office of Emergency Services
1-800-OILS911

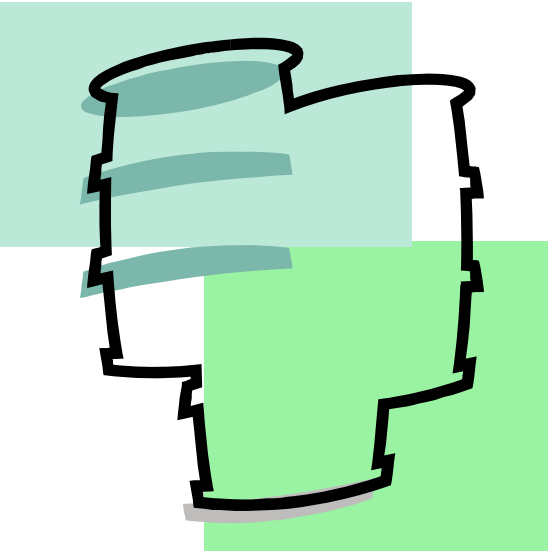
Local Household Hazardous Waste Facility
(916) 645-5230
http://www.placer.ca.gov/hhs/env_health/hazmat.aspx



Placer County Stormwater Quality Program

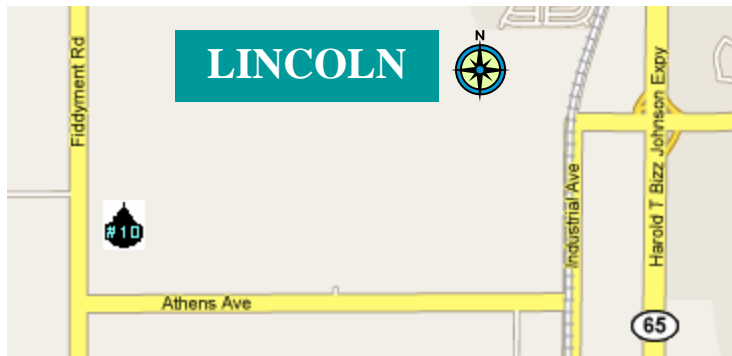
Phone: (530) 889-7500
Email: stormwater@placer.ca.gov
Or visit us on the web at
<http://www.placer.ca.gov/Works/StrmWtr.aspx>

HELP SAVE OUR WATER:

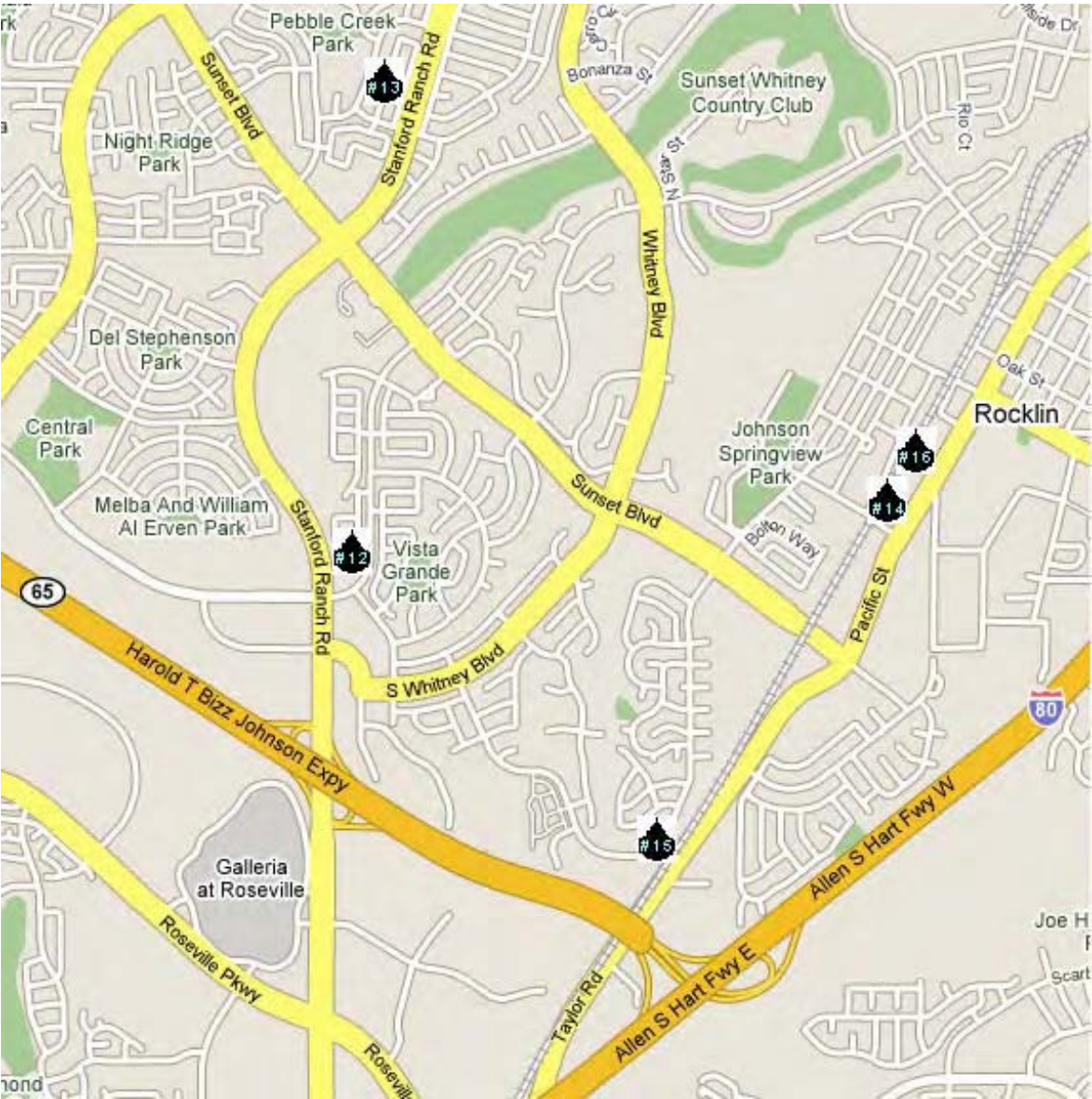


RECYCLE YOUR OIL!

PLACER COUNTY STORMWATER QUALITY PROGRAM



LINCOLN



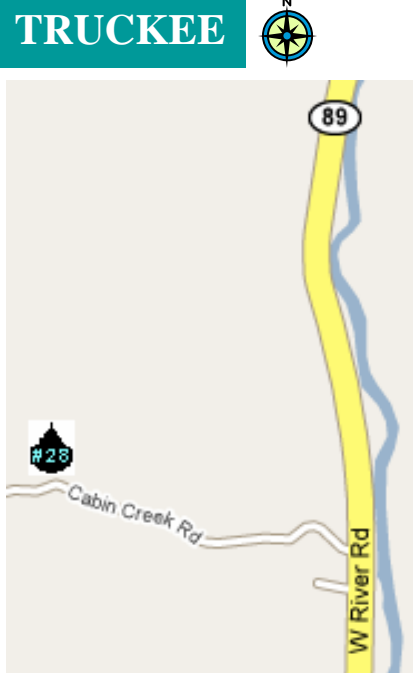
ROCKLIN



APPLEGATE



COLFAX



TRUCKEE



KINGS BEACH



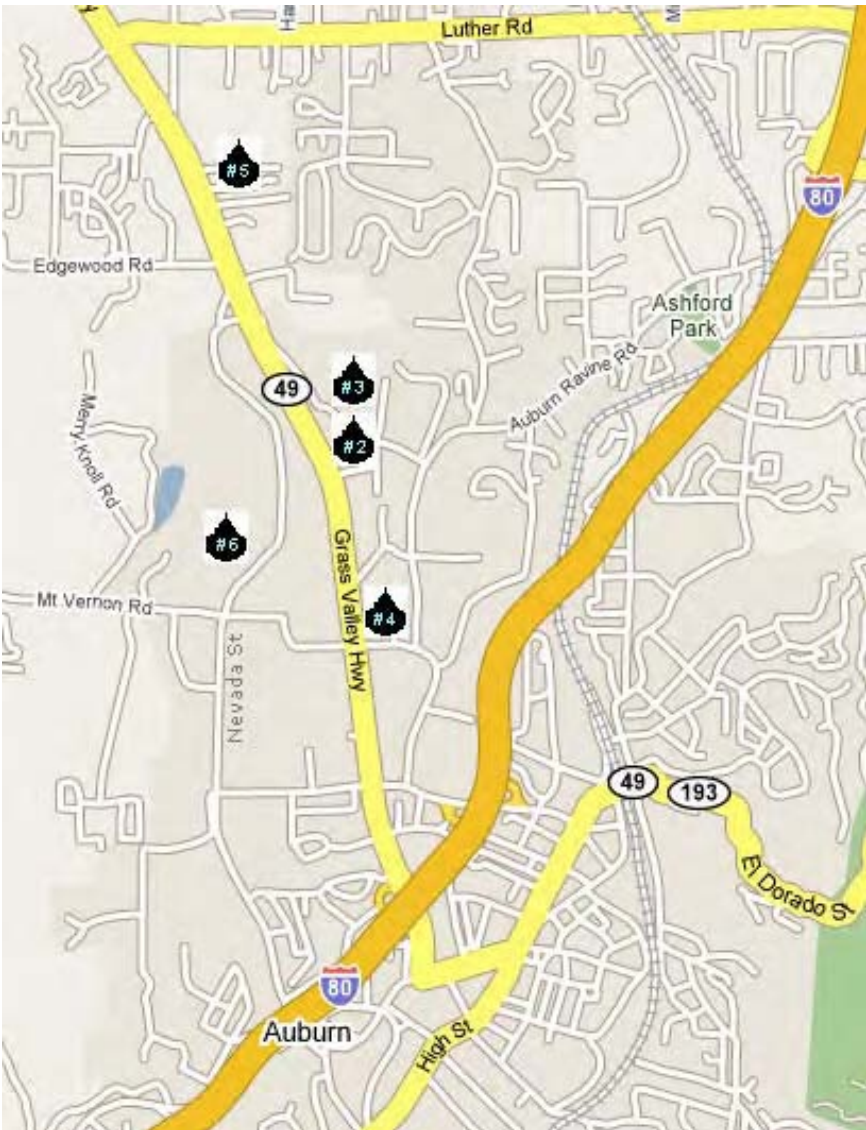
TAHOE CITY



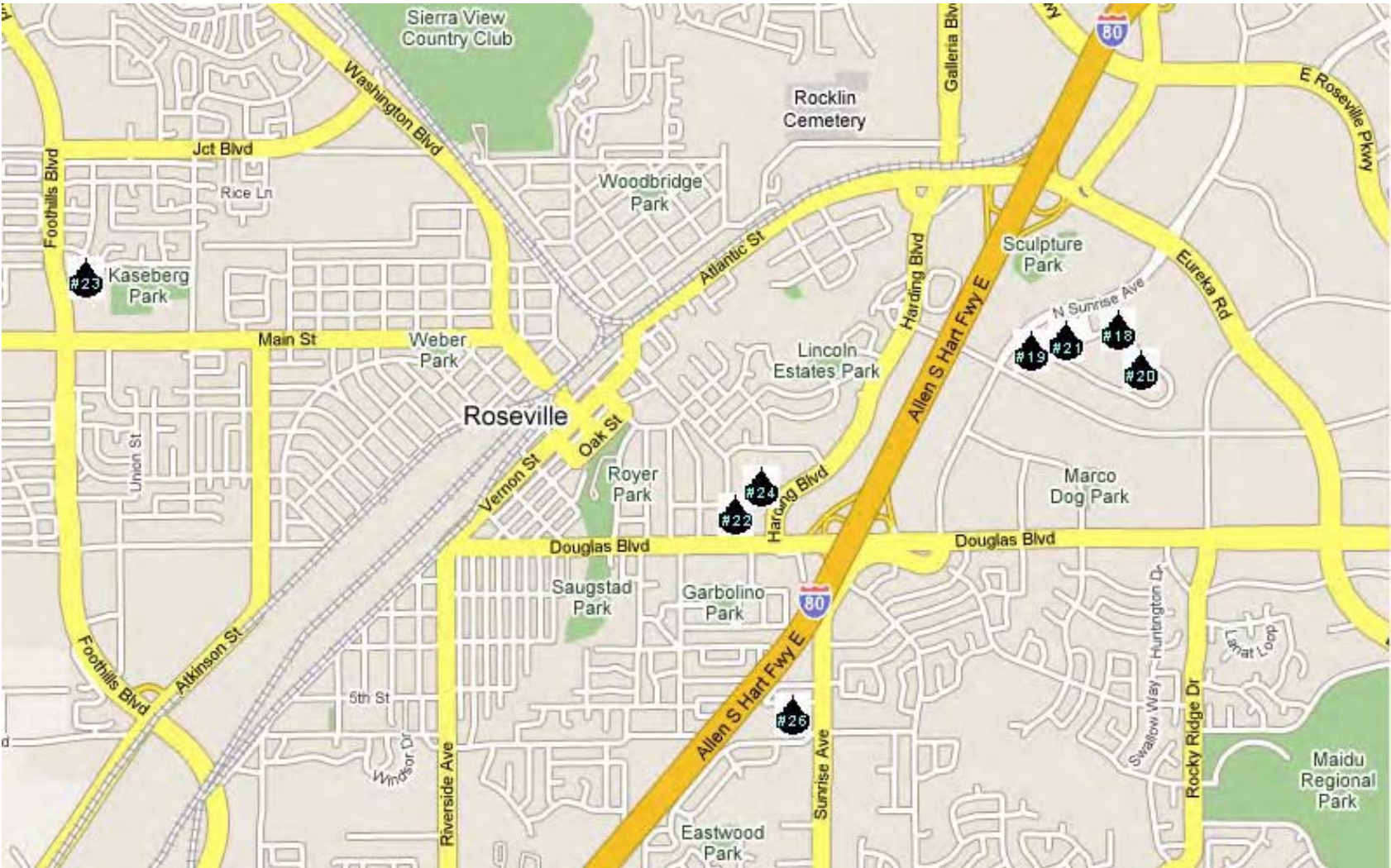
LOOMIS



AUBURN



ROSEVILLE

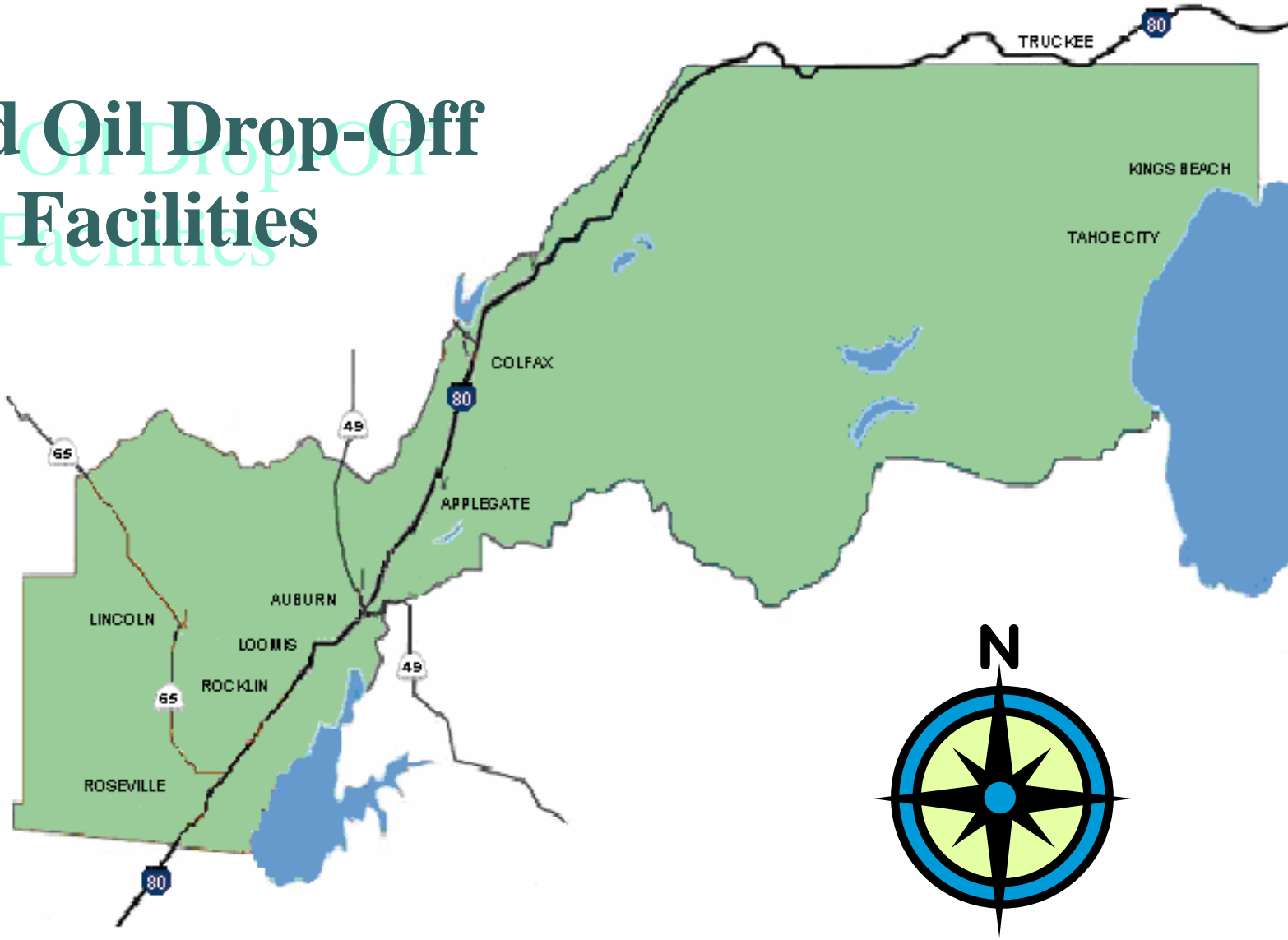


ROCKLIN



Placer County

Used Oil Drop-Off Facilities



Truckee, Placer County target stormwater

Plan aims to control runoff and keep waterways clean

By Greyson Howard
Sierra Sun, goward@sierrasun.com
December 4, 2007

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Steep mountain slopes, new construction regularly breaking ground, spring melt and the occasional cloudburst all add up to big erosion potential in the Truckee-Martis area.

Add in the Truckee River, a federally designated U.S. Waterway, and the monitoring and controlling of storm runoff becomes high priority for public officials.

Over the last year, the Town of Truckee and Placer County have collaborated to create two Storm Water Management Programs at the direction of the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board.

“We want to make sure only clean water goes into storm drains,” said Mary Keller, Placer County’s storm water program coordinator. “A lot of people don’t know that stormwater doesn’t go to a sewer plan, it goes straight into the creeks.”

Keller said her mission requires educating the public on what to avoid putting into storm drains, how to maintain their homes, and teaching builders how to keep runoff under control during and after construction.

Building design, drainage design and project layout are all considered in managing stormwater, said Jessica Thompson, Truckee’s assistant engineer.

“Keeping stormwater out of trash enclosures is one example; we don’t want the water leaching out whatever is in the trash and taking that into our streams,” Thompson said.

As part of the coordinated effort, the town and county will create a new Web site and hotline for people to report the illicit discharge of harmful substances, she said.

Placer County and Truckee will also develop a plan to monitor the water quality in the Truckee River watershed by July 1, Thompson said.

Water runs into Donner Lake from a storm drain during a warm spring thaw. Truckee and Placer County have teamed up to create new storm runoff policies.

Emma Garrard/Sierra Sun file photo



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Check It Out

While Placer County is ready to submit its plan to state regulators this week, Truckee Town Council will consider submitting the town’s plan at its meeting that begins at 6 p.m. Thursday, Dec. 6.

The Tahoe Basin already has a similar, but more stringent plan in place, Keller said.

Now that the two jurisdictions are close to submitting their programs to the Lahontan board, the town and county are looking to put together an advisory committee from a broad scope of people.

Town staff is recommending the committee include members from the Truckee River Watershed Council, other government agencies, the Contractors Association of Truckee-Tahoe, and a person representing the general public, among others, according to staff reports.

“The committee will help with getting the word out, and add ideas on how to implement the plan,” said Mary Keller, Placer County’s stormwater program coordinator.

Placer to regulate water quality in Squaw, Martis Valley

Joanna Hartman
Sierra Sun
January 2, 2007

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Placer County will take a closer look at water quality practices in unincorporated areas of the county,

including Squaw Valley and Martis Valley, in an effort to reduce and eliminate contaminants.

Previously, county water quality programs were established only within the Tahoe Basin and on the West slope. The Oct. 22 ordinance gives the county more responsibility in the enforcement of illegal discharges on private and county property throughout Placer's jurisdiction.

Restaurants, for example, should not wash kitchen mats with grease and food waste in areas where the materials get into the storm drains. New homeowners putting in landscaping should not pile loose dirt where it can be washed away into drain systems. And construction sites should be careful with equipment so it does not carry sediment onto roadways.

Prior to adoption of the ordinance, construction sites in the unincorporated areas were monitored by the state's water control board. These areas will now be included in the county's water quality permit issued by the state.

The county plans to increase inspection efforts, where those in violation of best management practices will be verbally warned or formally cited, said Bill Costa, Placer County's public works manager.

"It's an added layer of authority to look for and address violations of water quality standards," Costa said.

Even before the approved ordinance, Placer County had the authority to prohibit illegal discharges into storm drain systems. But now, the county will be the first line of defense, Costa said.

Residents and businesses generally comply after the first warning, he said. But the county will work with the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board to enforce the higher fines for those who do not adhere to best management practices and legal dumping regulations, Costa said.

Now that Placer has jurisdiction over all county property, it will monitor the watershed program at every level, from specific inspections to general creek trends, said Lauri Kemper, division manager for the water quality control board.

"Generally it's more important to get it right at the source," Kemper said of watershed contaminants.

Keeping oils and sediment out of storm drain systems is critical for water quality because stormwater is not treated before it reaches the waterways. The storm drain system includes catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, pipes and natural and manmade channels that are used to collect or convey stormwater.

Placer to protect creeks

**County will crack
down on those who wash paint
or other pollutants into drains and waterways.**

By Art Campos - Bee Staff Writer

Published 12:00 am PST Thursday, January 4, 2007

Story appeared in SOUTH PLACER ROSEVILLE section, Page G1

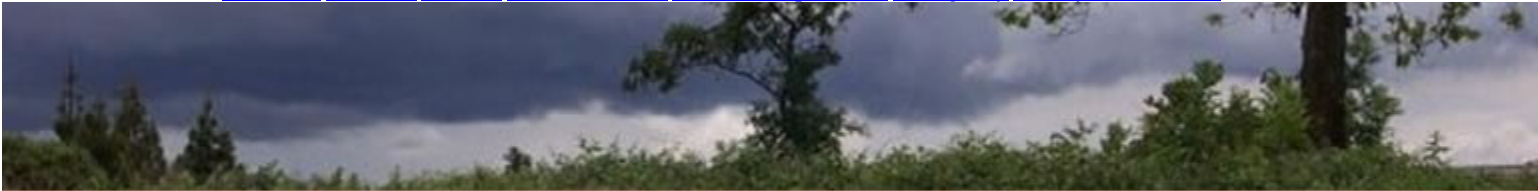
www.sacbee.com

New storm-water ordinance protects creeks from pollution

By: Gus Thomson, Auburn Journal Staff Writer

Saturday, December 30, 2006 11:01 PM PST

www.auburnjournal.com



Stormwater Management Plan

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Businesses/Industrial



Allowing polluting substances into storm drains is prohibited in California. All businesses play a key role in pollution prevention. We urge your business to use common sense Best Management Practices (BMPs). By adopting a few simple pollution prevention practices, you will help preserve the quality of our water resources. Potential areas of concern are drainage, storage, toxic chemicals, management of trash and waste products, pesticides and spills into the stormwater system. Learn how you can protect our water!

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[Tahoe Basin Stormwater Management Plan](#)
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to view and print



Placer County Public Works
3091 County Center Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

NPDES Phase II Conditions

1. ip10 Prepare and submit with the project Improvement Plans, a drainage report in conformance with the requirements of Section 5 of the LDM and the Placer County Stormwater Management Manual that are in effect at the time of submittal, to the DPW for review and approval. The report shall be prepared by a Registered Civil Engineer and shall, at a minimum, include: A written text addressing existing conditions, the effects of the improvements, all appropriate calculations, a watershed map, increases in downstream flows, proposed on- and off- site improvements and drainage easements to accommodate flows from this project. The report shall identify water quality protection features and methods to be used both during construction and for long-term post-construction water quality protection. "Best Management Practice" (BMP) measures shall be provided to reduce erosion, water quality degradation, and prevent the discharge of pollutants to stormwater to the maximum extent practicable. **(MM)** (DPW) **(Use for all projects)**

2. ip13a Storm drainage from on- and off-site impervious surfaces (including roads) shall be collected and routed through specially designed catch basins, vegetated swales, vaults, infiltration basins, water quality basins, filters, etc. for entrapment of sediment, debris and oils/greases or other identified pollutants, as approved by DPW. Maintenance of these facilities shall be provided by the project owners/permittees unless, and until, a County Service Area is created and said facilities are accepted by the County for maintenance. Contractual evidence of a monthly parking lot sweeping and vacuuming, and catch basin cleaning program shall be provided to DPW upon request. Failure to do so will be grounds for discretionary Permit revocation. Prior to Improvement Plan or Final Map approval, easements shall be created and offered for dedication to the County for maintenance and access to these facilities in anticipation of possible County maintenance. No water quality facility construction shall be permitted within any identified wetlands area, floodplain, or right-of-way, except as authorized by project approvals. **(MM)** (DPW) **(Use for commercial projects with parking lots, and in addition to ip31)**

3. ip13b Storm drainage from on-and off-site impervious surfaces (including roads) shall be collected and routed through specially designed water quality treatment facilities (BMPs) for removal of pollutants of concern (e.g. sediment, oil/grease, etc.), as approved by DPW. With the Improvement Plans, the applicant shall verify that proposed BMPs are appropriate to treat the pollutants of concern from this project. Maintenance of these facilities shall be provided by the project owners/permittees unless, and until, a County Service Area is created and said facilities are accepted by the County for maintenance. Prior to Improvement Plan or Final Map approval, easements shall be created and offered for dedication to the County for maintenance and access to these

- facilities in anticipation of possible County maintenance. No water quality facility construction shall be permitted within any identified wetlands area, floodplain, or right-of-way, except as authorized by project approvals. **(MM)** ^(DPW) **(Use for subdivision projects, and in addition to ip31)**
4. ip14 Drainage facilities, for purposes of collecting runoff on individual lots, shall be designed in accordance with the requirements of the County Stormwater Management Manual that are in effect at the time of submittal, and shall be in compliance with applicable stormwater quality standards, to the satisfaction of DPW. These facilities shall be constructed with subdivision improvements and easements provided as required by DPW. Maintenance of these facilities shall be provided by the homeowners'/property owners' association. **(MM)** ^(DPW) **(Use for residential subdivisions with pad grading)**
 5. ip15 **ADVISORY COMMENT:** Projects with ground disturbance exceeding one-acre that are subject to construction stormwater quality permit requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program shall obtain such permit from the State Regional Water Quality Control Board and shall provide to DPW evidence of a state-issued WDID number or filing of a Notice of Intent and fees prior to start of construction. **(MM)** ^(DPW) **(Use for all projects having potential for over 1 acre of total ground disturbance)**
 6. ip31 Water quality "Best Management Practices" (BMPs) shall be applied according to guidance of the California Stormwater Quality Association Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbooks for Construction, for New Development / Redevelopment, or for Industrial and Commercial, (or other similar source as approved by the DPW). BMPs shall be designed to mitigate (minimize, infiltrate, filter, or treat) stormwater runoff in accordance with "Attachment 4" of Placer County's NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit (where applicable). Flow or volume based post-construction BMPs shall be designed in accordance with the Placer County Guidance Document for Volume and Flow-Based Sizing of Permanent Post-Construction Best Management Practices for Stormwater Quality Protection. BMPs for the project include, but are not limited to all those identified in the approved "BMP Plan" and: _____. All BMPs shall be maintained as required to insure effectiveness. Proof of on-going maintenance, such as contractual evidence, shall be provided to DPW upon request. **(MM)** ^(DPW) **(Use for all projects, and list BMPs per mitigations, or as recommended by conditioner. Also use n14.)**
 7. gd1n An Irrevocable Offer of Dedication for easements as required for access to, and protection and maintenance of, storm drainage retention/detention facilities, as well as post-construction water quality enhancement facilities (BMPs). Said facilities shall be privately maintained until such time as the Board of Supervisors accepts the offer of dedication. **(MM)** ^(DPW) **(Use for subdivisions, as appropriate)**

8. ccr1 Prior to the filing of the Final Map, Conditions, Covenants, and Restrictions (CC&Rs) shall be prepared and submitted to and approved by the DPW, County Counsel, and other appropriate County Departments and shall contain provisions/notifications related to those issues raised in Conditions _____. (PD/DPW/EHS/APCD)
- A) The applicants shall create a **(CHOOSE ONE: Homeowners'/Property Owners')** association with certain specified duties/responsibilities including the enforcement of all of the following notifications. (DPW)
- B) None of the provisions required by this condition of approval shall be altered without the prior written consent of Placer County. (PD/DPW/EHS/APCD)
- C) Maintenance of all water quality Best Management Practices (BMPs). Inspections of these BMPs shall be conducted at least annually and maintenance records and proof of inspections shall be retained. (DPW) **(Use for all subdivisions)**
9. n14 Applicant or homeowners' or property owners' association shall distribute printed educational materials highlighting information regarding the stormwater facilities/BMPs, recommended maintenance, and inspection requirements, as well as conventional water conservation practices and surface water quality protection, to future buyers. Copies of this information shall be included in the Development Notebook. (EHS/DPW) **(Use for all subdivisions)**
10. This project is located within the area covered by Placer County's municipal stormwater quality permit, pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II program. Project-related stormwater discharges are subject to all applicable requirements of said permit. **(MM)** (DPW) **(Use for all projects in Phase II Permit area)**
11. All storm drain inlets and catch basins within the project area shall be permanently marked/embossed with prohibitive language such as "No Dumping! Flows to Creek" or other language as approved by the DPW and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping. Message details, placement, and locations shall be included on the Improvement Plans. DPW-approved signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping, shall be posted at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area. The **(CHOOSE ONE: Homeowners'/Property Owners')** association is responsible for maintaining the legibility of stamped messages and signs. (DPW) **(Use for all projects with storm drain inlets and catch basins)**
12. All stormwater runoff shall be diverted around trash storage areas to minimize contact with pollutants. Trash container areas shall be screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash by the forces of water or wind.

Trash containers shall not be allowed to leak and must remain covered when not in use. (DPW) **(Use for all commercial, multi-family, and industrial projects)**

13. Materials with the potential to contaminate stormwater that are to be stored outdoors shall be placed in an enclosure such as, but not limited to, a cabinet, shed, or similar structure that prevents contact with runoff or spillage to the stormwater conveyance system, or protected by secondary containment structures such as berms, dikes, or curbs. The storage area shall be paved to contain leaks and spills and shall have a roof or awning to minimize collection of stormwater within the secondary containment area. (DPW) **(Use for commercial, multi-family, and industrial projects, where applicable)**

(Conditions applicable to individual project categories)

14. Loading dock areas shall be covered and run-on and/or runoff of stormwater to the dock area shall be minimized. Direct connections to storm drains from depressed loading docks (truck wells or sumps) are prohibited. (DPW) **(Use for 100,000 square foot commercial developments and automotive repair shops)**
15. Repair/maintenance bays shall be protected (i.e., indoors, covered, etc.) to prevent run-on and/or runoff of stormwater from contacting the process area. All washwater, leaks, and spills shall be captured by a drainage system and drains shall be connected to a sump for collection and disposal to an approved disposal facility. Direct connection of a repair/maintenance bay to the storm drain system is prohibited. The applicant/permittees shall contact the Department of Facility Services to obtain an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit, if required. (DPW) **(Use for 100,000 square foot commercial developments and automotive repair shops)**
16. Vehicle/equipment wash areas shall be designed to be self-contained and/or covered, equipped with a clarifier, or other pretreatment facility, and properly connected to a sanitary sewer or other appropriately permitted disposal facility. The applicant/permittees shall contact the Department of Facility Services to obtain an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit, if required. (DPW) **(Use for 100,000 square foot commercial developments and automotive repair shops)**
17. Equipment/accessory washing/steam cleaning areas shall be designed to be self-contained, equipped with a grease trap, and properly connected to a sanitary sewer or other appropriately permitted disposal facility. Outdoor wash areas shall be covered, paved, have secondary containment, and be connected to the sanitary sewer or other appropriately permitted disposal facility. Direct connection of an equipment/accessory wash area to the storm drain system is prohibited. The applicant/permittees shall contact

the Department of Facility Services to obtain an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit, if required. (DPW) **(Use for restaurants)**

18. The fuel dispensing area shall be covered with an overhanging roof structure or canopy. The canopy shall not drain onto the fuel dispensing area, and the canopy downspouts must be routed to prevent drainage across the fueling area. The fuel dispensing area shall be paved with Portland cement concrete and have a minimum 2% slope, with separation from the rest of the site by a grade break to prevent run-on of stormwater.
(DPW) **(Use for retail gasoline outlets and automotive repair shops)**



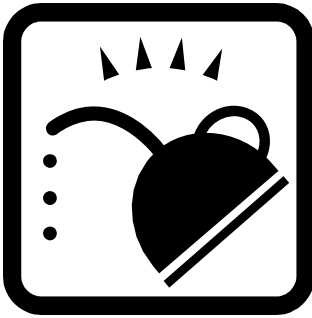


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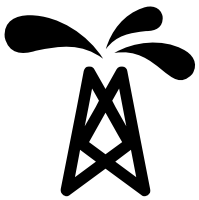
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4	Reibes Auto Parts 200 Palm Avenue Auburn, CA 95603 (530) 885-5134
5	SpeedDee Oil Change & Tune-Up 12021 Summer Ridge Dr Auburn CA 95603 (530) 906-3319
6	True Value Hardware 355 Nevada St Auburn, CA 95603 (530) 889-9258
7	Mel's Service 240 S Auburn St Colfax, CA 95713 (530) 346-2913
8	City of Colfax Used Oil Facility 250 Rising Sun Rd Colfax, CA (530) 346-2313
9	Stone's Country Tire & Automotive 8001 N. Lake Blvd. Kings Beach, CA (530) 546-5927
10	Placer Waste Management Agency 3033 Fiddymnt Rd at Athens Lincoln, CA 95648 (916) 654-5180 x1002
11	Fox's Automotive 3590 Taylor Rd Loomis, CA (916) 652-7526
12	AutoZone #5546 6651 Stanford Ranch Rd Rocklin, CA 95677 (916) 630-8818
13	Jiffy Lube 6070 Stanford Ranch Rd Rocklin, CA 95765 (209) 339-0791
14	Kragen Auto Parts #1421 5601 Pacific Street Rocklin, CA 95677 (916) 624-0393
15	Pick-N-Pull, Rocklin #3 6355 Pacific St (Taylor Rd) Rocklin, CA 95677 (916) 784-6350
16	SpeedDee Oil Change & Tune-Up 5490 Pacific Street Rocklin, CA 95677 (916) 632-8495
17	The Refinery Mobile Division 3630 Cincinnati Avenue Rocklin, CA 95765 (916) 543-7337
18	AutoWest Buick GMC 150 Automall Dr Roseville, CA 95661 (916) 783-2077
19	AutoWest Dodge, Chrysler, Jeep 230 Automall Dr Roseville, CA 95661 (916) 774-7801
20	AutoWest Honda Roseville 500 Automall Dr Roseville, CA 95661 (916) 783-7733
21	AutoWest Mazda Subaru BMW 110 Automall Dr Roseville, CA 95661 (916) 780-3149
22	Firestone Store #3542 1167 Roseville Square Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 783-0431
23	Kragen Auto Parts #1776 3993 Foothills Blvd Roseville, CA 95747 (916) 782-3211
24	Kragen Auto Parts #4026 106 Harding Blvd Roseville, CA 95678 (916) 783-0424
25	Roseville Fuel Plaza dba The Refinery 9077 Foothills Blvd, Ste 100 Roseville, CA 95747 (916) 797-9434
26	SpeedDee Oil Change & Tune-Up 660 Sunrise Avenue Roseville, CA 95661 (916) 781-6665
27	Tahoe City Chevron Service 310 River Rd Tahoe City, CA (530) 583-0211
28	Eastern Regional Landfill Cabin Creek Road Truckee, CA 96161 (530) 587-4235



USED OIL AND OIL FILTER RECYCLING

Used oil is a toxic substance that can be environmentally hazardous if not disposed of properly. One gallon of oil - the amount of a typical oil change - can contaminate one million gallons of drinking water. The Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA) and State of California provide numerous collection centers for safe disposal of your used oil and oil filters.

WHY RECYCLE USED OIL?



Did you know that used motor oil never wears out? It just gets dirty and can be recycled, cleaned, and used again. Recycling used motor oil conserves a natural resource (oil) and is good for the environment too! Motor oil poured onto the ground or into storm drains, or tossed into trash cans (even in a sealed container) can contaminate and pollute the soil, groundwater, streams, and rivers. Recycling your used motor oil reduces this pollution threat. When you take your used oil to a certified center for recycling, you are protecting the environment, conserving a valuable resource, and getting paid for it. That's a winning combination!

PLEASE ALWAYS REMEMBER TO:

- ◆ Transport oil in containers with a tightly sealed lid.
- ◆ Place used oil filters in a re-sealable bag or other leak-proof container.
- ◆ Take in no more than 5 gallons of used oil at one time.
- ◆ Always wait for an attendant to accept your used oil.
- ◆ Avoid contaminating used oil with any other substances.

HELP KEEP OUR WATERS CLEAN!



ABOUT THE CERTIFIED CENTERS

The Integrated Waste Management Board encourages the recycling of used motor oil by certifying used oil recycling collection centers throughout the state. Certified Used Oil Collection Centers will take used motor oil from the public and will pay you a 16 cents a gallon. Most centers will take up to 5 gallons at a time.

PLACER COUNTY'S STORMWATER QUALITY PROGRAM

The goal of Placer County's Stormwater Quality Program is to protect the health of all of the County's creeks, streams, rivers, and lakes. Stormwater is not treated and flows directly into natural waterways. People and wildlife can become sick or die from eating diseased fish and shellfish or ingesting polluted water. By recycling your used oil, you are helping us keep the water we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water clean.

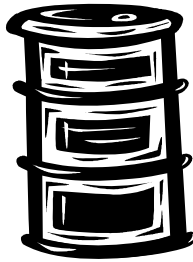
CLOSING THE LOOP - RE-REFINED OIL SAVES RESOURCES

You've made the effort to recycle your used oil and keep the environment clean. But what happens to that oil after you drop it off at a collection center? Of the nearly 750 million gallons of used oil collected each year, 43 percent goes to asphalt plants, 12 percent generates electricity, and 14 percent is refined to virgin conditions. The remainder is used for fuel or in other industries such as steel and paper mills. Re-refined oil is mostly purchased in bulk and used by fleet vehicles... so if you operate a fleet, please request a bid for re-refined oil from your employer.



HAZARDOUS WASTE

1. Never use soaps or detergents to clean oil or fuel. Soaps emulsify oil, breaking it into invisible droplets that disperse through the water. Adding soap is IL-LEGAL and bad for the environment.
2. Many cleaning and maintenance products are considered hazardous waste, including antifreeze, lead-acid batteries, used oil and oil filters, oil/fuel saturated absorbents, solvents, paints, zincs, varnishes and cleaning products.
3. Review storage of products every six months and properly dispose of old or unnecessary products. Be sure to bring all hazardous waste to your local Household Hazardous Waste Facility.
4. Practice good preventive engine maintenance. Keep engines well tuned and operating at peak efficiency. Inspect fuel lines, hoses, hydraulic lines, valves, oil seals, gaskets and connections for leaks and deterioration. Make sure hoses are the correct length and secured to avoid kinking and chafing.



WHAT ABOUT CONTAMINATED OIL?

Certified center managers will not accept used motor oil that has been contaminated with other fluids such as antifreeze, solvents, gasoline, or water. So please, don't mix your used oil with anything. However, if your used oil accidentally gets contaminated, your certified center manager can tell you where to take it for proper disposal. Alternatively, you can get information from your local household hazardous waste facility about how to deal with your suspected contaminated oil.

PLEASE DO NOT:

- ◆ Dispose of the oil filter with your regular garbage.
- ◆ Do not mix oil with other fluids such as water, gasoline, or antifreeze.
- ◆ Do not pour used oil on the ground or into storm drains.

Report oil, fuel and chemical spills to these numbers:

California Office of Emergency Services
1-800-OILS911

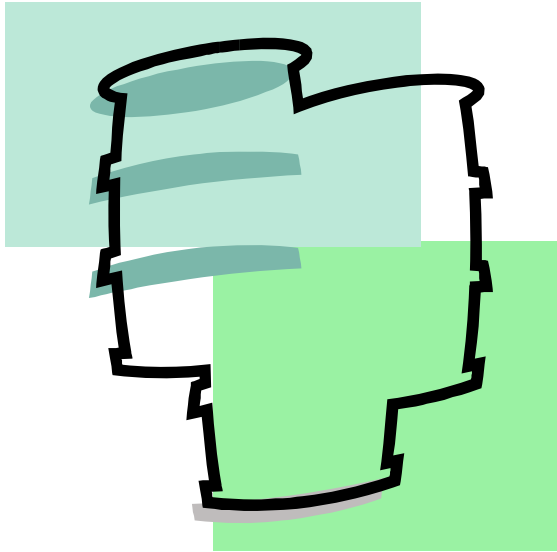
Local Household Hazardous Waste Facility
(916) 645-5230
http://www.placer.ca.gov/hhs/env_health/hazmat.aspx



Placer County Stormwater Quality Program

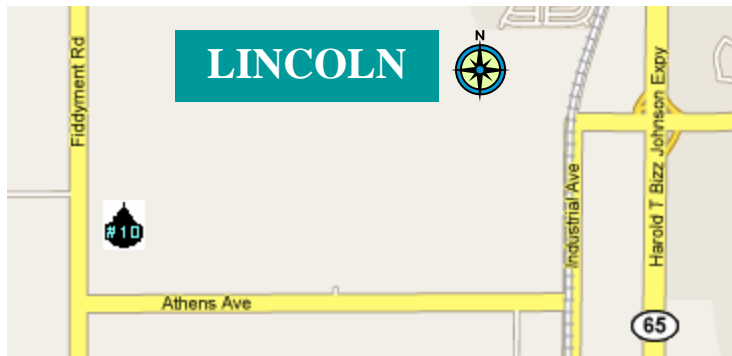
Phone: (530) 889-7500
Email: stormwater@placer.ca.gov
Or visit us on the web at
<http://www.placer.ca.gov/Works/StrmWtr.aspx>

HELP SAVE OUR WATER:

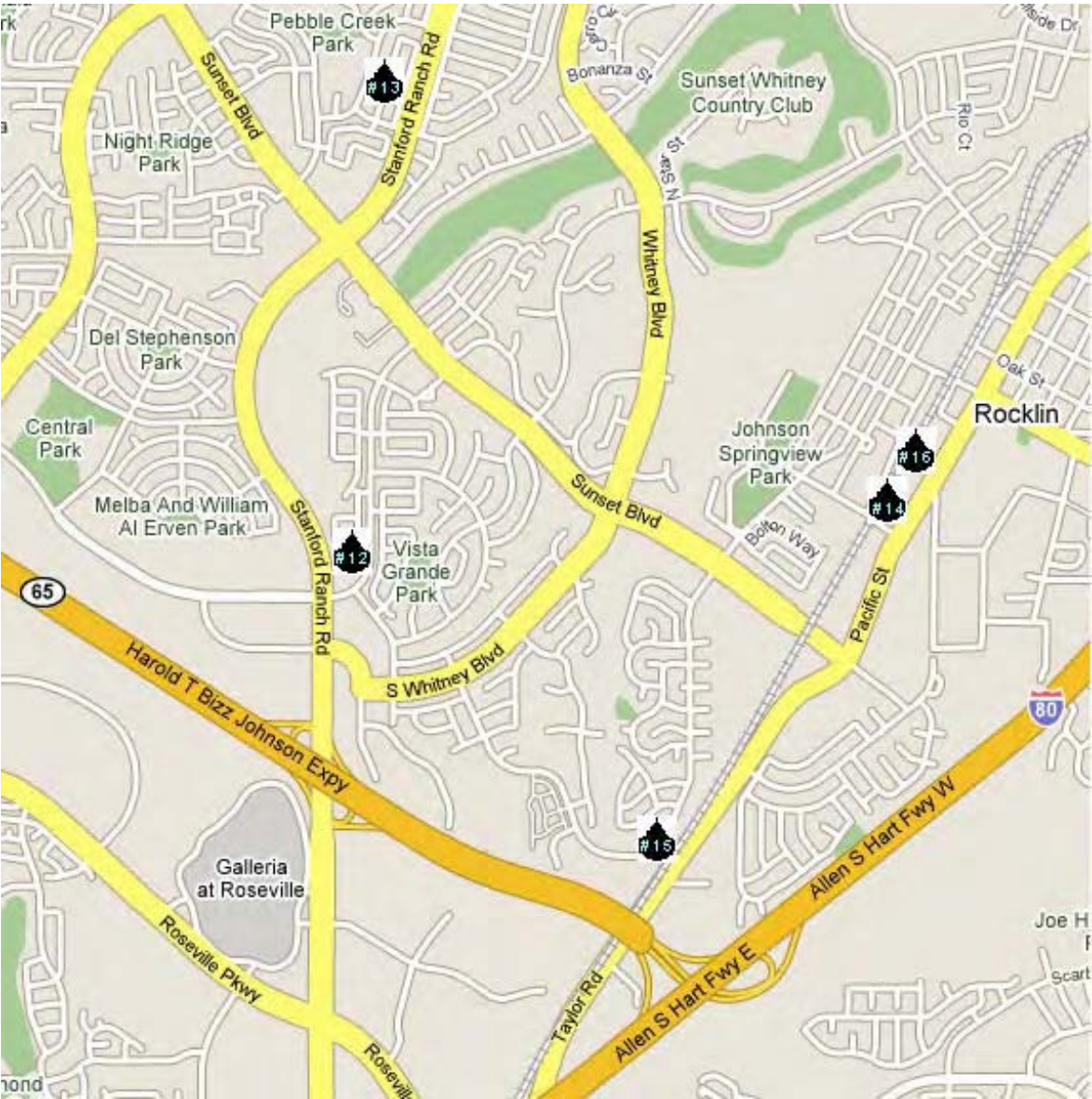


RECYCLE YOUR OIL!

PLACER COUNTY STORMWATER QUALITY PROGRAM



LINCOLN



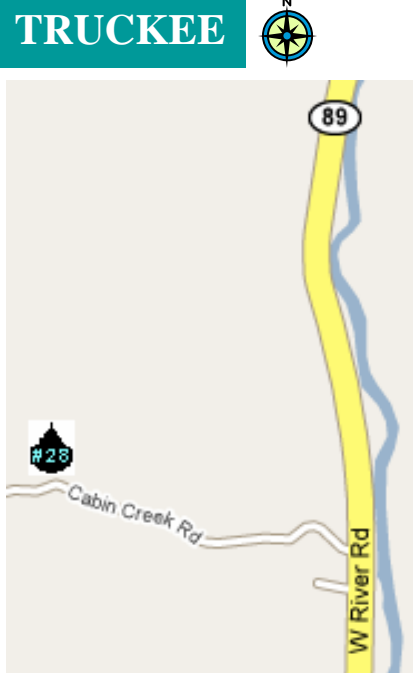
ROCKLIN



APPLEGATE



COLFAX



TRUCKEE



KINGS BEACH



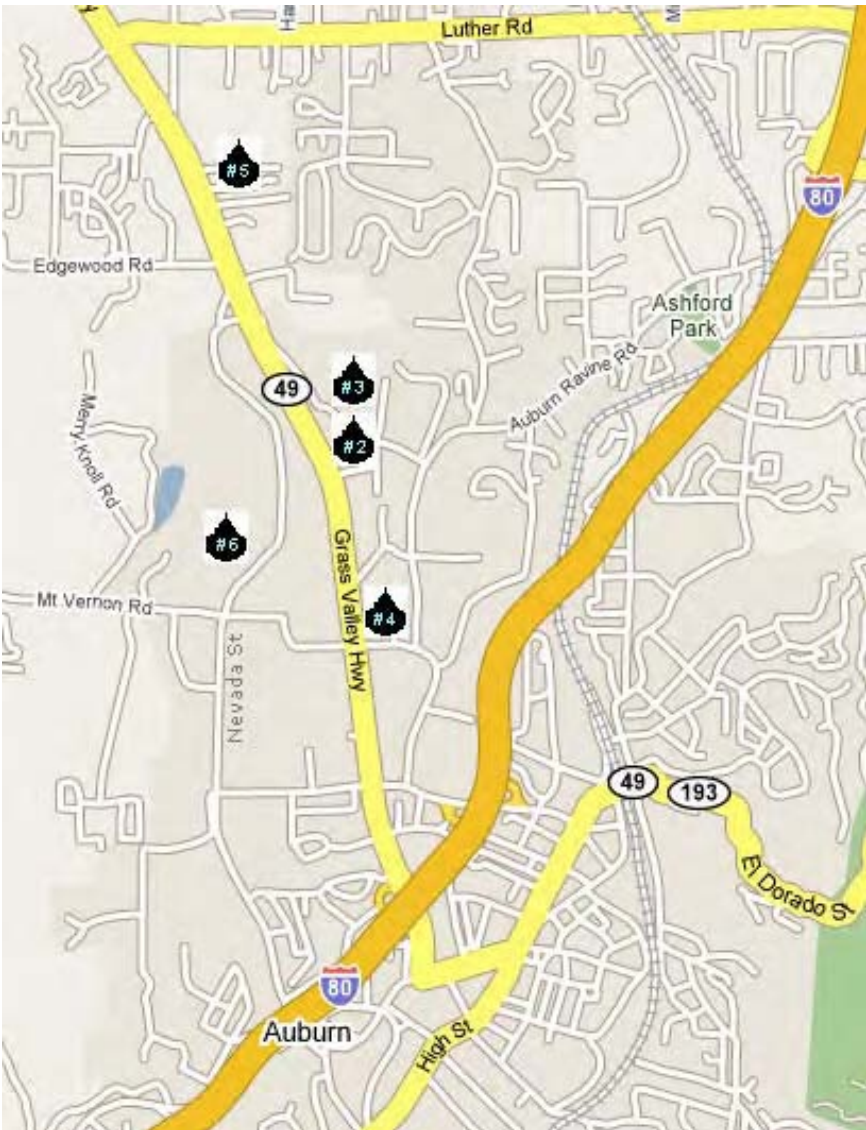
TAHOE CITY



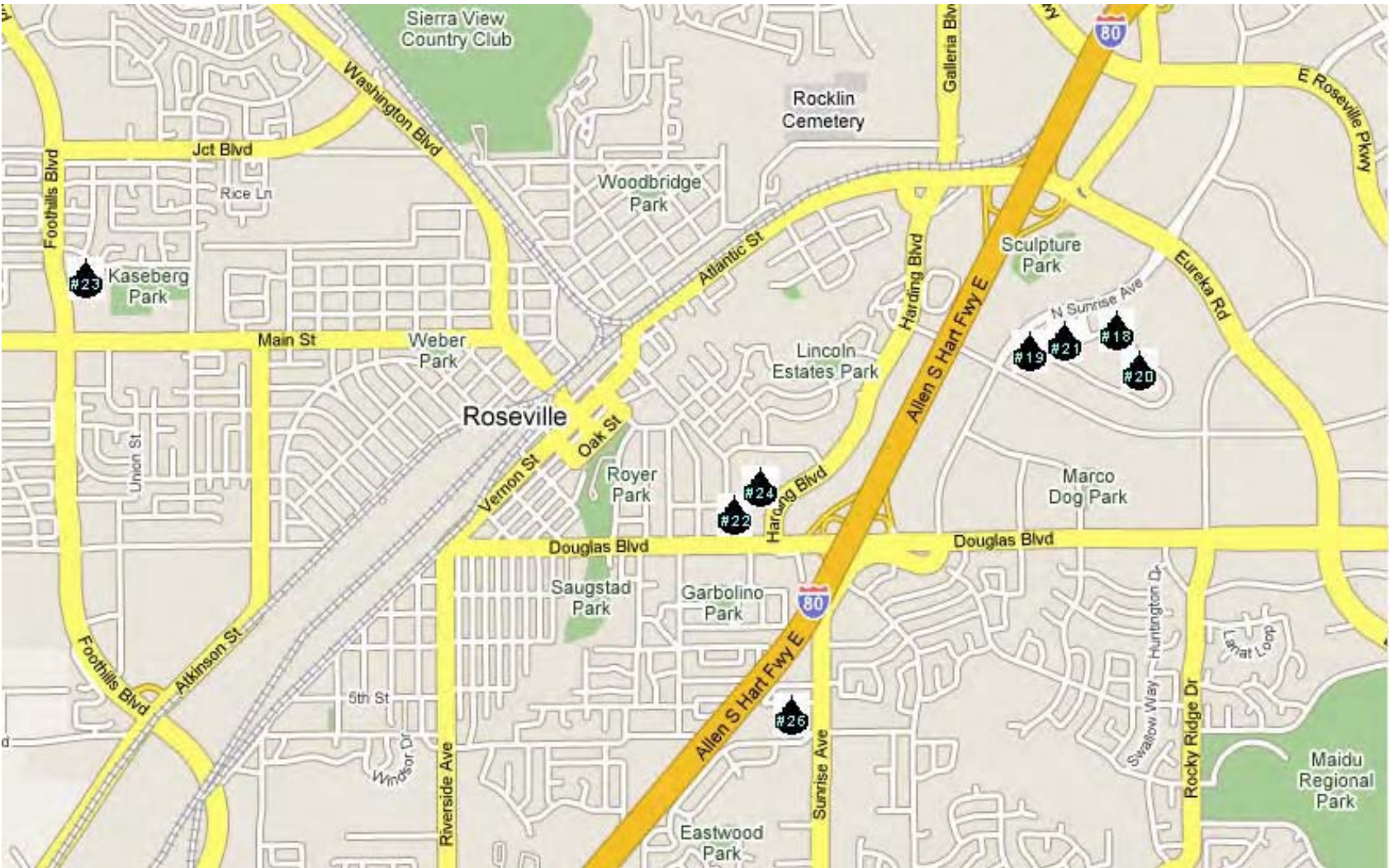
LOOMIS



AUBURN



ROSEVILLE

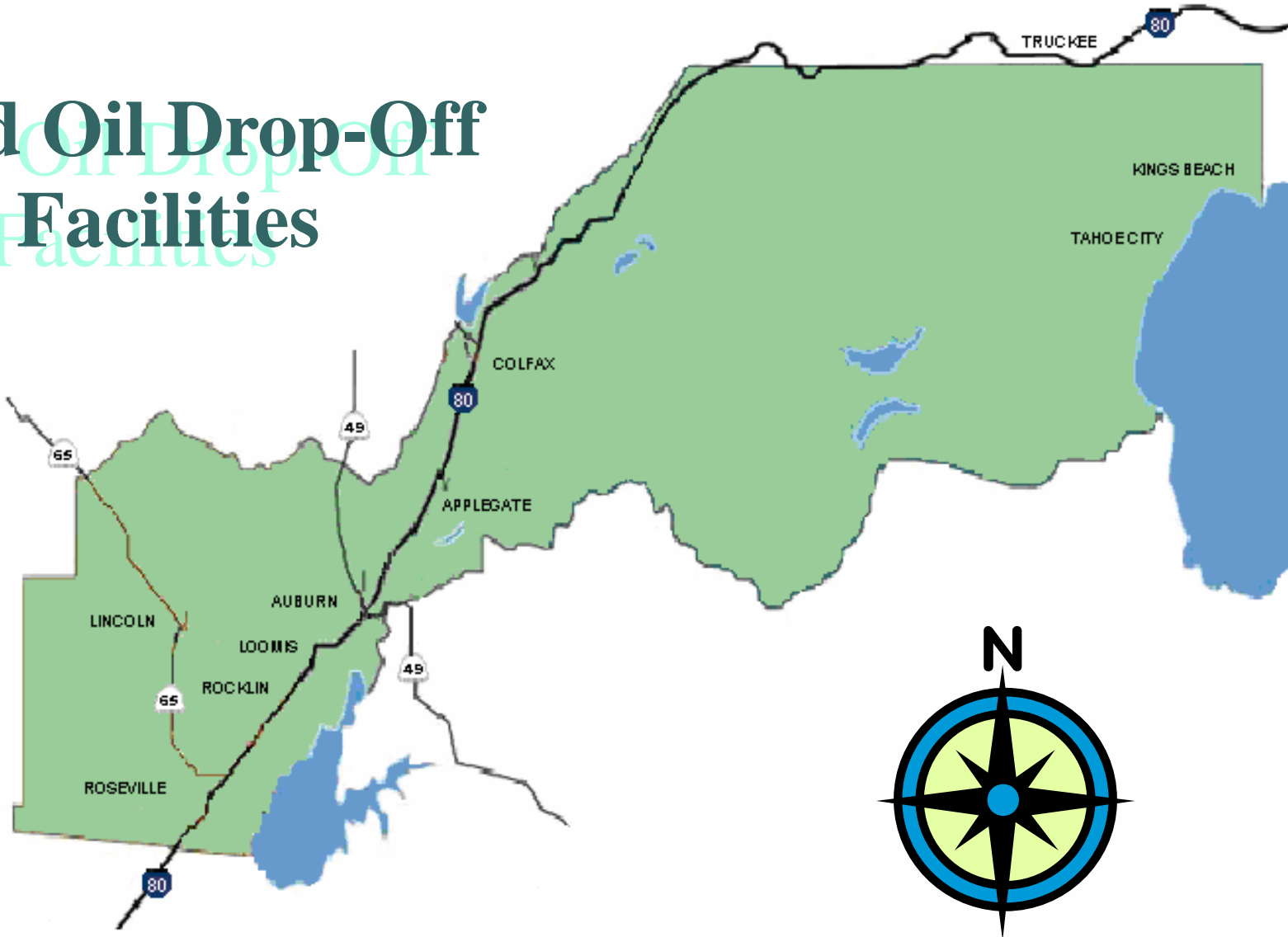


ROCKLIN



Placer County

Used Oil Drop-Off Facilities



Where does your garbage go?

**Free Tours of Your
Local Materials
Recovery Facility**

**Registration Is Required
Space Is Limited**

Free Prizes! *See back for details.*



Where does your garbage go?

When: **Thursday, August 30, 2007. Free tours at 10 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.**
Registration is required. Please call (530) 889-6846 by August 28 to register.

What: Free tours: Learn how your garbage is processed and sorted for recycling and reuse. Placer County is committed to helping protect our environment by recovering and recycling materials from the waste stream. The Eastern Regional Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) is one of the County's key elements in meeting the state's 50 percent waste reduction goal. The recovered materials are sent to other recycling facilities for processing and distribution throughout the world, helping to conserve natural resources.

Win! Six lucky winners will receive one of five 2-yard dump passes or a case of blue bags provided by Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal.

Who: This event is open to residents in the Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal service area. Must be at least 6 years old to attend.

Where: Eastern Regional Materials Recovery Facility
900 Cabin Creek Road, off Highway 89, Truckee, CA 96161

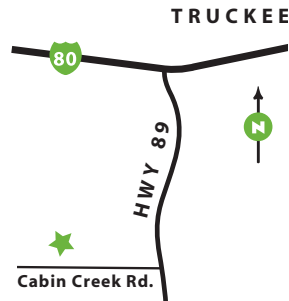
For more information, call (530) 889-6846.

www.placer.ca.gov/Facility/FacilityServTahoe.aspx
Click on Environmental Utilities, then "Events."

Sponsored by:



Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal





[Home](#) > [Departments](#) > [Facility Services](#) > [Tahoe - Facility Services](#) > [Tahoe - Environmental Engineering](#)

Environmental Engineering Division

Tahoe Area Solid Waste Programs

The Environmental Utilities Division administers and manages the County-wide solid waste management programs. These programs include garbage collection services, the Eastern and Western Regional Materials Recovery Facilities and active and closed landfills throughout the County. The Division also maintains sewer lines, cleans the sewers and operates and maintains the County's wastewater treatment plants.

- [Materials Recovery Facility](#)
- [Universal Waste](#)
- [Household Hazardous Waste](#)
- [Buy-Back Centers](#)
- [Events](#)

Materials Recovery Facility

The Eastern Material Recovery Facility (MRF) is one of the County's key elements in meeting the state's 50 percent waste reduction goal. All waste is sorted at this facility to recover valuable recyclable materials. The recovered materials are cleaned and sold throughout the world, helping to conserve natural resources.

Each year, Placer County residents residing in the Tahoe area are provided a voucher for free disposal of up to two yards (equivalent to the size of two standard pick-up truck beds) of mixed solid waste. Vouchers are distributed annually to residents who have had at least one year of continuous garbage collection service in the April billing and is valid through the month of June.

Tahoe area residents are serviced by the Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal and the Eastern Regional Materials Recovery Facility

900 Cabin Creek Road, off Highway 89
Truckee, CA
530-583-0148

The Materials Recovery Facility at the Eastern Regional Landfill in Truckee is open to accept waste Monday through Saturday from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Fees:

Mixed Solid Waste	\$75.50/ton or \$8.80/cubic yard
Source Separated Inert Materials and Wood Wastes	\$5.75/cubic yard
Appliances Not Containing CFCs	\$10.40/each (Including but not limited to microwaves, water heaters, stoves,

	washers and dryers)
Refrigerated Devices	\$38.00/each (Including but not limited to, air conditioners, water coolers, refrigerators, & freezers)
Minimum charge	\$5

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Universal Waste

Universal Wastes includes Electronic Waste,* fluorescent lamps and tubes, household batteries, and mercury containing devices, such as thermostats and thermometers.

Universal wastes may be brought to the Eastern Regional MRF **any day** of the week FREE of charge from households in the Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal Service area only.

<p>*Electronic Waste, or "E-waste", is a large category of Universal Waste and includes the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Televisions and computer monitors • Telephones and cell phones • Computers and computer peripherals • Answering machines • Video recording equipment • Calculators • Stereo equipment • Radios
--

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Household Hazardous Waste

The County offers 10 Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) events collection days each year for Tahoe area residents and commercial customers. Both are asked to schedule an appointment to drop off HHWs such as paint, paint products, household batteries, car batteries and fluids, pesticides, household cleaners and used oil and filters.

<p>ACCEPTABLE ITEMS INCLUDE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used Motor Oil — Clean* • Oil Filters* • Antifreeze — Clean* • Vehicle (Lead Acid) Batteries* • Small Household Batteries* • Fluorescent Tubes* • Mercury Containing Devices such as Thermometers and Thermostats*
--

- Latex Paint
- Compressed Gas Cylinders LESS than 5 Gallons (i.e. camping-sized)
- Brake/Transmission Fluid
- Contaminated Oil & Gasoline
- Other Automotive Products
- Household Cleaners
- Floor & Furniture Cleaners
- Acids
- Pool Chemicals
- Poisons
- Pesticides
- Herbicides
- Paint — Oil-Based
- Paint Strippers
- Lacquer & Lacquer Thinners
- Solvents/Degreasers
- Varnish & Shellac
- Small Aerosol Cans
- Gasoline/Kerosene & Other Flammables
- Compressed Gas Cylinders LESS than 20 lbs. (i.e. BBQ-sized)
- Medications
- Most Products Labeled DANGER, CAUTION, WARNING, FLAMMABLE, or POISON.

*These items may also be dropped off for free at the Eastern Regional MRF during normal business hours. However they are also accepted on the HHW collection days.

UNACCEPTABLE ITEMS INCLUDE:

- Medical Wastes
- Ammunition and Explosives
- Asbestos
- Radioactive Materials.
- Compressed Gas/ Propane Cylinders GREATER than 5 Gallons or 20 lbs.
- PCBs

To schedule an appointment for one of the ten HHW days or for questions about acceptable wastes, please call 530-583-0148. Quantities are limited to **15 gallons or 125 pounds per visit**. Services are available to residential customers within Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal Service area only.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE DAYS 2007

COMMERCIAL Fridays	PUBLIC Saturdays
July 6	July 7
July 20	July 21
August 10	August 11
August 24	August 25

September 7 September 21 October 5 November 2	September 8 September 22 October 6 November 3
--	--

BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

To schedule your appointment please call the Eastern Regional Landfill Offices at (530)583-0148

****CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR****

If your business generates less than 220 pounds or 27 gallons of HHW per month, you may qualify as a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG).

- For more information about CESQG, please call the Placer County Environmental Health Department at (530) 745-2300 and ask for the Hazardous Materials Section.
- To schedule an appointment for CESQG drop-off, please call Eastern Regional MRF at 530-583-0148. Costs may apply.

It is important to carefully transport your unwanted HHWs. Follow these helpful tips to ensure safe transportation.

Containers:

- When possible, keep waste in its original container and tightly sealed
- Label all materials that are no longer in their original container
- Do not bring leaky containers — if a container is leaking, place in another tightly sealed, labeled container to prevent spilling

Transporting wastes:

- Keep containers upright while transporting
- Do not place waste in plastic bags
- Transport containers in the truck of your car or secure in your truck bed

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Buy-Back Centers

Four convenient buy-back and drop-off centers are available for Tahoe area residents.

The buy-back and drop-off center, located at the Eastern Regional MRF, is open Tuesday through Saturday from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. and from 12:30 p.m. to 4 p.m. The center is closed between 12:00 p.m. and 12:30 p.m.

The following items are accepted for buy-back, prices paid may fluctuate:

CRV Containers:

- Aluminum cans
- Plastic — examples include milk jugs gallon and water containers

- Clear and colored glass containers

The following items are accepted as donation ONLY:

- Newsprint
- Glass bottles and other glass beverage containers
- Tin cans
- Corrugated cardboard
- High grade office paper
- Mixed paper
- Non-CRV plastic — examples include some juice containers, soft drink bottles and certain other plastic beverage containers

The MRF offers wood chips, top soil, fill dirt, pine needles, sand and rocks for purchase. Call (530) 583-0148 for additional information.

Below are other recycling buy-back locations in eastern Placer County. For the most up-to-date information call ahead to verify the hours of operation, materials accepted, and prices paid for materials.

Buy-Back Locations:

Nexcycle
Safeway Kings Beach
7815 North Lake Blvd.
Kings Beach, CA 96143
800-833-2274

RePlanet
Albertsons Tahoe City
100 River Road
Tahoe City, CA 96145
877-737-5263

Drop-off for Paper & Cardboard ONLY:

Tahoe Truckee Disposal Drop Off Bin
Shelter Drive and Gun Club Drive
(next to Placer County Animal Shelter)
Tahoe Vista, CA 96148
530-538-0148

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Events

MRF Tours

Do you have a school or organization that would like a tour of the MRF? Please call (530)538-0148 for additional information. It is important to schedule events, and receive a confirmation, prior to attending a tour. Tours are not given without prior scheduling.

Open House

Free tours of the Eastern Regional Materials Recovery Facility -- August 30th @ 10 am and 12:30 pm.

Join us to learn how your garbage is processed and sorted for recycling and reuse.

Admission is free, but advance registration is required Please call (530) 889- 6846 by August 28th to register.

Six lucky winners will be chosen and either win one of five 2-yard dump passes or a case of blue bags provided by Tahoe Truckee Sierra Disposal. For more information, call (530) 889- 6846 or [click here](#).

[Home](#) | [Residents](#) | [Business](#) | [Visitors](#) | [Online Services](#) | [Board of Supervisors](#) | [Emergency](#) | [County Government](#) |

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Building Department Stormwater Inspection Form Instructions

Instructions:

- ◆ Use this form as a reminder of the inspection points during building site stormwater inspections.
- ◆ If deficiencies are noted (shaded boxes checked), describe the deficiency in the “Description and Comments” column. Submit a copy to the Chief Building Official immediately after completion. Once reviewed, the Chief Building Official will forward to the Stormwater Coordinator for recordkeeping and consideration of further action (if recommended).
- ◆ If no deficiencies are noted, the inspection must be recorded (to the effect of ‘the stormwater inspection OK’) in your daily diary (or similar daily work log) so we can retrieve the information if needed.
- ◆ Inspectors are responsible for issuing verbal and written warnings and stop work notices. The inspector may also make a recommendation to the Chief Building Official and Stormwater Coordinator for a follow-up inspection or that a citation be issued, or for urgency abatement. See below for description of enforcement options.
- ◆ Call the Stormwater Quality Program Coordinator, Mary Keller at 745-7503 or Jeff Walling at 745-7567 if you have questions about the stormwater program, appropriate enforcement action, or use of this form.

Enforcement Options for Stormwater Inspectors:

These enforcement processes may or may not be used sequentially, depending upon the severity of the violation.

- ◆ Verbal warning The inspector is responsible for providing verbal warnings to educate people that their practices may be contributing to stormwater pollution. Verbal warnings may be provided through discussion with owner, tenant, or contractor, or through providing educational materials. Verbal warning authority comes from the stormwater ordinance.
- ◆ Written warning The inspector is responsible for issuing written warnings, although the inspector may ask for assistance in determining if a written warning is appropriate. Written warnings are issued when verbal warnings are ineffective, or if a situation is serious enough to need prompt attention. A written warning is the first step in the formal enforcement process, requires specific additional information, and will result in a citation if the circumstances are not corrected within the timeframe specified in the warning. Written warning authority comes from the stormwater ordinance.
- ◆ Stop work notice The inspector may issue a stop work notice to cease operations that are actively polluting. Stop work notice authority comes from the grading ordinance.
- ◆ Citation recommendation In the event that verbal and/or written warning(s) do not achieve compliance, or in the event that a violation appears particularly bad, the inspector may make a recommendation to the Stormwater Coordinator and Chief Building Official that a citation be issued. This will result in further evaluation of the circumstances by the Stormwater Coordinator, Code Enforcement personnel, and possibly others. A citation may result in a fine and/or corrective action. Citation authority comes from the stormwater and zoning ordinances.
- ◆ Urgency abatement In the event that the inspector observes a serious active pollution condition and the responsible party cannot be located, a recommendation for ‘urgency abatement’ may be made to the Chief Building Official and Stormwater Coordinator. The urgency abatement process is similar to the nuisance abatement process, but with accelerated timeframes. Urgency abatement authority comes from the stormwater ordinance.



County of Placer

Building Department Stormwater Inspection Form

Project Information	Inspection Information
Permit #:	Date:
Owner's Name:	Time: AM / PM
Contractor's Name:	Inspector:
Address of Building Site:	Weather Conditions (Circle choice): <input type="checkbox"/> Sunny <input type="checkbox"/> Overcast <input type="checkbox"/> Raining

☐ First Notice ☐ Second Notice ☐ Third or More Notice

Project Specifications (Circle all that apply):

☐ Large site (> 1 acre) ☐ Greater than Moderate slopes ☐ Close to a watercourse ☐ History of non-compliance

Inspection Checklist

Inspection Points	Yes	No	N / A	Description and Comments
Is there evidence of sediment or muddy water running off from the site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Is there a potential for contaminated runoff in the event of rainfall? (e.g. vehicle fuel or fluid leaks, material spills, paint waste, unprotected stockpiles, etc.)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Is a rockered construction access installed and maintained, and no mud, debris, trash on public roads?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are erosion controls (mulching, seeding, blankets, etc.) and perimeter controls (wattles, silt fences, etc.) properly installed and maintained?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are construction materials properly stored (covered when not in use, out of the right-of-way, secondary containment provided if needed, excess disposed of properly and off the ground, etc.)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are dust control measures being effectively applied?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Is a concrete/stucco washout containment area provided and used?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are dumpsters covered or tarped, cleaned-up and emptied regularly to keep the site free from trash?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Site housekeeping acceptable?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are portable toilets out of the street and away from drainage paths, so that liquid cannot enter the storm drain system if knocked over?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are all operational storm drain inlets effectively protected from sediment inflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
If site has disturbed more than an acre, is there a State Permit Number and a SWPPP available on site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Inspection OK ☐ (no shaded boxes checked, no action taken)
Inspection not OK ☐ (shaded box(es) checked, describe action taken)

ACTION TAKEN:

Verbal warning	Informed owner/builder of potential stormwater pollution violation and BMPs:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Written warning	Gave owner/builder copy of Inspection Form:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Written warning	Gave owner/builder stormwater pollution violation letter:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Stop work notice	Issued a stop work notice to cease project:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Other: _____

Is further action recommended?

Follow-up Inspection ☐ Urgency abatement ☐ Issue citation ☐ Other Neighborhood Issues ☐

Other: _____

Explanation: _____

Inspector signature _____ Date _____ Phone _____

White Copy to DPW Stormwater

Yellow Copy to Inspector File

Pink Copy to Owner/Contractor

Checklist for Placer County Facilities BMPs for Stormwater Pollution Prevention

FACILITY NAME: New Building on Bell Rd.		CONTACT PERSON/PHONE NUMBER:		INSPECTION DATE: 6/29/06	
DEPARTMENTS/OPERATION(S) W/ FACILITY:		ADDRESS or BUILDING NUMBER & LOCATION:			
Instructions:	Reason for Inspection: New <input type="checkbox"/> Reinspection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INSPECTOR/DEPARTMENT: Kayla Dreher – DPW 19			
1. Provide a copy of this checklist to the Department of Public Works and other responsible departments (ex. Facilities Services, Environmental Health, etc) within five working days of inspection date. 2. Arrange meeting with Public Works and responsible department(s) to discuss mitigation practices and establish implementation timeframe. 3. Responsible department to implement mitigation practices within agreed timeframe and advise the inspector when implementation is complete. 4. Inspector to re-inspect facility once mitigation measures are complete.					
Facility status is evaluated for each item on this Checklist as follows: NE = No Effect PD= Pollutant Discharge NA = Not Applicable RPD = Repeat Pollutant Discharge					
SWP Number	Activity for potential Stormwater Pollution (SWP) (Note: Use back side to comment on SWP's as necessary)			Facility Status NE PD NA RPD	
ELIMINATION OF UNAUTHORIZED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES (NSD) TO STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR OFF-SITE AREAS					
SWP01	Vehicle and/or equipment washing, cleaning, detailing runoff/discharges			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWP02	Pressure washing, surface washing, steam cleaning runoff/discharges			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWP03	Material storage, waste storage, and/or inventory spills, discharges/runoff			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWP04	Leakage (uncontained) from dumpsters, compactors, or waste containers			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWP05	Spills and/or discharges from fueling and vehicle/equipment maintenance areas			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWP06	Discharges from process or other activities			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ILLICIT CONNECTIONS					
SWP20	Illicit connections to the storm drainage system			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONTROL & MITIGATION OF POLLUTANTS EXPOSED TO STORMWATER CONTACT Operator to apply pollutant control measures as follows:					
SWP30	Material, inventory and wastes to be stored and managed so as to prevent stormwater contact with pollutants sources			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWP31	No leaking and/or contaminated equipment exposed to stormwater contact			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWP32	Prevent leakage from containers and apply adequate housekeeping and spill management measures to prevent potential impacts to the storm drainage system			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWP33	Prevent track-out of materials, sediment, etc. within the facility from indoor to outdoor areas and/or from the facility to off site areas			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SWP34	Process and related activities, including waste and material storage, conducted/contained in a manner to prevent and/or mitigate potential stormwater contact with pollutant sources			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWP35	Pesticides, fertilizers, or landscaping materials uses to be conducted in a manner to prevent and/or mitigate potential stormwater contact with pollutant sources			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWP36	Dumpster lids kept closed, not overfilled, and no accumulation of trash or debris on the surrounding ground and parking lots			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education / Information					
These questions are for educational/informational purposes only:				Yes	No
SWP40	Have all employees been trained on stormwater pollution prevention practices?			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWP41	Is a spill kit on-site and accessible?			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SWP42	In case of potential SWP spills, is there a spill prevention and immediate response plan/team in place?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SWP43	Are storm drain inlets marked with the 'No Dumping/ No Disposal' message?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Activities noted for potential Stormwater Pollution (SWP):				
SWP Number	Comments:			
SWP01				
SWP02				
SWP03				
SWP04				
SWP05				
SWP06				
SWP20				
SWP30				
SWP31				
SWP32				
SWP33	Dirt in gutter – workers digging trench for pipe and piling excess dirt in gutter.			
SWP34				
SWP35				
SWP36				
SWP40				
SWP41				
SWP42				
SWP43				

PLACER COUNTY

GRADING PERMIT

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

TO OBTAIN A GRADING PERMIT, YOU MUST FOLLOW THESE STEPS:
PLEASE READ ENCLOSED MATERIAL FOR POSSIBLE NEED OF
ENGINEERED PLANS

1. Fill out a Grading Permit Questionnaire and Exemption Verification Form and submit it to the Placer County Community Development Resource Agency (Eng & Survey Department) for review.
2. **Provide three (3) sets of grading plans (2 for Engineering & Survey + 1 for Planning)** along with the grading permit questionnaire and the exemption verification form to the public service counter at the Community Development Resource Agency; 3091 County Center Dr, Auburn, CA [Tahoe-Sierra – 565 West Lake Blvd., Tahoe City, CA]. Cash or a check in the amount of **\$340.00** must accompany the application forms to cover the cost of processing, evaluation and inspection.
3. The grading plans will be preliminarily audited to determine if they are adequate for environmental review and issuance of the grading permit. If the plans are adequate, the application package will be routed to the Planning division for completion of the environmental review process. If it is determined that the grading project is categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the application packet is returned to the Engineering & Surveying Department for further review and processing. You will be contacted directly if the project is determined not to be categorically exempt.
4. Once the application packet is returned to the Engineering & Surveying Department, it takes approximately one week for the engineering staff to complete the technical review of the application. When the technical review is completed, you will be notified that your grading permit is ready to be issued.
5. For grading permit requests to do work east of the Sierra Crest between October 15th & May 1st, the County Grading Ordinance prohibits grading during this time frame as well as possible additional rules/restrictions of other regulatory agencies.
6. A letter of approval from the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA), in addition to a grading permit from CDRA is required for any grading on land that is within the Tahoe Basin, but which does not have an approved building permit.

If you have any questions, please call:

Engineering & Surveying (530)745-3110; Tahoe-Sierra area (530) 581-6227
Planning (530) 745-3110; Tahoe-Sierra (530)581-6280

Or Visit <http://ordlink.com/codes/placer/ DATA/TITLE15/Article 15 48 GRADING EROSION.html>



PLACER COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Reserved for Date Stamp

AUBURN OFFICE

3091 County Center Drive

Auburn, CA 95603

530-745-3000/FAX 530-745-3080

Website: www.placer.ca.gov/planning

TAHOE OFFICE

565 W. Lake Blvd./P. O. Box 1909

Tahoe City CA 96145

530-581-6280/FAX 530-581-6282

E-Mail : planning@placer.ca.gov

EXEMPTION VERIFICATION

Fee \$ _____ Receipt # _____ Accepted by _____ Date Received: _____ File #: _____

--TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT--

Assessors Parcel Number(s) _____

Property Owner _____

Mailing Address _____ City _____ State _____

Phone _____ E-mail address _____

Project Location -- Be Specific _____

Proposed Project _____

	YES	NO
1. Are any trees located on the property within 50' of any proposed grading? (if yes , show all tree locations and their driplines within 50' of any grading activity)	_____	_____
2. Is the project within a floodplain?	_____	_____
3. Are any archaeological, cultural, or historical sites present?	_____	_____
4. Are any wetlands, riparian areas, or vernal pools present onsite?	_____	_____
5. Are any rare, threatened, or endangered species present onsite?	_____	_____
6. Is the project within an overflight zone of any airport?	_____	_____
7. Can the project impact, or be impacted by, either landfill operations, or sewage disposal facilities?	_____	_____
8. Is the project within the Tahoe Basin?	_____	_____
9. Is there any grading associated with this project?	_____	_____
10. Is there a significant (10,000 sq. ft. or more) amount of impervious surface (paving, roof, sidewalk, etc.) proposed?	_____	_____
11. Is there a potential for increased traffic?	_____	_____

Signature of individual completing this form _____

Printed Name and Telephone Number _____

--TO BE COMPLETED BY REVIEWER--

Categorical Exemption Class and Number _____

Project Planner _____

Field Verification Date _____

Field Planner _____

Name

Title

GRADING PERMIT QUESTIONNAIRE

DATE: _____

PROPERTY OWNERS: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

PROPERTY OWNERS
MAILING ADDRESS _____

AGENT NAME: _____ TELEPHONE: _____ E: MAIL _____

PROJECT
LOCATION: _____

BUILDING PERMIT NO: _____ APN: _____ IN TAHOE BASIN Yes / No

TYPE OF PROJECT (i.e. residential, pond, retaining wall, mup, vaa etc.) _____

NOTE: THE PROJECT MAY REQUIRE CEQA COMPLIANCE COMPLETED THROUGH THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT.
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES OVER 1 ACRE REQUIRE A REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD PERMIT.
IF THE PROPERTY IS SERVED BY SEPTIC AND/OR WELL, THERE MAY BE A FIELD REVIEW AND FEE

- | <u>YES</u> | <u>NO</u> | |
|------------|-----------|--|
| _____ | _____ | 1. Are you placing or removing (or in combination) a total of 250 cubic yards or more of material?
If project located in Tahoe Basin – Is the total of material more than 3 cubic yards or area greater than 200 square feet? |
| _____ | _____ | 2. Are you adjacent to a stream, waterway, canal, sewage disposal system, in a flood plain, or building a private vehicular bridge? |
| _____ | _____ | 3. Do you have retaining wall(s), 4 feet or higher, from the bottom of footing? Or a surcharge, if less than 4 feet high? |
| _____ | _____ | 4. Are you going to have cut or fill depths on the property greater than 4 feet?
If project located in Tahoe Basin - Is the fill depth greater than 3 feet? |
| _____ | _____ | 5. Are you going to remove vegetation on 10,000 square feet or more on slopes of 10% or greater; or 1 acre or more on slopes less than 10%?
If project located in Tahoe Basin – Is clearing of vegetation more than 1000 square feet of area? |
| _____ | _____ | 6. Does this or adjacent property have drainage problems? |
| _____ | _____ | 7. Is any proposed work within 2 feet of the adjacent property line? Note: Maximum slopes are 2 to 1 (two feet of run to one foot of rise). |
| _____ | _____ | 8. Will your work affect any public facilities such as county roads, canals or other? Show any utility poles, lines, canals, etc. in detail. |
| _____ | _____ | 9. Will the grading create unstable or erodible slopes? |
| _____ | _____ | 10. Has the utility company been contacted to mark underground utilities? |
| _____ | _____ | 11. Do you have septic or well? If yes, please see Environmental Health for sign-off. |

NOTES:

1. The grading plan shall provide the following information: Sufficient topographical information to the Engineering & Surveying Division for review; show spot elevations, slopes, the limits of grading, location of all existing and proposed structures, septic systems, fences, property lines and all features and directions of flow before and after the grading project and appropriate erosion control. Also show area of vegetation removal. The drawing should be at a scale of 1" = 40' or larger (i.e., 1" = 30', 1" = 20', 1" = 10', etc) so all required information may be easily reviewed. All required information shall be provided for a minimum of 100' beyond the area of grading even when this area extends into the adjacent property. **Show erosion control plan**
2. For more information regarding grading plans and the permit process, please call for Auburn Area, Ted Rel at (530) 745-7542 or Mike Foster at (530) 745-7518 or in Tahoe Area, Ed Staniforth at (530) 581-6227.
3. Any administrative decisions or requirements in regard to a grading permit may be appealed, within 15 calendar days, to the Placer County Planning Commission, 3091 County Center Drive, Auburn, CA, 95603.

Signature: _____

Owner/Agent

PART 4. PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
(Excerpt From Placer County Grading Ordinance)

15.48.300 Application--Plans.

A. Each application for a grading permit shall include the following:

1. A completed application form;
2. Two complete sets of grading plans;
3. Profiles, cross sections, and specifications as required;
4. A complete drainage report as required by the community development resource agency;
5. The application fee as determined by the board of supervisors.
6. Where applicable, evidence of coverage, or application for coverage, under an NPDES General

Construction Permit.

B. The plans and other documents will be reviewed by the community development resource agency. The applicant and/or project engineer will be notified of any necessary changes to the plans. When the plans and other documents have been approved by the community development resource agency, a grading permit will be issued for the project. All work must be done in strict conformance with the approved plans and documents. The approved plans shall not be changed or altered except in accordance with the provisions of this article. (Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.310 Grading plans--Engineer required.

A. All plans and specifications shall be prepared and signed by a civil engineer except that the community development resource agency may waive this requirement if the proposed grading does not:

1. Endanger the public health, safety and welfare;
2. Require cuts and fills involving a combined total of one thousand five hundred (1,500) cubic yards of dirt or more, or where depth of fill exceeds ten (10) feet;
3. Include an access road serving five or more existing or potential residences;
4. Require a cut or fill that is situated so as to cause unduly increased soil pressure or reduce earth support upon adjacent structure or property;
5. Include the construction of any drainage or sediment control structures, culverts, or facilities or substantial alteration of any existing drainage course;
6. Include the creation or aggravation of an unstable slope condition;
7. Require construction of any retaining wall over four feet in height;
8. Include the construction of a vehicular bridge. (Ord. 5373-B (part), 2005; Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

15.48.320 Requirements for engineered grading plans.

Grading plans and specifications shall be prepared and signed by a civil engineer, as provided herein.

A. The plans shall include the following:

1. All plans shall be on twenty-four (24) inch by thirty-six (36) inch sheets unless otherwise approved, and shall be drawn at a scale no less than one inch equals one hundred (100) feet;
2. A title block. Plans shall be entitled "grading plan" and state the purpose of the proposed grading and the name of the engineer or firm by whom this plan is prepared, owner's name and address, and site address;
3. A vicinity sketch (not at map scale) indicating the location of the site relative to the principal roads, lakes and watercourses in the area;
4. North arrow and scale;
5. A site plan indicating the extent of the work and any proposed divisions of land;
6. The complete site boundaries and locations of any easements and rights-of-way traversing or adjacent to the property;
7. The location of all existing or proposed roads, buildings, wells, pipelines, watercourses, septic systems or areas reserved for on-site sewage disposal, and any other structures, facilities, and features of the site, as well as the location of all improvements on lots within fifty (50) feet of the proposed work;
8. Location and nature of known or suspected soil or geologic hazard areas, including but not limited to serpentine rock areas, landslides, etc.;
9. Accurate contour lines of the existing terrain and proposed finished grade at intervals not greater than five feet, or spot elevations twenty-five (25) feet on center showing all topographic features and drainage patterns throughout the area where the proposed grading is to occur relative to a bench mark established on site. The contour lines/spot elevations shall be extended to a minimum of fifty (50) feet beyond the affected area, and further, if needed, to define intercepted drainage, and shall be extended a minimum of one hundred (100) feet outside of any future road right-of-way;
10. Approximate location of cut and fill lines extent and finished slopes of all proposed grading and the limits of grading for all proposed grading work, including borrow and stockpile areas;

11. Location, width, direction of flow and approximate location of any watercourses including tops and toes of banks;
 12. Approximate boundaries of any areas with histories of flooding;
 13. Cross sections, profiles, elevations, dimensions, and construction details based on accurate field data as may be required after initial review of plans;
 14. Construction details for roads, watercourses, culverts, bridges and drainage devices, retaining walls, cribbing, dams, and other improvements existing or to be constructed, together with supporting calculations and maps as may be required after initial review of plans;
 15. Proposed provisions for storm drainage control and any existing or proposed flood control facilities or septic tank disposal fields or areas reserved for on-site sewage disposal near the grading;
 16. A detailed erosion and sediment control plan including specific locations, construction details, and supporting calculations for temporary and permanent sediment control structures and facilities;
 17. A revegetation plan, including temporary erosion control plantings, permanent slope plantings, replacement of temporary groundcover, and irrigation facilities.
- B. Additional supporting information which may be required includes, but is not necessarily limited to:
1. An estimate of the quantities of excavation and fill;
 2. The location of any borrow site or location for disposal of surplus material;
 3. A projected schedule of operations, including, as a minimum, the dates of:
 - a. Commencement of work;
 - b. Start and finish of rough grading;
 - c. Completion of drainage facilities;
 - d. Completion of work in any watercourse;
 - e. Completion of erosion and sediment control facilities;
 - f. Completion of hydromulching and other landscaping. If rough grading is proposed between October 15th and May 1st, a more detailed schedule of grading activities and use of erosion and sediment control facilities may be required;
 4. Itemized cost estimate of the proposed grading and related work;
 5. A complete drainage study in conformance with the Placer County flood control and water conservation district's stormwater management manual (latest edition);
 6. Geotechnical investigation report and recommendations addressing the proposed work. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)

NOTICE TO ALL BUILDING CONTRACTORS

PLACER COUNTY GRADING ORDINANCE, SECTION 15.48.070 EXEMPTIONS, STATES:

“Unless in conflict with provisions of adopted general and/or specific plans, or provisions applicable to the Tahoe Basin as described in Section 15.48.120, the following grading may be done without obtaining a permit. Exemption from the requirement of a permit shall not be deemed permission to violate any provision of this article.”

SECTION 15.48.040 GRADING, STATES:

“No person shall do or permit to be done any grading in such a manner that quantities of dirt, soil, rock, debris or other material substantially in excess of natural levels are washed, eroded or otherwise moved from the site, except as specifically provided for by a permit. In no event shall grading activities cause or contribute to the violation of provisions of any applicable NPDES stormwater discharge permit. (Ord. 5056-B (part), 2000)”

A major problem that exists with building construction is the failure to prevent major erosion.

You are responsible to place appropriate erosion control measures when inclement weather is imminent and maintain them until permanent facilities are in place. For guidance on selecting site-specific erosion control BMPs and proper installation techniques, DPW recommends the California

Stormwater Quality Association Stormwater Best Management Practice (BMP) Handbook for Construction (www.cabmphandbooks.com). The selected BMPs should reduce pollutant loading in the project's runoff to maximum extent practicable. Failure to implement erosion control BMPs will result in a “Stop Work” Notice being posted until the violation is satisfactorily resolved.

**NOTICE TO CONSTRUCTION PERMITTEES
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
STORMWATER PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

Background

Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity are a potentially significant source of pollutants. The most common pollutant associated with construction is sediment. Sediment and other construction related wastes can degrade water quality in creeks, rivers, lakes and other water bodies. In 1992, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted a statewide General Permit for all stormwater discharges associated with construction activity that disturbs five or more acres of land. The General Permit is intended to ensure that construction activity does not impact water quality.

Modifications have been made to the General Permit and became effective March 2003. The change is that all construction sites disturbing one acre or more of land will be required to obtain permit coverage.

What You Need To Do

You need to obtain General Permit coverage if stormwater discharges from your site and either of the following apply:

- Construction activity result in one or more acres of land disturbance, including clearing, grading, excavating, staging areas and stockpiles or;
- The project is part of a larger common plan of development or sale (e.g. subdivisions, group of lots with or without a homeowner's association, some lot line adjustments) that results in one or more acres of land disturbance.

Contact Us

For further information or for General Permit application forms, please visit our web sites or contact the Regional Board field inspection staff person responsible for your jurisdiction:

State Water Resources Control Board

www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr

(916) 341-5536

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region

<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley>

(916) 464-4764

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region

<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan/index.htm>

(530) 542-5436

Placer County Stormwater Information

<http://www.placer.ca.gov/Works/StrmWtr.aspx>

(530) 745-7500

Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

<http://www.trpa.org/BMPInfo/bmp.html>

(775) 588-4547

EXAMPLE OF ACCEPTABLE GRADING PLAN

INFORMATION REQUIRED

1. APPLICANT'S NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER
2. ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER
3. SITE PLAN
4. VICINITY MAP (SITE LOCATION)
5. AMOUNT OF EARTH BEING MOVED
6. CROSS SECTION
7. GRADING AREA
8. DIRECTION AND DEGREE OF SLOPE AND/OR EXISTING CONTOURS
9. DRAINAGE AREAS AND STREAMS
10. SIZE AND LOCATION OF TREES AND DRIPLINE
11. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (EG. SHOW BALE DIKES)

APPLICANT'S NAME:	Joe Applicant
STREET ADDRESS:	12345 Silk Way
CITY:	Auburn
PHONE:	000-000-0000
A.P.N.:	000-000-001
DATE:	12/19/98

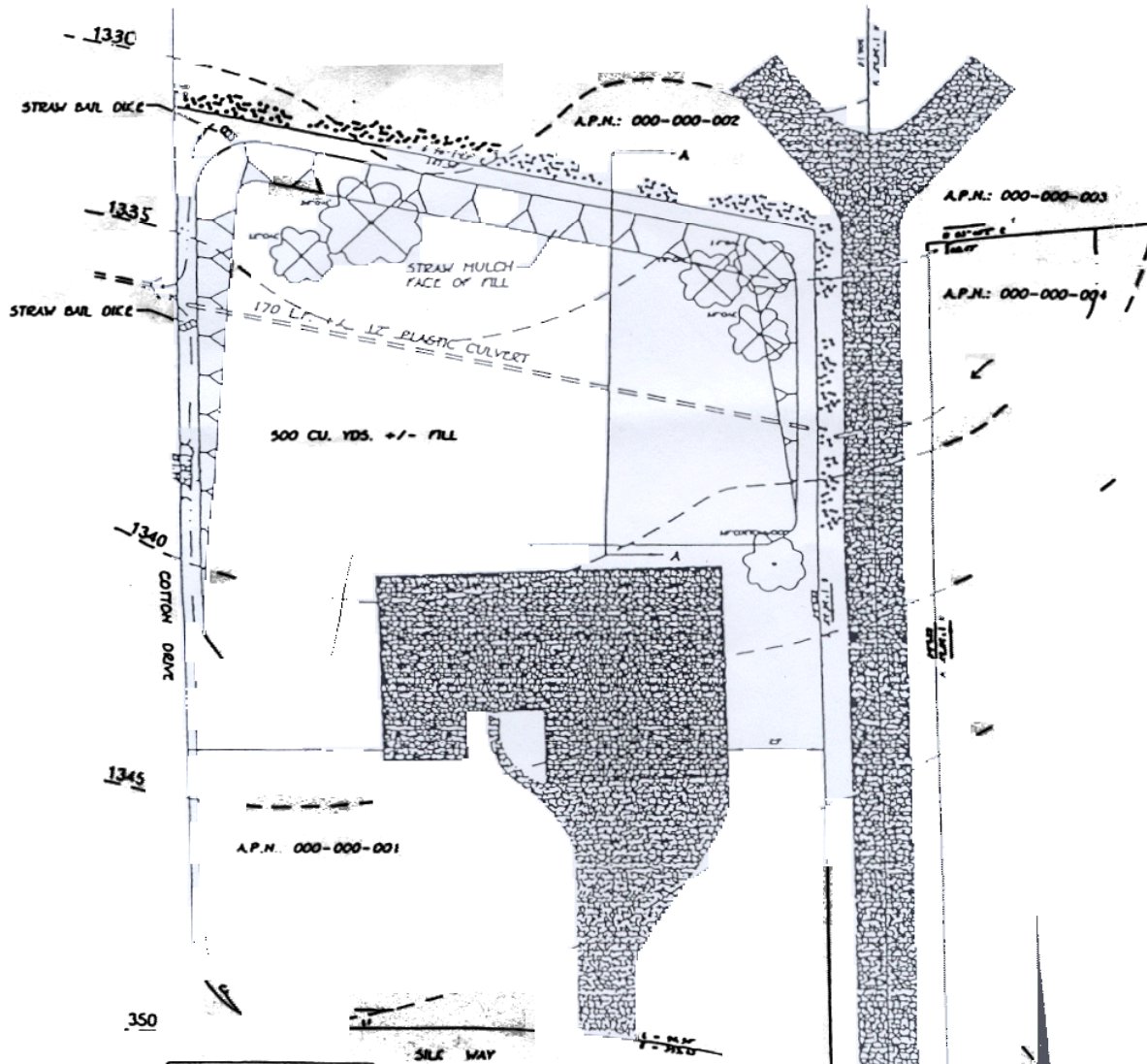
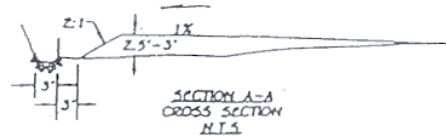
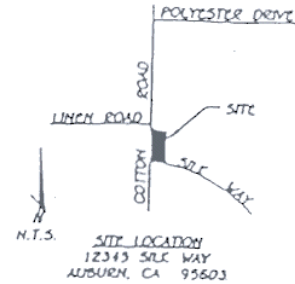


= TREE TO BE REMOVED



= TREE TO REMAIN

= CONTOURS OF EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY



Curve Table				
Curve	Length	Radius	Delta	
C1	15.00	175.00	120.00	
C2	15.00	175.00	120.00	
C3	15.00	175.00	120.00	

Line Table		
Line	Length	Bearing
L1	45.00	E

SCALE 1"=30'

NOTES:

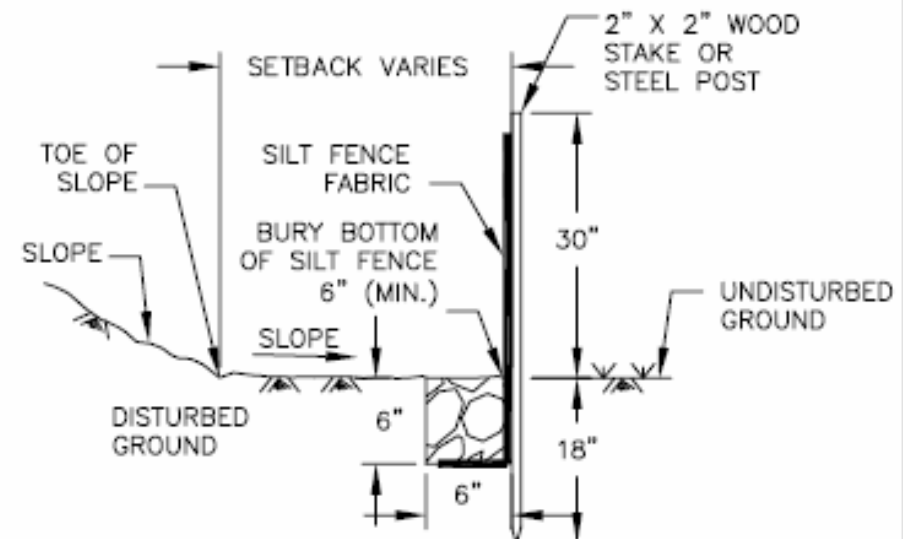
1. DO NOT USE IN STREAMS, CHANNELS, DRAIN INLETS, OR ANYWHERE FLOW IS CONCENTRATED. DO NOT USE TO DIVERT FLOW.
2. THE MAXIMUM LENGTH OF SLOPE DRAINING TO ANY POINT ALONG THE SILT FENCE SHOULD BE 200 FT OR LESS.
3. SILT FENCE FABRIC SHOULD BE WOVEN POLYPROPYLENE WITH A MINIMUM WIDTH OF 36 IN AND A MINIMUM TENSILE STRENGTH OF 100 LB FORCE.
4. THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA IS RECOMMENDED FOR SELECTION OF THE FABRIC EQUIVALENT OPENING SIZE:
 - A. IF 50% OR LESS OF THE SOIL, BY WEIGHT, WILL PASS THE U.S. STANDARD SIEVE NO. 200, SELECT THE EOS TO RETAIN 85% OF THE SOIL. THE EOS SHOULD NOT BE FINER THAN EOS70.
 - B. FOR ALL OTHER SOIL TYPES, THE EOS SHOULD BE NO LARGER THAN THE OPENINGS IN THE U.S. STANDARD SIEVE NO. 70 EXCEPT WHERE DIRECT DISCHARGE TO A STREAM, LAKE, OR WETLAND WILL OCCUR, THEN THE EOS SHOULD BE NO LARGER THAN STANDARD SIEVE NO. 100.
5. CONNECTION/JOINING OF SILT FENCES SHALL BE COMPLETED BY TIGHTLY OVERLAPPING THE ENDS OF THE ROLLS A MINIMUM OF 12" OR BY OVERLAPPING THE END POSTS AND SECURING THE TWO POSTS TOGETHER TIGHTLY WITH PLASTIC WIRE TIES AND/OR STEEL BAILING WIRE (9 GAUGE OR HEAVIER).
6. STAKES SHALL BE SPACED AT 8'-0" MAXIMUM AND SHALL BE POSITIONED ON DOWNSTREAM SIDE OF FENCE.
7. STAPLES USED TO FASTEN THE FENCE FABRIC TO THE STAKES SHOULD BE NOT LESS THAN 1.25 IN. LONG AND SHOULD BE FABRICATED FROM 15 GAUGE OR HEAVIER WIRE. PLASTIC WIRE TIES AND/OR STEEL BAILING WIRE (9 GAUGE OR HEAVIER) MAY BE SUBSTITUTED. NOT LESS THAN 4 STAPLES/TIES SHALL BE USED ON EACH STAKE.
8. THE LAST 8' OF FENCES SHALL BE TURNED UPSLOPE.
9. SILT FENCES SHOULD BE LEFT IN PLACE, REGULARLY INSPECTED, AND MAINTAINED UNTIL THE UPSTREAM AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
10. SEDIMENT SHOULD BE REMOVED BEFORE THE SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION REACHES ONE-THIRD OF THE BARRIER HEIGHT.

COUNTY OF PLACER DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

SILT FENCE

DATE: JULY, 2005 NTS PLATE **C-5**

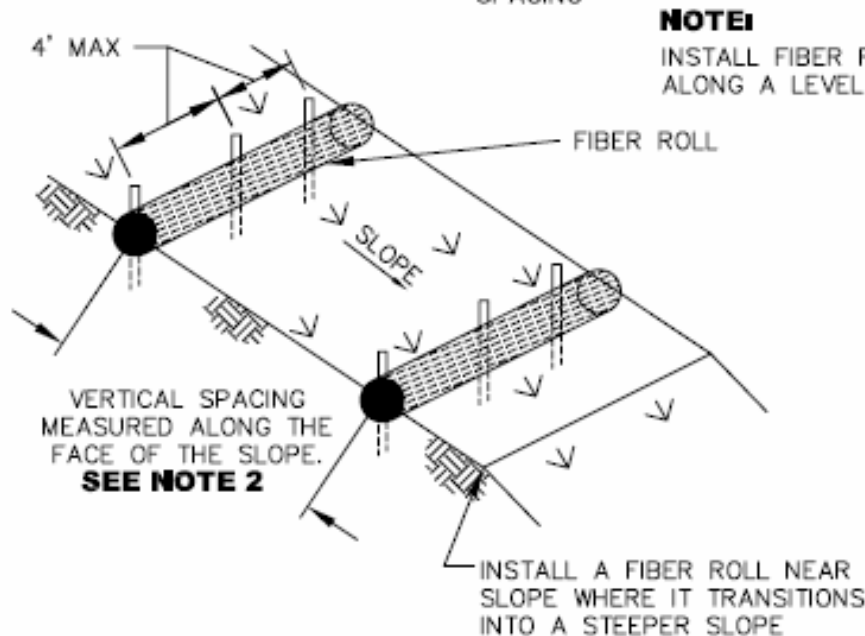
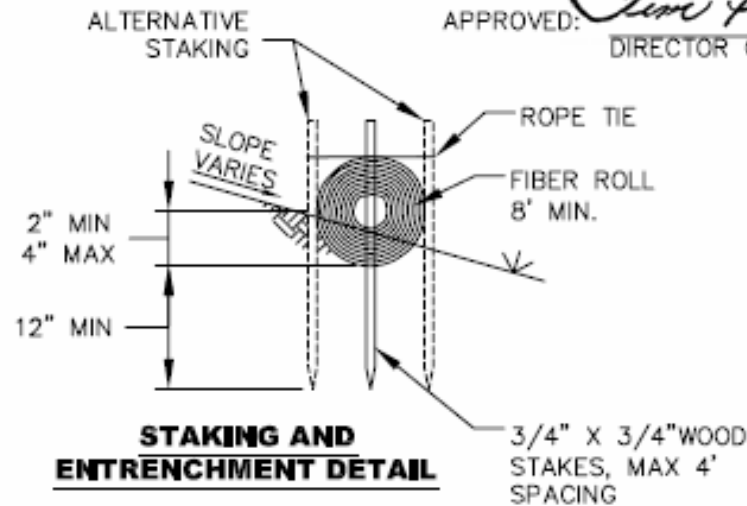
APPROVED: *Jim Hackworth*
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS



**COUNTY OF PLACER
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

**FIBER ROLL INSTALLATION
ON SLOPES**

DATE: JULY, 2005 | NTS | PLATE **C-6**

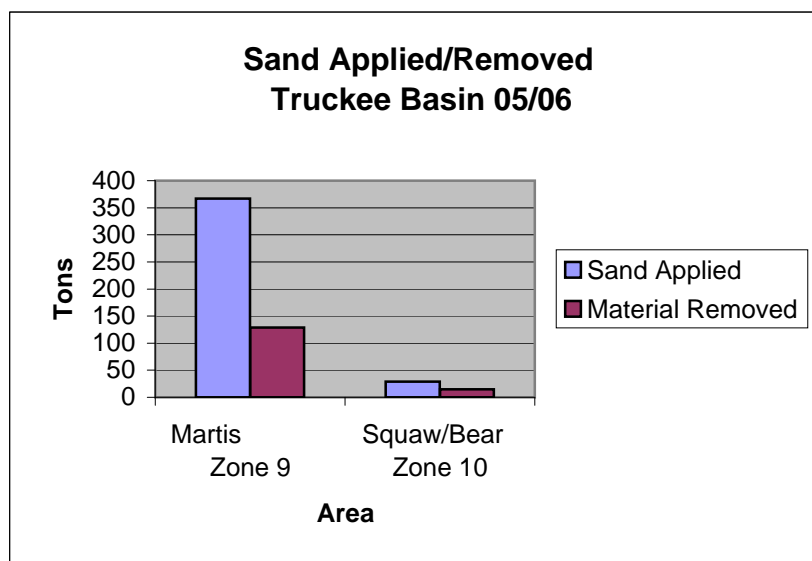


TYPICAL FIBER ROLL INSTALLATION

NOTES:

1. FIBER ROLLS SHOULD CONSIST OF STRAW, FLAX, WOOD EXCELSIOR OR COCONUT FIBERS BOUND IN A TIGHT TUBULAR ROLL.
2. LOCATE FIBER ROLLS ON LEVEL CONTOURS SPACED AS FOLLOWS:
 - SLOPE INCLINATION OF 4:1 (H:V) OR FLATTER: FIBER ROLLS SHOULD BE PLACED AT A MAXIMUM INTERVAL OF 20 FT.
 - SLOPE INCLINATION BETWEEN 4:1 AND 2:1 (H:V): FIBER ROLLS SHOULD BE PLACED AT A MAXIMUM INTERVAL OF 15 FT.
 - SLOPE INCLINATION OF 2:1 (H:V) OR GREATER: FIBER ROLLS SHOULD BE PLACED AT A MAXIMUM INTERVAL OF 10 FT.
3. TURN THE ENDS OF THE FIBER ROLL UP SLOPE TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM GOING AROUND THE ROLL.
4. IF MORE THAN ONE FIBER ROLL IS PLACED IN A ROW, THE ROLLS SHOULD BE OVERLAPPED, NOT ABUTTED.
5. FIBER ROLLS MAY BE USED FOR DRAINAGE INLET PROTECTION IF PROPERLY ANCHORED.
6. SEDIMENT SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION REACHES ONE-HALF THE SEDIMENT STORAGE DEPTH.

	Martis Zone 9	Squaw/Bear Zone 10
Sand Applied	367	29
Material Removed	129	15





Placer County Stormwater and Erosion Control November 9, 2006

Presentation By:

Mary Keller

**- Placer County Stormwater Quality Program
(530) 745-7503**

"WHY"

The goal of Placer County's Stormwater Quality Program is to protect the health of all of the County's creeks, streams, rivers, and lakes.

The Stormwater Quality Ordinance became effective Oct. 22, 2006.





**PLACER
COUNTY'S
STORMWATER
QUALITY
PROGRAM**



Public Information Brochure

Reduction of Pollutants in Stormwater, Best Management Practices

General Requirements

“Any person engaging in activities that may result in pollutants entering the storm drain system shall implement Best Management Practices to the maximum extent practicable to prevent and reduce such pollutants.” (8.28.150)

“Big Picture” overview

- All Storm Water and Non-Storm water discharges eventually end up offsite and downstream.
- Potential Pollutants include:
 1. Sediment
 2. Nutrients
 3. Trash
 4. Metals
 5. Bacteria
 6. Oil and Grease
 7. Organics
 8. Pesticides
 9. Oxygen Demanding Substances





Road and Street Maintenance

What's Wrong With This Picture?



Pavement Repair

- Vacuum slurry and cuttings during sawcutting operations and properly dispose of material.
- Wash out concrete trucks where wash water will not drain to a storm drain, drainage ditch, or creek.
- Locate stockpiles of asphalt patching material on a concrete or other paved surface. Cover to prevent contact with rain.



Pavement Repair

- Mix only the amount of patching material necessary to complete the repair.
- Sweep up and properly dispose of all patching material that is left over from the repair.



Pavement Repair

- Clean trucks, equipment, and tools in designated facilities .
- If no wash facility is available, clean equipment over a layer of absorbent material spread on a paved surface and/or heavy plastic sheeting.
- Promptly sweep up absorbent and dispose of it properly.



Paint Striping

- Develop procedures for proper use, storage, and disposal of paints
- Don't apply paint when rain is likely or during high winds.
- Use drop cloths and drop pans in paint mixing areas.
- Waste handling for water-based (latex) paint:
 - Pour small quantities of unused paint in open barrels and allow to dry. Dispose of dried paint in trash.



Paint Stripping

Waste handling for oil-based paint:

- Unused oil-based paint must be disposed of properly (in accordance with procedures).
- Dispose of solvents used for equipment cleaning properly (in accordance with procedures).

HAZARDOUS WASTE
FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL
IF FOUND, CONTACT THE NEAREST POLICE OR PUBLIC SAFETY AUTHORITY
OR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Generator's Name _____
Generator's Address _____ Phone _____
Generator's City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____
EPA ID No. _____
Date of Generation/accumulation _____ EPA Permit No. _____
DOT Proper Shipping Name _____
Hazardous Materials () _____
UN or NA ID No. _____

**HANDLE WITH CARE — THIS CONTAINER IS DANGEROUS AND CONTAINS
HAZARDOUS OR TOXIC WASTE**

In the event of a spill or release of this hazardous waste, contact the
U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center at (800) 424-8802
for information and assistance.



Street Sweeping



A street sweeper cleans up pollutants and sediments on the street to reduce the amount of pollutants entering receiving waters



Street Sweeping/Cleaning

- Maintain a consistent schedule
- Perform street cleaning during dry weather if possible
- Avoid wet cleaning or flushing of street
- Operate sweepers at optimal speed.
- Inspect sweeping vehicles for leaks, etc.
- Dispose of street debris/dirt at a landfill.
- Do not store swept material along a street or near a storm drain inlet.


Store and Handle Materials Safely

- Keep containers closed or sealed when they are not in use.
- Regularly inspect containers for corrosion or signs of leaks and replace any containers that leak.
- Store materials away from high traffic areas to prevent accidents.
- Report large spills or spills of hazardous material to your supervisor.



Clean Up Spills Properly

- Follow cleanup instructions specified on the MSDS and local procedures for the spilled material.
- Contain the spill:
 - Use a drip pan or absorbent material to collect dripping fluids.
 - If a liquid spill might enter a storm drain, use a drain mat to cover the drain.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET	
 Dow AgroSciences	Emergency Phone: 800-992-5994 Dow AgroSciences LLC Indianapolis, IN 46268
	Effective Date: 1/12/00 Product Code: 84825 MSDS: 006694
RODEO* HERBICIDE	
6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:	9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:
ACTION TO TAKE FOR SPILLS: Absorb small spills with an inert absorbent material such as Hazorb, Zorbball, sand, or dirt. Report large spills to Dow AgroSciences on 800-992-5994.	APPEARANCE: Clear, pale yellow liquid DENSITY: 10.0 - 10.5 lbs/gal pH: 4.8 - 5.0 ODOR: None SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Miscible SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.21 gm/L FREEZING POINT: -7°F - -10°F (-21°C - -25°C)
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE:	10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:
PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Keep out of reach of children. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapors and spray mist. Handle concentrate in ventilated area. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, chewing gum, using tobacco, using the toilet or smoking. Keep away from food, feedstuffs, and water supplies. Store in original container with the lid tightly closed. Store above 10°F (-12°C) to keep from crystallizing.	STABILITY: (CONDITIONS TO AVOID) Stable under normal storage conditions. INCOMPATIBILITY: (SPECIFIC MATERIALS TO AVOID) Galvanized or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks may produce hydrogen gas which



Clean Up Spills Properly

Liquid spills:

- Use absorbent materials or mop up small liquid spills. Do not hose the spill to a storm drain.
- Remove the absorbent materials promptly and follow procedures for proper disposal.



What's Wrong With This Picture?



Storm Drain Inlet Cleaning

- Dispose of trash and debris removed from inlets in a sanitary landfill.
- Apply markers with NO DUMPING message to inlets where there is evidence of dumping.
- Report suspected dumping or pollution problems to supervisory personnel.



Ditch Maintenance

- A compost/mulch mixture with seed speeds vegetation growth and prevents erosion.
- If the channel experiences high velocities, turf reinforcement mats and/or check dams should be used to protect the channel until vegetation is established.
- Cover soil stockpiles to prevent erosion and/or install silt fence to capture sediment.



Report Pollution and Dumping

- Look for signs of pollution at the jobsite and during travel:
 - Oil sheen on water surface
 - Excess trash and debris
 - Odor
 - Colored or cloudy water
 - Dead or dying fish
- Report suspected pollution problems to your Supervisor or the Storm Water Program Coordinator.









State Administrative Penalties

- Maximum Penalties are \$10,000 per day, plus \$10/gallon of sediment- laden or polluted water discharged for each violation
- *Minimum Amount is the economic savings of the Violation*

CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL BOARD

RECENT STORM WATER ENFORCEMENT

<u>DISCHARGER</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Penalty</u>	<u>County</u>
French Bar Bluffs	Joint Agency Enforcement	\$1,400,000	Stanislaus
PL Roseville (West Park)	ACL	\$900,000	Placer
Roseville / Fiddymment	ACL	\$600,000	Placer
Naticchioni / Knighten	ACL	\$600,000	Shasta
JMC Homes	ACL	\$500,000	Placer
CRV Enterprises Inc. (Board raised to \$225,000)	ACL	\$150,000	Calaveras
Ochoa & Shehan, Inc.	ACL	\$100,000	Shasta
Standard Pacific Homes	ACL	\$10,000	Solano
Newland Communities	CAO	0	Placer

What's Wrong With This Picture?





California Regional Water Quality Control Board Lahontan Region



Linda S. Adams
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

2501 Lake Tahoe Boulevard, South Lake Tahoe, California 96150
(530) 542-5400 • Fax (530) 544-2271
www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

MAR 09 2007

Bob Costa, Engineering Manager
Placer County Department of Public Works
11444 B Avenue
Auburn, CA 95603

ORDER TO SUBMIT TECHNICAL REPORT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 13267 OF THE CALIFORNIA WATER CODE - PLACER COUNTY

Background

On July 5, 2006, the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) designated Placer County as a regulated Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) and required it to obtain coverage under a general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for storm water discharges. The area of coverage includes the area of the County's jurisdiction within the portion of the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit (HU No. 635.00), excluding the Lake Tahoe Basin.

The County was designated as a regulated MS4 based on criteria established by the State Water Resources Control Board. As a regulated MS4, the County must prepare a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) in accordance with NPDES General Permit No. CAS000004. Section F. of the permit includes a standard set of reporting requirements and a provision for the Water Board to impose additional monitoring requirements. The Water Board has determined that additional monitoring and reporting requirements are necessary to demonstrate that implementation of the SWMP is adequately protecting the water quality of the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit.

Findings

Pursuant to California Water Code section 13267, subdivision (a), the Water Board may investigate the quality of any waters of the state within its region "in connection with any action relating to any plan or requirement authorized by this division." The need for a technical report pursuant to California Water Code section 13267, subdivision (b) must bear a reasonable relationship to the benefits to be obtained from the report. In compliance with California Water Code section 13267, subdivision (b), the Water Board is required to provide a written explanation with regard to the need for the report and shall identify the evidence that supports the request. In light of the following facts, the Water Board has identified the evidence that supports its request for a technical report in this particular situation.



1. Placer County controls and operates a system of storm water conveyances and discharge points that contribute pollutants to the Truckee River Hydrologic Unit (HU). The area under the jurisdiction of Placer County is being rapidly urbanized and such development discharges pollutants in storm water runoff that has caused, or is threatening to cause, adverse effects on the beneficial uses of the waters in the Truckee River HU.
2. The Water Board adopted a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and implementation plan for sediment reductions in Squaw Creek. The Middle Truckee River is also listed as impaired for sediment on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list and Water Board staff is developing a TMDL for sediment reductions to restore and protect the beneficial uses. Placer County will be a responsible party for implementing pollution control measures required by the TMDLs and the NPDES permit for storm water discharges.
3. The Water Board requires information on the location and operation of the storm water discharge system, the water quality characteristics of the discharges, include pollutant loading, and the effects the discharges may have on receiving water quality. Placer County must use the information to develop and implement a plan to control pollutant loading and adverse impacts to beneficial uses of surface waters.

Additional Considerations

Placer County, in its Martis Valley Community Plan and associated Environmental Impact Report (EIR), committed to developing a water quality monitoring program for the Martis Valley. The Water Board is now requiring Placer County to complete a monitoring plan that will include the Martis Valley area. As a Responsible Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act, the Water Board must rely on the EIR certified by Placer County when permitting projects within the Martis Valley Community Plan area. Since Placer County has not implemented a monitoring plan or program as specified in the EIR, the Water Board requires individual project proponents to conduct both project-specific and area-wide monitoring. Placer County's plan must resolve this piece-mealing approach to monitoring in the Martis Valley.

The Water Board's adopted Squaw Creek TMDL identified Placer County as one party responsible for both pollutant reductions and monitoring. The TMDL specified bioassessment monitoring at specific locations along Squaw Creek. The plan required by this Order must include this monitoring element. Water Board staff will work with you to ensure protocols and locations are acceptable.

Since other entities, including Town of Truckee and other landowners in the Squaw Creek watershed will have similar requirements to develop monitoring plans, we encourage Placer County to work with others to develop integrated monitoring plans that avoid duplication.

Requirement for Comprehensive Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Plan

Pursuant to Section 13267 of the California Water Code (see enclosed Fact Sheet), you are directed to submit a comprehensive storm water monitoring plan and implementation schedule. The plan must include a detailed description of the storm water drainage system, identify significant source areas, and describe the monitoring needed to evaluate discharges and receiving waters effects. In developing the plan, the County must consider the elements presented in the enclosed table and provide justification if the elements are not included in the plan.

The comprehensive monitoring plan and implementation schedule must be submitted by **July 31, 2007**.

You may contact Dale Payne, Environmental Scientist at (530) 542-5464 or Alan Miller, Senior Water Resource Control Engineer at (530) 542-5430 if you have any questions.



HAROLD J. SINGER
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Enclosures: 1. Table of Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Elements
2. Fact Sheet for Submitting Technical Reports Under Section 13267

cc (w/enclosure 1): Dan Wilkins, Town of Truckee
Lisa Wallace, Truckee River Watershed Council
Karl Dreher, Caltrans District 3

BA/LK/didT:/Placer Truckee Watershed Monitoring Program 13267 letter
[File: Placer County Municipal Stormwater permit for Truckee river HU]



Table 1
Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Plan Elements

Category	Parameter or Type	Location(s)	Rationale	Comments
Facilities Inventory	Mapping	Watershed jurisdiction	Need map and inventory of storm water related facilities and pollutant sources to establish effective monitoring plan	Required to develop monitoring plan. Include major collection points, conveyances, and discharge points. Establish initial list of restoration opportunities such as inadequate stream crossings, fill sites in flood plains, and relic land disturbances. Set process to update list on a routine basis.
Source Area Management	Dry and wet season inspection of storm water facilities and construction sites. May include turbidity field sampling for additional numeric information	As determined by discharger based on facilities mapping and watershed activities.	Provides real-time information for source monitoring and pollution control. Provides information for taking corrective actions as necessary.	Should be incorporated into a grading permit system in which appropriate BMPs are required at construction sites and inspected by County officials. May also be used to update opportunities for restoration work.
	Near continuous (autoprobes/dataloggers) for turbidity, pH, EC, temp, stage.	A few selected tributaries that represent conditions associated with major developments.	Track turbidity patterns to assess effectiveness of pre-and post-construction BMPs and cumulative effects from land development	Provides a full record of discharge conditions, including high-flow periods where most sediment is released. Could be used to evaluate relationships to land use activities and compare between sub-watersheds. May identify potential source areas or demonstrate BMP effectiveness.
Cumulative Effects/ Compliance Assessment	Monthly grab sampling for key numeric water quality objectives set for Truckee River HQ (see Basin Plan). Should also include SSC and flow. Other pollutants such as petroleum hydrocarbons, pesticides, etc. should be considered.	Selected sites based on the 13 locations set in BP. Selection criteria should consider where development has/is occurring and represent cumulative development effects. Consolidate with other discharger sampling (e.g. TTSA, Siller, other) where possible to avoid duplication.	Data to be compared to existing WQOs.	WQOs are set as MOMM, period of record. May need to evaluate data on annual average basis or other statistical approach. Need to assess data compilation and management requirements and coordinate with RR
	Pre- and post-project bioassessment.	New development projects.	Provides baseline for new development projects and assessment of longer-term potential impacts	No regulatory comparison value. Have suggested IBI for tributaries, but nothing for TR. Variability is high and trends are extremely difficult to discern. Do not have set protocol established yet
	DWR continuous sampling with periodic grab sampling	Farad, Near Truckee, Bridge 3, and Tahoe City	Continuous monitoring with good baseline since 2002. Downstream trends apparent.	Need to coordinate with Department of Water Resources and evaluate more secure funding to maintain/enhance system.

**Fact Sheet – Requirements for Submitting Technical Reports
Under Section 13267 of the California Water Code**

June 3, 2005

What does it mean when the regional water board requires a technical report?

Section 13267¹ of the California Water Code provides that "...the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or who is suspected of having discharged...waste that could affect the quality of waters...shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires".

This requirement for a technical report seems to mean that I am guilty of something, or at least responsible for cleaning something up. What if that is not so?

Providing the required information in a technical report is not an admission of guilt or responsibility. However, the information provided can be used by the regional water board to clarify whether a given party has responsibility.

Are there limits to what the regional water board can ask for?

Yes. The information required must relate to an actual or suspected discharge of waste, and the burden of compliance must bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits obtained. The regional water board is required to explain the reasons for its request.

What if I can provide the information, but not by the date specified?

A time extension can be given for good cause. Your request should be submitted in writing, giving reasons. A request for a time extension should be made as soon as it is apparent that additional time will be needed and preferably before the due date for the information.

Are there penalties if I don't comply?

Depending on the situation, the regional water board can impose a fine of up to \$1,000 per day, and a court can impose fines of up to \$25,000 per day as well as criminal penalties. A person who submits false information is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be fined as well.

What if I disagree with the 13267 requirement and the regional water board staff will not change the requirement and/or date to comply?

You have two options. First, if you want to preserve your right of appeal you must file a petition with the State Water Resources Control Board within 30 days of the requirement to submit the report (See <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/wqpetitions/index.htm> and 23CCR §2050 et seq for details on what is needed in a petition.) Second, you may request that the regional water board reconsider the requirement. You may pursue this second course of action whether or not you file a petition with the State Water Resources Control Board.

Claim of Copyright or other Protection

Any and all reports and other documents submitted to the Regional Board pursuant to this request will need to be copied for some or all of the following reasons: 1) normal internal use of the document, including staff copies, record copies, copies for Board members and agenda packets, 2) any further proceedings of the Regional Board and the State Water Resources Control Board, 3) any court proceeding that may involve the document, and 4) any copies requested by members of the public pursuant to the Public Records Act or other legal proceeding.

If the discharger or its contractor claims any copyright or other protection, the submittal must include a notice, and the notice will accompany all documents copied for the reasons stated above. If copyright protection for a submitted document is claimed, failure to expressly grant permission for the copying stated above will render the document unusable for the Regional Board's purposes, and will result in the document being returned to the discharger as if the task had not been completed.

If I have more questions, who do I ask?

Requirements for technical reports normally indicate the name, telephone number, and email address of the regional water board staff person involved at the end of the letter.

¹ All code sections referenced herein can be found by going to www.leginfo.ca.gov. Copies of the regulations cited are available from the Regional Board upon request.

**Response to Comments on
Placer County's
Truckee River Stormwater Management Program
November 6, 2007**

Comments - TRUCKEE RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL by David Parsons:

A. General Comments Related to the SWMP

Comment:

1. Satisfy the Maximum Extent Practicable Standard

In order to comply with the Permit Requirements, Placer County must implement Best Management Practices that reduce pollution in stormwater runoff to the Maximum Extent Practicable. The Maximum Extent Practicable ("MEP") is a technology-based standard that will be different for each MS4 that develops a SWMP, and will evolve as knowledge of stormwater management strategies and techniques increases over time. However, the process by which the MEP standard is achieved is the same for any MS4. The State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB") cautions that choosing just a few inexpensive BMPs from the list of applicable methods does not satisfy the MEP standard.

To meet the MEP standard, Placer County must first determine which are the applicable and effective BMPs for each Minimum Control Measure, and second, reject applicable and effective BMPs only if the BMP is not technically feasible, if another BMP will serve the same purpose, or if the cost is prohibitive.

Response:

In preparation of the SWMP, Placer County considered all feasible and effective BMPs under each MCM. BMPs were only excluded if they were deemed technically infeasible, cost prohibitive, or repetitive without any additional benefit. Please indicate if there are any specific BMP's you feel should still be considered. No changes were made to the SWMP at this time.

Comment:

2. Ensure Consistency of Measurable Goals Throughout Plan

The function of the Stormwater Management Plan is to document the strategies and the Best Management Practices that will be used reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff to the Maximum Extent Practicable. The Plan must also include Measurable Goals and timetables for implementation in order to gauge the level of success in achieving the goal. The County should ensure that Measurable Goals described in the Plan are consistent with those outlined in the timetables for implementation. For example, on p. 69 of the Plan, the implementation timetable specifies that the County will "Inspect corporation yards, vehicle maintenance facilities, and the DeWitt Center twice annually to identify and correct any polluting circumstances..." yet the text of the plan on p. 68 is not consistent with that Measurable Goal as described in the implementation timetable.

Response:

The measurable goals presented in the SWMP have been reviewed for consistency, revisions made as appropriate.

B. Comments Specific to each Minimum Control Measure

Comment:

MCM1: Public Education and Outreach

1. Develop a Documented Outreach Strategy

Developing and implementing an Outreach Strategy is critical to achieving the requirements of this MCM. Like the Stormwater Management Plan as a whole, a documented Outreach Strategy will serve as the foundation for the elements of the program. Developing an Outreach Strategy takes time, but the effort will be rewarded by increasing coordination among the other program elements and streamlining overall implementation. The County should not wait until the last quarter of Year 1 to begin this process; it should occur simultaneously with outreach efforts already underway. The document will help eliminate redundancies, realize economies of scale, and ensure program elements conducted by disparate agencies within the County achieve the overall objective.

Elements of the Outreach Strategy should include distribution of educational materials on both the impacts of stormwater discharges on waterbodies and steps that can be taken to reduce stormwater pollution.

Response:

Outreach is an essential part of the County's program. The County currently implements outreach through direct mailings, transit bus signage, newspaper articles, County web page information, participation in community events, and numerous informational brochures located in the County offices and public libraries. Additionally, the County works closely with other agencies, groups, and forums to identify outreach opportunities, to share resources and to implement cooperative training and outreach. Materials used in outreach and education efforts include general and specific information on stormwater quality impacts and best management practices that can be applied to reduce or avoid stormwater pollution. No changes were made to the SWMP at this time.

Comment:

MCM2: Public Involvement and Participation

1. Citizens' Advisory Committee

Formation of the Citizens' Advisory Committee is a great BMP. Placer County should assist the Town of Truckee with outreach to ensure active participation from the rest of the watershed, not just the Town.

Response:

The County will be actively involved in the CAC and will work closely with the Town of Truckee to insure appropriate participation in all areas of the watershed. The County has implemented a County-wide stormwater ordinance and currently implements outreach efforts in every area of the County, not just in specific NPDES permit areas. No changes were made to the SWMP at this time.

Comment:

MCM3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

1. Begin Work on Storm Drain/Discharge Map Sooner

The County should not wait two years to even begin work on the Storm Drain/Discharge map. Working on the map sooner will allow the County to prioritize areas for inspection, enforcement, and education activities; allow more targeted response to those areas; reduce the costs of implementation; and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the entire program.

Response:

The County has already begun the process of locating and mapping outfalls within the Truckee River Watershed. Once completed, the data will be reviewed and updated on a continuing basis. Additionally, the County is in the process of selecting a professional consultant to prepare a comprehensive water quality monitoring plan for the watershed. The implementation of the monitoring will help identify problem areas where program efforts can be directed. The SWMP has been modified to reflect the current progress in the outfall identification and mapping efforts. It should also be noted that the SWMP is a living document which is modified as BMPs are completed or changed; this allows flexibility to respond to evolving program needs.

Comment:

2. Develop an Education and Training Program

The County is required to develop and implement a program to train County staff and educate the public about the dangers of illicit discharges and improper waste disposal. There is no mention of such a program in the draft SWMP. Such a program allows the County to be proactive in eliminating illicit discharges instead of merely reacting to violations reported by concerned neighbors or sharp-eyed County employees.

An education and training program should include brochures or other outreach materials targeted toward specific priority audiences. In addition, the program should publicize and facilitate reporting of illicit discharges, especially if the IDDE MCM will rely on reported discharges as its main method of detection. Another useful element is a recycling program for commonly dumped wastes.

Response:

The County currently provides training and education to an array of target audiences, including County staff. This MCM has been revised to add more detail in this regard. The County's waste management franchisee holds annual household hazardous waste collection events in the Tahoe/Truckee area. The County continues to promote and support recycling efforts and will continue to work with the regional franchisee to implement appropriate recycling programs, and to seek new opportunities.

Comment:

MCM4: Construction Site Runoff Control

1. Hold Training Workshops in the Truckee River Watershed

Thank you for committing to holding training and education events in the Truckee area. This will help ensure that the education efforts are effective by increasing the chance that contractors working in the watershed will be able to attend.

Response:

The County's first training session for the Truckee/Tahoe area contractors was held on October 15th. It is anticipated that local contractor training will be held annually, and that there may be additional training sessions locally for specific construction-related target audiences as needs are identified. No changes were made to the SWMP at this time.

Comment:

2. Increase County Inspections of Construction Sites

County inspections in the Truckee River watershed are insufficient to ensure successful implementation of construction site BMPs and prevent stormwater discharges. The County should revise its inspection procedures to achieve more robust and consistent inspection of construction sites. The County could reduce its inspection burden by coordinating the Town of Truckee to implement a contractor certification program (see below).

Response:

The County building and construction process and procedures are being revised in response to evolving County-wide stormwater quality program needs. County inspectors have received specific water quality training, have been provided inspection checklists, and are conducting more frequent compliance inspections based upon a prioritization system. Additionally, other County staff who spend substantial time in the field have been trained to identify stormwater quality issues and respond appropriately. No changes were made to the SWMP at this time.

Comment:

3. Develop a Contractor Certification Program for Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs

A certification program will simultaneously provide needed training to local contractors while also reducing the inspection burden placed on County staff to enforce the stormwater management requirements.

After a certification program is up and running, at least one certified contractor representative should be assigned to each jobsite in the Placer County portion of the Truckee River basin.

Response:

The County will continue to provide water quality training to contractors but are not prepared to provide an erosion and sediment control certification program. There are currently no established minimum standards for a contractor's water quality certification programs. However, the County will continue to monitor opportunities to implement a certification program as industry standards and practices evolve.

The County currently has assistance from a certified erosion control specialist who is called upon for advice to contractors when requested. There are privately sponsored programs which are available for water quality and erosion control certification. No changes were made to the SWMP at this time.

Comment:

MCM5: Post-Construction Runoff Control

1. Evaluation of Current Guidelines Should Occur in Year 1

The County should not wait until Year 2 to determine whether the current program is sufficient or not. Placer County is required to pass an ordinance to address post-construction BMPs, which could be done by modifying the current stormwater ordinance. Consistent implementation of post-construction BMPs on new development and re-development projects in the Placer County portion of the Truckee River watershed is dependent on the County's legal authority to enforce the stormwater management requirements of the SWRCB. A drawn-out process for addressing this issue needlessly hobbles the effectiveness of the rest of the Post-Construction Runoff Control MCM.

Response:

The County believes that its current Stormwater Quality Ordinance adequately addresses the needs and requirements of the Truckee River Watershed permit and SWMP. The ordinance is effective County-wide, and includes requirements for post-construction BMPs. Specific BMPs for new and re-development are evaluated through the environmental and permitting processes. The SWMP schedule is intended to reflect the time needed for final SWMP approval through the State and an ongoing consideration of possible enhancements to the County's program, including ordinance revisions, where needed to insure effectiveness. No changes were made to the SWMP at this time.

Comment:

2. Incorporate Non-Structural BMPs into the Planning Process

Post-construction BMPs are some of the most cost-effective strategies for reducing pollutant discharge as required under the NPDES General Permit. These BMPs primarily focus on *pollution prevention*, rather than reaction to prohibited discharges. The County is required to utilize both non-structural and structural BMPs in the SWMP. Incorporating non-structural BMPs into the planning process will help ensure that much more expensive retrofits after-the-fact.

Non-structural BMPs like education and training on Low Impact Development and other post-construction BMPs should be implemented even before plans reach the reviewers desk. Education and training should, at minimum, target the plan reviewers, but should also reach out to developers, engineers, and architects so that those drafting the initial plans understand what the County staff will be looking for. A measurable goal should be to train every staff member who is responsible for plan

review or approval on LID and post-construction runoff control. Stormwater detention/retention, stormwater infiltration, and vegetative BMPs should be required in Community Plans, Specific Plans, the Zoning Ordinance, and the Development Code.

Response:

These features are already incorporated in the County's development planning, review, and permitting processes. County project review and permitting staff is trained yearly to ensure that appropriate and effective stormwater quality protections are considered. Emphasis is always placed on pollution source control with treatment as a secondary consideration, to be used only when complete source control cannot be achieved. Water quality protection is discussed extensively in planning documents, such as the County's General, Community and Specific Plans, Zoning Ordinance, and the Land Development Manual. The SWMP has been revised for clarity.

Comment:

MCM6: Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

1. Develop Procedures for Disposal of Pollutants Removed from MS4

Inspection and maintenance activities performed as part of the MCM will undoubtedly result in waste removal (e.g., dredge spoil, accumulated sediments, debris, etc.) from County facilities and the MS4. The US EPA recommends the MS4 operator include procedures for proper disposal of such waste in the SWMP in order to prevent pollutants from entering the MS4.

Response:

Storage, handling and disposal of maintenance materials to protect water quality are evaluated during annual facility inspections and are included as elements of the County's staff training. Procedures are developed and documented within each operations division or department; these are reviewed and revised periodically in response to issues or to address evolving program needs. The SWMP has been revised to clarify these activities. .

Comment:

2. Include Implementation of Appropriate BMPs as a Measurable Goal

The County is required to implement appropriate stormwater management BMPs to treat pollutants from all County facilities and operations, including landscaping, fueling, equipment maintenance, roadway maintenance, and snow storage operations. While the County has already implemented a number of appropriate BMPs, including BMPs for *all* operations and facilities as a measurable goal will help ensure the County is successful achieving the MCM.

Response:

The County is aware of its obligation to prevent stormwater pollution and will continue to evaluate and apply BMPs that are feasible and effective. All County facilities are inspected on a regular basis, and noted water quality issues are addressed. New facilities and operations are evaluated for water quality effects, and are constructed and implemented with BMPs, in a review process similar to that applied to private development projects. No changes were made to the SWMP at this time.

Comment:

3. Include Training Topics Specific to County Facilities and Operations

Training provided under this MCM should focus in particular on municipal operations and maintenance activities and how to minimize the impact of activities like road maintenance, fleet maintenance, storm drain maintenance, vehicle fueling, etc., in addition to the snow removal BMPs described in the SWMP. The training should also include a discussion of facilities management as well as County operations.

Response:

All county staff who work in municipal operations, facilities, road maintenance, fleet operations, etc- are trained regularly in appropriate water quality practices. Training for these groups includes both general and work-specific elements. The SWMP has been revised to clarify.

Comments - Lahontan Regional Board by Alan Miller:

Comment:

Page 9 – Current text

The Regional Board is also required to prioritize impaired water bodies listed as “Water Quality Limited” under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act for the development of “Total Maximum Daily Loads” (TMDLs) of pollutants to be used in setting waste load allocations for dischargers, in order to ensure attainment of standards.

Lahontan Regional Board is working on listing the Truckee River as a TMDL for sediment. Squaw Creek was approved by the State Board as a sediment TMDL. Appendix B is the Draft Basin Plan Amendment for Squaw Creek TMDL and will be the focus of SWMP implementation in the Squaw Creek Basin.

The wording in the second paragraph is not quite accurate. Please consider the following clarifications.

There are at least three segments of the Truckee River where TMDLs have or are being developed. The SWMP should identify that the segment of concern is the reach from the outlet of Lake Tahoe to the California/Nevada state line (middle Truckee River).

The middle Truckee River is currently listed under Section 303(d) of the CWA as being impaired for sediment/sedimentation. The Lahontan Water Board is developing a TMDL to address the impairment.

A sediment TMDL for Squaw Creek was adopted by the Regional Board and approved by the State Board and USEPA.

Response:

The SWMP has been revised as noted above for improved clarity.

Comments - Contractors Association of Truckee Tahoe by Pat Davidson:

Comment:

We have one general comment about the proposed program: RETROFIT of existing residential and commercial – One cannot help but notice that existing residential and commercial development will not be addressed by this new program. While relatively recent developments have had to comply with strict requirements, and new development is subject to strict requirements, pre-existing homes and commercial properties will not be looked at for improvement unless some serious problem is detected. Please do not discount the value of a stormwater retrofit program that is voluntary and incentive based. If the County can secure grant monies to do this or shift monies from other programs, it may make sense as we move into the monitoring and measuring progress phase of the stormwater program.

Response:

The County is not proposing a BMP retrofit element at this time, but it should be noted that the existing Stormwater Quality Ordinance prevents the discharge of pollutants to the stormdrain system. Through the public outreach and education efforts, it is hoped that residents and business owners will voluntarily employ BMPs that will avoid or correct problems. Additionally, enforcement efforts will be

initiated where problems are noted. The SWMP has been revised to indicate that retrofit program opportunities will be evaluated and promoted whenever practical.

Comment:

Table of Contents Table 5-1 should be page 40, not 39

Response:

Corrected.

Comment:

Pages 71- 75 Correct numbering

Response:

Corrected.

Comment:

Appendix C Stormwater Ordinance - please number the pages
Appendix E Grading Ordinance - please number the pages

Response:

These pages have been numbered in the SWMP.

Comment:

p. 1 Ex Summary – add to end of first sentence, "... Middle Truckee River Watershed
(excluding the Tahoe Basin)."

Response:

The SWMP has been revised to add this clarification.

Comment:

p. 2 second para Could add some text at the beginning of the paragraph to clarify the situation: "Placer County has three NPDES permit areas, as shown on Figure ES-1. This SWMP covers the Placer County portion of the Truckee River Watershed, excluding the Tahoe Basin. The western portion..."

Response:

The SWMP has been revised to add this clarification.

Comment:

p. 8 second para on Growth Potential - There is no definition of "high growth potential" -what does that mean in population numbers and change for the future?? Percent change for a past decade (1990-2000) is not a clear indicator for future. This should reference potential buildout numbers based on approved land use plans for better understanding. Timeframe for buildout is also a useful context for readers. Haven't Martis Valley buildout numbers changed?? If yes, this draft plan should reference that to improve reader understanding and present an accurate picture. That change should also be footnoted on the LRWQCB 7/5/06 letter as reprinted in this draft SWMP on page 7. One additional piece of information that may be useful to add in this section is that some site specific projects and plans already approved for eastern Placer County have specific mitigation measures addressing water quality and monitoring (i.e. we are not starting from scratch). One of the goals or results of the SWMP should be to avoid duplication and incorporate those existing measures as much as possible (see our comments on Monitoring - page 4 of this letter).

Response:

Clarification has been included in the SWMP. Growth potential is addressed through County General and Community Plans, and growth rates generally are defined by market conditions. Existing BMPs

incorporated into recent development is considered part of the existing condition, and will be considered within the context of SWMP implementation.

Comment:

p. 9 Isn't the Truckee River already listed as impaired? Maybe change the sentence to read "Lahontan Regional Board is drafting a TMDL plan for the Truckee River."

Response:

The SWMP has been revised to add this clarification.

Comment:

p. 14 Exclusions – Individual residential car washing - CATT members have raised the question of fairness and consistency - construction job site activities are highly regulated yet scores of residents may be washing vehicles on any given summer weekend. Please consider the need to include residential car washing in the public information handouts where certain activities are targeted for potentially harmful results to water quality. We are not asking that car washing be subject to the SWMP, just that the public is made more aware of the consequences of soap residue in waterways.

Response:

The County has produced brochures for homeowners and includes information on its web site regarding appropriate vehicle washing practices. These materials are currently available and the County will be sure that the brochures are available to the public in the local region; this may also include some direct mailings to homeowners or representative groups, such as homeowners' associations. No changes have been made to the SWMP at this time.

Comment:

p. 15 Exclusions - add dam releases?

Response:

The exclusions listed in the SWMP are those recognized by the State's General NPDES Phase 2 Permit for municipalities; dam releases are not included on this list. However, dams are generally part of a stormdrain conveyance system and, therefore, would seem to be a regulated condition. The County will seek this clarification from the State Regional Water Quality Control Board staff, and will include any appropriate revisions in the final SWMP.

Comment:

p. 22 County Facilities in Truckee - TART, ERL, and Squaw Valley Park are not in the Town of Truckee

Response:

Corrected.

Comment:

p. 29 Top para - New fees for new funding - It is extremely disappointing to see a new fee on new development being considered for this new stormwater program. If a fee is to be proposed to cover costs of this unfunded federal mandate, new development should only be responsible for its fair share percentage of the new cost – at the most! Our preference would be for the County to take a hard look at the existing budget and revenue sources to shift monies into this effort. What would be the budget ramifications if a small portion of property tax, sales tax, and TOT were now allocated strictly for implementing this new program? What would be the ramifications if a small increase to sales tax or TOT were adopted, strictly to fund this new stormwater program? Please do not misconstrue the point of the questions. This is not a request to increase those taxes. This is a request to undertake fact finding on a broad scale. The County perspective should not ignore any and all existing or potential revenue sources. All existing residents, businesses, property owners, and tourists have some stake in (and will realize a benefit from) this new program. The burden should

not be placed on new development alone. Last but not least, this is an unfunded mandate from the federal government (via Clean Water Act). Every effort should be made to recoup payment from the federal government.

Response:

The County is not currently proposing any specific new fee to fund the stormwater quality program, though it is our intention to examine all feasible options to support program costs. The current program funding is a combination of County General Revenue Funds and Road Funds (gasoline tax). Program costs are projected to far exceed the availability of additional funding through these sources, alone. Therefore, new revenue sources will be required to fully fund water quality program obligations. It is the County's intention to evaluate and consider all funding options, and this may include new fees, taxes, and grants. The evaluation of new revenue sources will, of necessity, consider nexus and appropriate legal restrictions, including opportunities for public input. No changes were made to the SWMP at this time.

Comment:

p. 30 Please clarify the County's legal authority over special districts and other governmental bodies (Tahoe National Forest, Lake Tahoe Basin Mgmt. Unit, Donner State Park, Army Corps of Engineers, etc.). If these entities use stormwater conveyances maintained or overseen by the County, then the County should be able to exert control??? The best program is one that is coordinated with all potential stormwater contributors - special districts and others should be subject to this Plan.

Response:

The County does not have authority over the State or Federal governments. Each governmental entity is responsible for stormwater discharges from its jurisdiction. However, the County has experienced excellent cooperation from State and Federal agencies when responding to concerns about water quality-related matters originating outside of County jurisdiction. No changes were made to the SWMP at this time.

Comment:

p. 37 Thank you for including a broad list of activities that may be subject to public information campaigns. Homeowner Associations and Recreation Organizations should be added to your communication/information database. Attached to this letter please find a May 2006 article on "Rain Gardens" from ***Bird Watcher's Digest***. Even if this piece needs some modification for our area, it is a sample of the kind of helpful information that can be disseminated to the layperson who wants to learn more about what he or she can do for water quality.

Response:

Homeowners' Associations and Recreation Organizations have been added to the County's database. The County is continually seeking opportunities for better public outreach and education. The database is updated regularly, with new target groups and audiences added as they are identified.

Comment:

p. 42 CAC – We support this and are comfortable with the committee being shared with the Town of Truckee.

Response:

Noted.

Comment:

p. 47 Proposed activity – 3rd para first sentence - change to “.. County will develop information focused on recreation activities along the Truckee River and other popular, impacted sites.”

Response:

Clarification added to SWMP.

Comment:

p. 54-56 Review and Revise/Enforce Construction Site BMPs – please clarify whether remodels/small additions will be subject to any new requirements

Response:

Clarification added to SWMP.

Comment:

p. 72 (should be 71) Monitoring – This is such a critical issue for a variety of reasons but perhaps the best way to sum up our concerns is that monitoring simply for the sake of monitoring is a waste of public and private time and money. The County should ask Lahontan to take a leadership role and guide the overall monitoring approach to be used by any entity in the watershed. The goals should be consistency of data collection and lack of duplication. If there is a suitable protocol that can be provided to all collectors, Lahontan should do that. If a usable protocol is not available, Lahontan should create such a tool – not the County! Additionally, enough time should be provided by Lahontan to clearly spell out what is requested of all data collectors and why. Expecting quick implementation of a monitoring program ignores the reality that the public and the County should understand what is happening (the existing situation) and be supportive of proposed comprehensive, site specific monitoring because it makes sense and is cost effective. The County is being placed in an awkward position of trying to create a new and complicated program that will meet with Lahontan's approval, when the roles should be reversed. Please do not rush into a monitoring program without due diligence and adequate public involvement.

Response:

A comprehensive monitoring program has been required of the County pursuant to a directive from the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board. The County has initiated a process to hire a professional consultant to prepare this water quality monitoring program. The County intends for development of the plan to incorporate extensive stakeholder input and allow for public review and input. The monitoring plan is due to the Regional Board by July 1, 2008. No changes were made to the SWMP at this time.

Comment:

p. 74 (should be 73) Definitions and Acronyms – please add Outfall with definition

Response:

Correction has been made and definition has been added.

Comments - The Lahontan Regional Board by Dale Payne:

Comment:

Will additional detail be included regarding water quality monitoring prior to the document being finalized in a few months? Or is that only possible after the outfall mapping is complete?

Response:

The water quality monitoring plan will developed once a professional consultant is hired; the County is in the process of hiring this consultant. As the SWMP is due to the Regional Board by December 14, 2007, it will be completed before the monitoring plan. The due date for the monitoring plan is July 1, 2008. No changes were made to the SWMP at this time.

Comment:

Chapter 5 Program Implementation. MCM 3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (pg45) M3-1 Implement and maintain storm drain outfall mapping current practices/proposed activities. Will Placer County map areas of concern and/or areas of known discharges other than storm sewer outfalls?

Response:

The County is intending to map the outfalls as required by the general permit section D.2.c.2, and will be maintaining that mapping on a regular basis. Additional information will be considered as it becomes available, and it will be applied where it adds the greatest value to implementation of the County's program. No changes were made to the SWMP at this time.

Comment:

Measurable Goals – At what point in the process will Placer County determine how to effectively monitor, track, and comply with water quality objectives? Is this the only possible after the outfall mapping is complete?

Response:

It is anticipated that development of the comprehensive water quality monitoring plan will address the answer to these questions. In the interim, the County's program has focused on sediment issues caused by construction and other activities. No changes were made to the SWMP at this time.

Comment:

Chapter 7 – Water Quality Monitoring Plan (Page 72) Current Practice B. What types of monitoring are currently conducted by the TRWC? How is it expected that this data will assist Placer County?

Response:

This will be better understood once the comprehensive water quality monitoring plan is developed. No changes were made to the SWMP at this time.

Comment:

Current Practice C. Is the data from the DWR sampling site available to Placer County or is the site accessible for uploading of data? How is it expected that this data will assist Placer County?

Response:

This will be better understood once the comprehensive water quality monitoring plan is developed. No changes were made to the SWMP at this time.

Comment:

Proposed Activity D. Which specific entities will be included in establishing the comprehensive monitoring plan (All entities listed in Chapter 3?)?

Response:

Yes, all entities listed in Chapter 3 and any additional ones who may wish to be included in the process of developing the comprehensive water quality monitoring plan. No changes were made to the SWMP at this time.

State Water Resources Control Board
NOTICE OF INTENT
TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE GENERAL PERMIT FOR
STORM WATER DISCHARGES
FROM SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS
(WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2003 – 0005 - DWQ)

I. NOI Status

Mark Only One Item 1. ☒ New Permittee 2. ☐ Change of Information WDID #: _____

II. Agency Information

A. Agency County of Placer			
B. Contact Person Mary Keller		C. Title Stormwater Program Coordinator	
D. Mailing Address 3091 County Center Drive, Suite 220		E. Address (Line 2)	
F. City Auburn	State CA	G. Zip 95603	H. County Placer
I. Phone 530-724-7503	J. FAX 530-745-3531	K. Email Address mkeller@placer.ca.gov	
L. Operator Type (check one) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> City 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County 3. <input type="checkbox"/> State 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Federal 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Special District 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Government Combination			

III. Permit Area

The Area of Placer County located within the Truckee River watershed in the Lahontan Region. This is exclusive of the portion of Placer County already permitted in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

IV. Boundaries of Coverage (include a site map with the submittal)

As described in III and on attached area map

V. Billing Information

A. Agency County of Placer, Department of Public Works			
B. Contact Person Bob Costa		C. Title Public Works Manager	
D. Mailing Address 3091 County Center Drive, Suite 220		E. Address (Line 2)	
F. City Auburn	State CA	G. Zip 95603	H. County Placer
I. Phone 530-745-7524	J. FAX 530-745-3531	K. Email Address bcosta@placer.ca.us	
Fees are based on the daily population served by the Small MS4. To determine your fee, consult the current fee schedule (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9 Article 1), which can be viewed at www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/municipal.html . L. Population <u>1000-9999</u> Fee <u>\$2,500.00</u>			
Check(s) should be made payable to the SWRCB and submitted to the appropriate RWQCB. SWRCB Tax ID is: 68-0281986			

VI. Discharger Information (check applicable box(es) and complete corresponding information)1. ☒ Applying for Individual General Permit Coverage2. ☐ Applying for a permit with one or more co-permittees

The undersigned agree to work as co-permittees in implementing a complete small MS4 storm water program. The program must comply with the requirements found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 122.32. Attach additional sheets if necessary. Each co-permittee must complete an NOI.

Lead Agency	Signature
Agency	Signature
Agency	Signature
Agency	Signature

3. ☐ Separate Implementing Entity (SIE)

A. Agency			
B. Contact Person		C. Title	
D. Mailing Address		E. Address (Line 2)	
F. City	State CA	G. Zip	H. County
I. Phone	J. FAX	K. Email Address	
H. Operator Type (check one) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> City 2. <input type="checkbox"/> County 3. <input type="checkbox"/> State 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Federal 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Special District 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Government Combination			
Minimum Control Measures being implemented by the SIE (check all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Education <input type="checkbox"/> Public Involvement <input type="checkbox"/> Illicit Discharge/Elimination <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Post Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Good Housekeeping			
<p>"I agree to coordinate with the agency identified in Section III of this form and comply with its qualifying storm water program. I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and 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, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. Additionally, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Management Program, will be complied with."</p>			
N. Signature of Official		Date	

VII. Storm Water Management Plan (check box)☒ As per section A.2. of this General Permit, the SWMP is attached.**VIII. Certification**

<p>"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and 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, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. Additionally, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Management Program, will be complied with."</p>	
A. Printed Name: <u>Ken Grehm</u>	
B. Title: <u>Director of Public Works</u>	
C. Signature: _____	D. Date: _____