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10 CITY OF PICO RIVERA

11 **State Water Resources Control Board**

12 In the Matter of the Petition of:) **PETITION FOR REVIEW**
13 CITY OF PICO RIVERA PETITION FOR) [Water Code 13320(a)]
14 REVIEW OF ACTION BY THE)
15 CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER)
16 QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, LOS)
17 ANGELES REGION IN ADOPTING ORDER)
18 NO. R4-2012-XXXX, NPDES PERMIT NO.)
19 CAS004001, WASTE DISCHARGE)
20 REQUIREMENTS FOR MUNICIPAL)
21 SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM)
22 (MS4) DISCHARGES WITHIN THE)
23 COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS)
24 ANGELES COUNTY, EXCEPT THOSE)
25 DISCHARGES ORIGINATING FROM THE)
26 CITY OF LONG BEACH MS4)

27 This Petition for Review is submitted on behalf of the CITY OF PICO RIVERA (“City”
28 or “Petitioner”), a municipal corporation located in the County of Los Angeles, pursuant to
California Water Code Section 13320 and California Code of Regulations (“CCR”) Title 23,
Section 2050, for review of Order No. R4-2012-XXXX, NPDES Permit No., CAS004001, Waste
Discharge Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharges within
the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County, Except those Discharges Originating from the
City of Long Beach MS4, which was adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control

1 Board, Los Angeles Region, ("Order") on November 8, 2012.

2 **I. NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF PETITIONER**

3 The Petitioner is the City of Pico Rivera. All written correspondence regarding this
4 matter should be addressed to the following:

5 Ron Bates	Arturo Cervantes
6 City Manager	Director of Public Works
7 City of Pico Rivera	City of Pico Rivera
8 6615 Passons Boulevard	6615 Passons Boulevard
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18 **II. SPECIFIC ACTION OF THE REGIONAL BOARD FOR WHICH**
19 **REVIEW IS SOUGHT**

20 Petitioner requests the State Water Resources Control Board ("State Board") to review
21 the afore-referenced Order for the purpose of overturning the Order and remanding it to the
22 Regional Board for correction. A copy of the Order is attached herewith as **Exhibit "A."**

23 **III. DATE OF REGIONAL BOARD'S ACTION**

24 The Regional Board Approved the challenged Permit on November 8, 2012, and Final
25 Order No. R4-2012-0175 was transmitted to MS4 Permittees December 5, 2012.

26 **IV. STATEMENT OF REASONS WHY THE REGIONAL BOARD'S ACTION**
27 **WAS INAPPROPRIATE OR IMPROPER**

28 1. The Regional Board failed to comply with the Administrative Procedures
Act ("APA") when it issued a revised tentative Order that included substantial changes unrelated
to the original text of the initial tentative Order.

1 2. The Regional Board failed to comply with federal regulations by: (i) not
2 conducting a reasonable potential analysis (“RPA”) when it established a numeric water quality
3 based effluent limitation (“WQBEL”) for total maximum daily load (“TMDL”) waste load
4 allocations (“WLAs”); (ii) requiring compliance with non-ambient “wet” and “dry” TMDL
5 WLAs in the receiving water based on in-stream monitoring; (iii) not providing a discussion in
6 the administrative record supporting the preference for numeric WQBELs which require absolute
7 compliance with TMDL WLAs (determined by monitoring at the outfall), while not considering
8 other types of federally acceptable WQBELs including BMP-WQBELs and surrogate parameter
9 numeric WQBELs; and (iv) requiring extra-MS4 monitoring and other actions including but not
10 limited to special studies, sediment quality testing, and fish tissue monitoring.

11 3. The Regional Board failed to comply with precedential State Board Water
12 Quality Orders (“WQOs”) including: (i) several which affirm that numeric effluent limitations in
13 MS4 permits are not feasible; (ii) WQO 99-05, by compelling compliance with extraneous and
14 overbroad requirements; (iii) eliminating the iterative process contrary to WQO 2001-15; and
15 (iv) allowing watershed management programs (“WMPs”) and enhanced watershed management
16 programs (“EWMPs”) as a means of complying with water quality standards (including TMDLs)
17 contrary to WQO 2001-15.

18 4. The Regional Board failed to comply with California Water Code
19 (“CWC”) Section 13241 notwithstanding that several of the Order’s requirements exceed of
20 federal regulations.

21 5. The Regional Board failed to comply with Article XIII B of the California
22 Constitution on unfunded mandates because the Order requires compliance with requirements
23 that exceed federal law.

24 6. The Regional Board exceeded federal law by requiring compliance with
25 the Los Angeles River Metals and Trash TMDLs despite the fact that Reach 2 of the Rio Hondo,
26 in which the City is located, is not listed for any of these TMDLs according to the Regional
27 Board’s 303(d) list.

28

1 **V. HOW THE PETITIONER IS AGGRIEVED**

2 Petitioner is a Permittee under the Order. It is responsible for complying with it
3 requirements which exceed federal and State law and are lacking in clarity and are confusing.
4 Failure to correctly comply with the Order exposes Petitioners to liability under the Clean Water
5 Act (“CWA”) and the California Water Code (“CWC”). The Order also requires compliance
6 with requirements that are burdensome administratively and extraordinarily costly because the
7 Order incorporates several total maximum daily loads (“TMDLs”).

8 **VI. ACTION PETITIONERS REQUEST THE STATE WATER BOARD TO
9 TAKE**

10 Petitioner requests that the State Water Board does the following:

- 11 1. Invalidate the Order on the grounds that: (i) the Regional Board failed to
12 comply with Administrative Procedure Act “APA”) requirements when it
13 issued a revised tentative Order on October 18, 2012; and (ii) it failed to
14 comply with federal and State law and precedential State Board WQOs.
15 2. Remand the Order to the Regional Board for correction.

16 **VII. POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

17 The following is a discussion of the issues the City raises in this Petition. The City also
18 raises other issues that were presented in previous written comments submitted on behalf of the
19 City, copies of which are attached herewith as **Exhibit “B.”** Further, several of these were
20 addressed on behalf of the City by the LA Permit Group, copies of which are herewith as
21 **Exhibit “C.”** Further, these issues were presented at Regional Board workshops and public
22 hearings.

23 1. **Regional Board Failed to Establish the Need for a Water Quality
24 Based Effluent Limitation**

25 The Regional Board failed to provide adequate justification for incorporating water
26 quality based effluent limitations (“WQBELs”) in the adopted Order for each of the TMDLs.¹ A
27 WQBEL is an enforceable translation in an MS4 permit for attaining compliance with a total

28 _____
¹A TMDL is a type of water quality standard.

1 maximum daily load (TMDL) waste load allocation, which serves to protect a beneficial use of a
2 receiving water. Specifically, the Regional Board failed to establish first if discharges from each
3 municipal MS4 have the *reasonable potential to cause, or contribute* to an excursion above any
4 “[s]tate water quality standard including [s]tate narrative criteria for water quality.”² According
5 to USEPA guidance:

6 A permit writer can conduct a reasonable potential analysis using effluent and
7 receiving water data and modeling techniques, as described above, or using a non-
8 quantitative approach.³

9 Federal regulations not only require a reasonable potential analysis (“RPA”)⁴ be
10 performed to determine if an excursion above a water quality standard has occurred, but that the
11 stormwater discharge must be measured against an “allowable” ambient concentration.⁵

12 Neither the administrative record nor the Order’s fact sheet contains any evidence of the
13 Regional Board having performed an RPA in accordance with the two foregoing approaches.
14 Regarding the first approach, such an analysis would in any case have been impossible to
15 perform given that no outfall (“effluent”) monitoring has been required for any Los Angeles
16 County MS4 permit since the MS4 program began in 1990. No intra-MS4 modeling has been
17 conducted either by the Regional Board or by this permittee. Further, while wet and dry weather
18 monitoring data have been generated relative to some TMDLs, such data cannot singularly serve
19 to determine an excursion above a TMDL. Outfall monitoring data also needs to be evaluated
20 against in-stream generated ambient (dry weather) data to make such a determination. As for the
21 second, non-quantitative approach, the Regional Board also failed to provide information in the
22 administrative record indicating that it had performed a non-quantitative analysis based on
23 recommended criteria described in USEPA guidance.

24 In lieu of conducting either a quantitative or non-quantitative RPA, the Regional Board
25 added a third method of its own invention. In its fact sheet, the Regional Board concluded, based
26 on its reading of the “NPDES Permit Writers” Manual, that: *Reasonable potential can be*

27 ²NPDES Permit Writers’ Manual, September 2010, page 6-23.

28 ³*Ibid.*

⁴40 CFR §122.44(d)

⁵*Ibid.*

1 *demonstrated in several ways, one of which is through the TMDL development process.*⁶ In
2 essence, the Regional Board is claiming that the same analysis it used to establish a TMDL
3 constitutes a type of RPA. The logic it used to arrive at this conclusion is faulty. A WQBEL is a
4 means of attaining a TMDL WLA, which is typically expressed as a best management practice
5 (“BMP”). Before a WQBEL can be developed, however, a need for it must be established. As the
6 Writers’ Manual points-out:

7 The permit writer should always provide justification for the decision to require
8 WQBELs in the permit *fact sheet* or statement of basis and must do so where required
9 by federal and state regulations. *A thorough rationale is particularly important when*
10 *the decision to include WQBELs is not based on an analysis of effluent data for the*
11 *pollutant of concern.*⁷

12 It is clear that no such rationale is provided in the Regional Board’s fact sheet which, in
13 the absence of effluent data derived from outfall monitoring, would have been absolutely
14 necessary to justify the need for a WQBEL. It is possible that outfall monitoring could
15 demonstrate that existing BMPs implemented through a MS4 permittee’s stormwater
16 management plan is already meeting a TMDL WLA, thereby obviating the need for any
17 WQBEL.

18 The absence of any reference to WQBELs in any of the Regional Board’s TMDLs further
19 counters its assertion that the TMDL development process satisfies the RPA requirement for
20 establishing a WQBEL.

21 Lastly, during the Order’s adoption hearing on November 8, USEPA’s Associate Water
22 Division Director John Kemmerer was critical of the Regional Board for not providing any
23 justification in the administrative record for allowing the use of a WMP or a EWMP as a means
24 of meeting TMDLs through the Order.

25 **2. Numeric Water Quality Based Effluent Limitation Compliance with**
26 **TMDL Waste Load Allocations is Improper and Arbitrary**

27 Even had the Regional Board determined the need for WQBELs based on TMDL WLA

28 ⁶Fact Sheet, Attachment “F” Order No. R4-2012-XXXX, MS4 Permit No. CAS004001, page F-33.

⁷*Ibid.*

1 exceedances detected at the outfall, its definition of a WQBEL is still inconsistent with federal
2 law. It has defined a WQBEL to be the same as a TMDL WLA as the following indicates:

3 This Order establishes WQBELs consistent with the assumptions and requirements of
4 all available TMDL waste load allocations assigned to discharges from the
5 Permittees' MS4s.⁸

6 The Order goes on to say:

7 For purposes of compliance determination, each Permittee is responsible for
8 demonstrating that its discharge did not cause or contribute to *an exceedance of an
9 applicable water quality-based effluent limitation(s) at the outfall or receiving water
10 limitation(s) in the target receiving water.*⁹

11 The Regional Board's definition of a WQBEL is incorrect. A WQBEL cannot be a
12 compliance standard in and of itself. Rather, it can only be a means of achieving a TMDL WLA
13 or other water quality standard; it cannot be used to determine an exceedance of a TMDL or any
14 other water quality standard. Further, the WQBEL type that the Regional Board has chosen is a
15 numeric WQBEL, which is inappropriate. As mentioned in several USEPA guidance documents,
16 a WQBEL is a BMP or other action(s) deemed appropriate to attain a TMDL or other water
17 quality standard. The Regional Board's use of numeric WQBELs in meeting TMDL WLAs is
18 arbitrary. While it may be possible to establish a numeric WQBEL that is the same as a TMDL
19 WLA there must be a justification for it because, as USEPA has noted, the need for one would
20 only rarely arise. The administrative record, however, contains no discussion of why the
21 Regional Board chose a numeric WQBEL over a BMP WQBEL – especially given that no
22 excursions above any TMDL has been detected through effluent/outfall monitoring. USEPA's
23 2010 memorandum on TMDL compliance provides clear guidance on this matter:

24 The permitting authority's decision as to how to express the WQBEL(s), either as
25 numeric effluent limitations or BMPs, including BMPs accompanied by numeric
26 benchmarks, should be based on an analysis of the specific facts and circumstances
27 surrounding the permit, and/or the underlying WLA, including the nature of the
28 stormwater discharge, available data, modeling results or other relevant information.¹⁰

Nothing in the Regional Board's administrative record contains a rationale justifying

⁸Order, page 38.

⁹Order, page 144.

¹⁰Revisions to the November 22, 2002 Memorandum "Establishing Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) for Storm Water Sources and NPDES Permits Based on Those WLAs," November 2010, page 2.

1 numeric effluent limitations based on the above criteria.

2 The Regional Board also neglected to discuss other types of numeric WQBELs that are
3 referenced in USEPA's November 2010 memorandum. A follow-up memorandum issued by
4 USEPA in March 2011 clarified that the 2010 memorandum should not be interpreted to mean
5 that only end-of-pipe numeric WQBELs applied to an MS4's outfall must be used. The
6 clarification memorandum explained that the 2010 memorandum "*expressly describes*
7 "*numeric*" limitations in broad terms, including "*numeric parameters acting as surrogates for*
8 *pollutants such as stormwater flow volume or percentage or amount of impervious cover.*"¹¹ The
9 administrative record and the Order's fact sheet mention nothing about these and other numeric
10 WQBELs.

11 There is also the issue of "feasibility" as it relates to numeric WQBELs. USEPA's 2010
12 memorandum recommends *where feasible, the NPDES permitting authority exercise its*
13 *discretion to include numeric effluent limitations as necessary to meet water quality standards.*¹²
14 This view is based on 40 CFR §122.44(k), which authorizes the use of BMPs "when numeric
15 limitations are infeasible." The issue of whether numeric effluent limitations must be included in
16 MS4 permits has been settled by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board).
17 Starting with Water Quality Order 91-03, the State Board held:

18 ... we conclude that numeric effluent limitations are infeasible as a means of reducing
19 pollutants in municipal storm water discharges, at least at this time.¹³

20 Although this determination was made over twenty years ago, the State Board's position
21 on this issue has not changed since then, as evidenced by its adoption of the Caltrans MS4 permit
22 in September of 2012. Citing the fact sheet for that permit, the State Board affirmed:

23 It is not feasible at this time to set enforceable numeric effluent criteria for municipal
24 BMPs and in particular urban discharges.¹⁴

25 _____
26 ¹¹Memorandum from Kevin Weiss, Water Permits Division, USEPA, Washington D.C., March 17, 2011, page 2.

27 ¹²Revisions to the November 22, 2002 Memorandum "Establishing Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Waste
28 Load Allocations (WLAs) for Storm Water Sources and NPDES Permits Based on Those WLAs," November 2010,
page 2.

¹³State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order 91-03, page 49.

¹⁴Fact Sheet for NPDES Permit and Waste Discharges Requirements for State of California Department of
Transportation, NPDES Permit No. CAS000003, Order No. 2012-XX-DWG, September 7, 2012, page 9.

1 The Caltrans MS4 permit fact sheet also supports the use of BMP WQBELs as a means
2 of meeting TMDLs and other quality standards. The Caltrans MS4 permit is also subject to
3 TMDLs adopted by the Regional Board and USEPA. If the Order is not overturned, Los
4 Angeles County MS4 permittees will be compelled to strictly comply with numeric WQBELs
5 and RLWs, while Caltrans need only implement WQBEL BMPs to achieve compliance with the
6 same TMDLs.

7 Moreover, the Order allows the use of BMPs to meet federal TMDLs, presumably until
8 and if the Regional Board and State Board adopt them at a later date as basin plan amendments.
9 Having two compliance standards, one for State adopted TMDLs that require meeting numeric
10 WQBELs and one for USEPA adopted TMDLs that require BMP-WQBELs makes no sense and
11 is unfair – given that all of the TMDLs, when implemented through the Order must follow the
12 same statutory rules and guidance. While the State may impose requirements more stringent than
13 federal regulations it must provide a justification. Inter alia, it must comply with CWC Section
14 13241, which calls for consideration of factors such as economics and housing. There is nothing
15 in the record that indicates such an analysis was performed.

16 Since the Regional Board failed to establish the need for a WQBEL, incorrectly defined a
17 WQBEL as a compliance standard (as opposed to as means of achieving compliance with a
18 TMDL WLA) and provided no justification for requiring a numeric WQBEL, any requirement of
19 the Order that is dependent on compliance or associated with a WQBEL must be voided.

20 **3. Previously Adopted TMDLs Establish Compliance with Waste Load**
21 **Allocations in the Receiving Water which Exceeds Federal Stormwater**
22 **Regulations and State Law as they Relate to MS4 Permits**

23 In addition to complying with TMDL WLAs at the outfall, the Order also requires
24 compliance with TMDL WLAs (dry and wet weather) in the receiving water as a “limitation.”
25 Examples include, but are not limited to, the metals TMDLs for the Los Angeles River adopted
26 by the State, the metals TMDL for the San Gabriel River adopted by USEPA, the Los Angeles
27 River Bacteria TMDL and the Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach
28 Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL. The affected TMDLs all require in-stream monitoring to

1 determine compliance with waste load allocations.

2 Federal regulations only require two types of monitoring, effluent and ambient:

3 The permit requires all effluent and ambient monitoring necessary to show that during
4 the term of the permit the limit on the indicator parameter continues to attain and
5 maintain applicable water quality standards.¹⁵

6 USEPA defines effluent as outfall discharges. Ambient monitoring is defined by USEPA
7 to mean the:

8 Natural concentration of water quality constituents prior to mixing of either point or
9 nonpoint source load of contaminants. Reference ambient concentration is used to
10 indicate the concentration of a chemical that will not cause adverse impact to human
11 health.¹⁶

12 All TMDLs and other water quality standards are ambient standards as noted in a USEPA
13 commissioned report:

14 ... EPA is obligated to implement the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program,
15 the objective of which is attainment of *ambient water quality standards through the
16 control of both point and nonpoint sources of pollution.*¹⁷

17 Although some of the TMDLs specify ambient monitoring such as the Los Angeles River
18 Metals and Bacteria TMDLs, the Regional Board has misunderstood ambient monitoring to be a
19 form of in-stream compliance monitoring, along with TMDL effectiveness monitoring. For
20 example, the Los Angeles River Metals TMDL requires Los Angeles County MS4 permittees
21 and Caltrans to submit a coordinated monitoring plan ("CMP"), which includes both "TMDL
22 effectiveness monitoring and ambient monitoring."¹⁸

23 The CMP that was submitted to and approved by the Regional Board proposed a
24 monitoring plan that essentially treats TMDL effectiveness monitoring and ambient monitoring
25 as one of the same, and which collectively serve the purpose of determining compliance with

26 ¹⁵CFR 40 §122.44(d)(viii)(B).

27 ¹⁶See USEPA Glossary of Terms.

28 ¹⁷Assessing the TMDL Approach to Water Quality Management Committee to Assess the Scientific Basis of the
Total Maximum Daily Load Approach to Water Pollution Reduction, Water Science and Technology Board,
National Research Council, page 12.

¹⁸Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals and Los Angeles River and Tributaries, U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency, Region 9, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, May 27, 2005, page 79.

1 dry and wet weather WLAs based on in-stream monitoring.

2 It is unclear why the Regional Board established two compliance standards, one of which
3 (wet weather WLAs) is clearly not authorized under federal law. One explanation is that it did so
4 because previously adopted TMDLs, some of which date back a few years, assumed that
5 compliance with them would be determined by in-stream monitoring. The Regional Board
6 appears not to have been aware at the time of the TMDLs adoption that attainment of waste load
7 allocations is determined by outfall monitoring. More recently adopted TMDLs, however, such
8 as the Machado Lake Nutrients TMDL, do not require compliance in the receiving water (the
9 lake in this case) but instead compliance at the outfall. The Regional Board has not explained
10 why certain TMDLs are required to be complied with at the outfall while others are required to
11 be complied with in the receiving water.

12 The purpose of ambient monitoring is to evaluate the health of receiving waters
13 determined during normal states – not when it rains. State-sponsored Surface Water Ambient
14 Monitoring Programs (“SWAMPs”) recognize that ambient monitoring is only performed during
15 dry weather. As mentioned above, ambient monitoring sets a reference point against which
16 stormwater discharges are measured to determine attainment of water quality standards. While
17 the State and federal-adopted TMDLs call for both dry and wet weather WLAs, federal
18 regulations do not recognize either. It is the ambient standard that operates as a TMDL WLA.

19 MS4 permits are only required to conduct outfall monitoring for stormwater discharges
20 from the MS4. Dry or non-stormwater discharge monitoring is limited to within the MS4 and for
21 the exclusive purpose of detecting illicit discharges and connections upstream of an outfall at
22 field screening points. Therefore, monitoring or any requirement that lies outside of the outfall is
23 not authorized by federal law.

24 **4. Order Requirements Based on Compliance with In-stream TMDL**
25 **WLAs Must be Voided**

26 Several TMDLs include requirements to submit implementation plans, monitoring plans,
27 and special studies that are based on compliance with TMDL WLAs determined by in-stream
28 monitoring. These TMDL-related requirements must be voided and re-opened to remove the

1 extra-legal requirements.

2 **5. Time Schedule Orders Are Inappropriate**

3 Because the Order incorporates TMDLs with compliance deadlines to meet WLAs based
4 on in-stream monitoring, several permittees will be in an instant state of non-compliance as soon
5 as the Order takes effect. Monitoring results for the Los Angeles River Metals TMDL reveal
6 that no permittee is in compliance with any of the wet weather WLAs for metals. The Order
7 specifies that:

8 Permittees shall comply immediately with water quality-based effluent limitations
9 and/or receiving water limitations to implement WLAs in state-adopted TMDLs for
10 which final compliance deadlines have passed pursuant to the TMDL implementation
11 schedule.¹⁹

12 If a permittee cannot comply with TMDL WLAs either at the outfall or in the receiving
13 water, it has the option of asking the Regional Board for additional time to comply through a
14 Time Schedule Order (TSO), an Administrative Enforcement Action and Remedy under CWC
15 §13300. A permittee can be excused of a violation and enforcement action by, among other
16 things, providing the Regional Board with a *Justification of the need for additional time to
17 achieve the water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations.*²⁰

18 The TSO option is not applicable or appropriate because a violation cannot arise if
19 monitoring detects a WLA exceedance either at the outfall or in the receiving water. A WQBEL,
20 as mentioned, is a means of achieving compliance with a WLA, typically through the
21 implementation of BMPs and other actions. A violation also cannot result if an exceedance is
22 detected in a receiving water because compliance is determined at the outfall. Furthermore, if a
23 permittee is implementing its stormwater quality management plan, in accordance with the
24 Order's RWL provisions, an exceedance cannot result and a violation cannot arise.

24 **6. Receiving Water Limitations Are Confusing, Unclear, Overbroad and
25 Exceed State Water Quality Order 99-05**

26 RWL language is required in all California MS4 permits. The Regional Board contends
27 that the RWL contained in the adopted Order is no different from the previous MS4 permit that

28 ¹⁹Order, page 149.

²⁰*Ibid.*

1 was adopted in 2001. However, a comparison of the 2001 Order and the adopted Order reveals
2 that they are significantly dissimilar. The 2001 Order and its amendments require compliance
3 with water quality standards and water quality objectives:

4
5 Discharges from the MS4 that cause or contribute to the violation of Water Quality
Standards or water quality objectives are prohibited.²¹

6 The adopted Order, on the other hand, requires compliance with RWLs, which it defines
7 as:

8 Any applicable limitation to the applicable water quality objective or criterion for the
9 receiving water as contained in Chapter 3 or 7 of the Water Quality Control Plan for
10 the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan), water quality control plans or policies adopted
11 by the State Water Board, or federal regulations, including but not limited to 40 CFR
§131.38.²²

12 This RWL definition is not contained in the previous Order and is defective for the
13 following reasons:

14 i. It requires compliance only with water quality objectives, which pertain to waters
15 of the State. Water quality standards, which is a federal term applied to the waters of the
16 United States, is absent. Furthermore, the term “criterion” is not defined, making
17 compliance with it impossible.

18 ii. It is overbroad in that it includes compliance with the entire Basin Plan;²³ all
19 water quality controls plans or policies adopted by the State Water Board – including
20 those adopted by other Regional Boards; 40 CFR §131.38 (*Establishment of numeric
21 criteria for priority toxic pollutants for the State of California*) and all other federal
22 regulations.

23 iii. It is vague because it requires compliance with Chapter 3 or 7 of the Basin Plan.

24 The RWL language in the Order is also inconsistent with precedential State Board Water
25 Quality Order 99-05, which unequivocally requires compliance with storm water management
26

27 ²¹NPDES CAS004001, Order No. 01-18, page 23.

²²Order, Attachment A, Definitions, page A-17.

28 ²³All water quality control plans adopted by the State could also include basin plans adopted by all Regional Water
boards since the State Board must also approve all basins plans.

1 plans as a means of complying with RWLs and, therewith, water quality standards. WQ 99-05
2 mentions nothing about the need to comply with the other provisions mentioned above.

3 Further adding to the confusion is the Order's revised fact sheet which states that RWLs
4 *prohibit discharges from the MS4 that cause or contribute to the violation of water quality*
5 *standards*.²⁴ The Order, on the other hand, says the following: *Discharges from the MS4 that*
6 *cause or contribute to the violation of receiving water limitations are prohibited.*²⁵ This begs the
7 question, are permittees required to prohibit discharges that cause or contribute to water quality
8 standards or to receiving waters?

9 7. Iterative Process Is Not Per Se Included in the Order

10 The iterative process is a standard MS4 feature in State-issued MS4 permits, which is not
11 specifically referred to as an "iterative process" but instead is described in operational terms
12 under the Order's RWL section. Nevertheless, State Water Board Orders have affirmed that the
13 iterative process is a resident MS4 permit feature. Through WQO 2001-15, the State Board
14 explained:

15 ... Our language requires that storm water management plans be designed to achieve
16 compliance with water quality standards. Compliance is to be achieved over time,
17 through an iterative approach requiring improved BMPs.²⁶

18 Eight years later, the State Board re-affirmed that position in WQO 2009-0008:

19 ... we will generally not require 'strict compliance' with water quality standards
20 through numeric effluent limitations," and instead "we will continue to follow an
21 iterative approach, which seeks compliance over time" with water quality standards.²⁷

22 Although the Order's revised fact sheet refers to an iterative process described in the
23 RWL section, the Order does not specifically identify the process as an iterative one. This poses
24 a serious problem. On the one hand, the State Board has determined that an iterative process
25 must be included in MS4 permits, but on the other the Ninth Circuit Court in *NRDC v. Los*
26 *Angeles County Flood Control District* held there is no "textual support" for the iterative process

27 ²⁴Fact Sheet, Attachment "F" Order No. R4-2012-XXXX, MS4 Permit No. CAS004001, page F-35.

28 ²⁵Order, page 38.

²⁶State Water Board Order WQ 2001-15, page 5.

²⁷State Water Board Order WQ 2009-0008, page 8.

1 in the 2001 Order. This ruling, in effect, invalidates an iterative process in any Order unless it is
2 specifically referenced as an iterative process. In other words, it is not enough for a “process” to
3 be described; it must also be called-out as an iterative process. To comply with the State Board
4 orders without running afoul of the Ninth Circuit’s ruling, the Regional Board must include the
5 term “iterative process” in the Order. It is expected that this and other RWL issues will be
6 resolved once the State Board develops model RWL language.

7 **8. Adaptive Management Process Does Not Comply with the Iterative**
8 **Process Required of State Board Orders**

9 The Order makes available an adaptive management process (“AMP”) to permittees that
10 choose to participate in a WMP. The AMP appears to be the iterative process but modified by the
11 Regional Board for use by those permittees that participate in a WMP. However, the AMP does
12 not afford the same protections as the iterative process. Most conspicuous, the AMP does not
13 place a permittee into compliance with RWLs or water quality standards by implementing a
14 stormwater management plan in a timely manner.

15 The AMP should be struck from the Order because it does not comply with the iterative
16 process requirements referenced in the aforementioned State Board WQOs.

17 **9. Watershed and Enhanced Watershed Management Programs Are**
18 **Premature and Cannot Provide an Alternative Compliance Approach**

19 The watershed management program (“WMP”) and enhanced watershed management
20 program proffered by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (“LACFCD”) are
21 compliance options available to permittees. According to the Regional Board they are intended
22 to “incentivize” permittees to participate in a collective permittee program instead of an
23 individual program, which is based solely on the implementation of stormwater quality
24 management plans that include BMPs and other requirements that target TMDL WLAs. The
25 WMP and EWMP on the other hand, take a collective approach to addressing TMDLs through
26 uniform programs, BMPs, and other requirements implemented at a watershed level. The WMP
27 and EWMP enable compliance with WQBELs and RWLs – albeit both requirements are
28 unauthorized under federal stormwater regulations and are contrary to precedential State Board

1 WQOs – unless however they can be regarded as stormwater management plan sub-sets.

2 The WMP approach, in any case, is unwarranted at this time because none of the MS4s
3 has been characterized -- a requirement specified in 40 CFR §122.26. As mentioned, this is
4 because previous Los Angeles County Orders did not require outfall monitoring. Without outfall
5 data, it is impossible to know if an MS4 is causing or contributing to a TMDL WLA exceedance.
6 Without such data, it is also impossible to know if MS4s have pollution contribution issues in
7 common sufficient to warrant a watershed approach to pollution management.

8 Further, the WMP and EWMP approaches are based on the faulty premise that
9 compliance with TMDL WLAs is determined: (1) in the receiving water through in-stream, non-
10 ambient monitoring; and (2) by strict compliance with WLAs, expressed as numeric WQBELs,
11 based on outfall monitoring. Therefore, the Order should be revised to treat the WMP and
12 EWMP as stormwater management program options.

13 **10. Non-stormwater Discharge Prohibitions Exceed Federal Regulations**
14 **and Are Inconsistent with State Board Water Quality Orders,**
15 **Confusing, and in Conflict**

16 The adopted Order contains a significant revision to non-stormwater discharge
17 prohibitions. It reads:

18 Each Permittee shall, for the portion of the MS4 for which it is an owner or operator,
19 prohibit non-storm water discharges through the MS4 to receiving waters ...²⁸

20 The previous (2001) Order, in sharp contrast, required MS4 permittees to “*effectively*
21 *prohibit non-storm water discharges into the MS4.*”²⁹ The previous Order also provided for
22 several exceptions of non-stormwater discharges that could be legally discharged to the MS4.
23 Non-stormwater discharges that were not exempted were deemed illicit discharges. The adopted
24 Order, on the other hand, revises the non-stormwater discharge prohibition by replacing “to” the
25 MS4 with “through” the MS4 and in the case of TMDL discharges “from the MS4” to a
26 receiving water.

27 _____
²⁸Order, page 27.

28 ²⁹NPDES CAS004001, Order No. 01-182, December 13, 2001, page 16.

1 The adopted Order also, oddly, retains from the previous Order the requirement to
2 continue to establish legal authority to prohibit illicit discharges and connections to the MS4.
3 The Regional Board apparently retained this provision to enable permittees to enforce the illicit
4 connection and discharge detection and elimination (ICID-DE) program. So doing, however,
5 creates a conflict with the Order's requirement to treat non-exempted, non-stormwater discharges
6 from the MS4 also as illicit discharges, not only to the MS4 but through and from it as well.
7 This will give rise to much confusion if the Order is not overturned and corrected.

8 The Regional Board's revised non-stormwater provision is not authorized under federal
9 stormwater regulations. Nevertheless, the Regional Board attempts to rely on 40 CFR
10 §122.26(a)(3)(iv) to assert that an MS4 permittee is only responsible for discharges of storm
11 water and non-storm water from the MS4. The Regional Board's citation mentions nothing about
12 permittees being responsible for stormwater and non-storm from the MS4. Instead, it states that
13 *Co-permittees need only comply with permit conditions relating to discharges from the*
14 *municipal separate storm sewer system.* But the term "discharges" here refers to stormwater
15 discharges only. Beyond this, 40 CFR §122.26 mentions nothing about prohibiting non-
16 stormwater or illicit discharges from or through the MS4.

17 Instead, Section 402(p)(B)(ii) of the Clean Water Act, clearly specifies that MS4 permits
18 *"shall include a requirement to effectively prohibit non-stormwater discharges into the storm*
19 *sewers.* Nothing in this section or anywhere else in the Clean Water Act authorizes a prohibition
20 of non-stormwater discharges "through" or "from" the MS4. In fact, the Regional Board cites no
21 legal authority either in the Order or in the most recent fact sheet to support changing the
22 discharge prohibition from "to" or "into" the MS4 to "through" or "from" the MS4.

23 It should also be noted that all MS4 permits in California adhere to Section 402(p)(b)(ii).
24 This includes the State Board's recently adopted Caltrans MS4 permit and its draft Phase II MS4
25 permit, which is scheduled for adoption in January of next year.

26 Further, the Regional Board's revision of the non-stormwater discharge prohibition is
27 totally inconsistent with USEPA's guidance: *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination A*
28 *Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments.* The Manual is based

1 on federal non-stormwater discharge prohibition into the MS4. It provides for specific actions,
2 tasks, and monitoring methodologies to enable MS4 permittees to comply with the illicit
3 connection and discharge detection and elimination program (ICID/DE), which is a federal
4 stormwater requirement. Changing the non-stormwater discharge prohibition to regulate non-
5 stormwater discharges through and from the MS4 would render useless the ICID/DE manual and
6 its purpose.

7 The Regional Board bases its radical revision of the non-stormwater discharge
8 prohibition on the need to prevent polluted dry weather discharges, including those subject to
9 TMDL regulation, from entering the MS4. When Congress adopted Section 402(p)(B), it was
10 aware that non-stormwater discharges could contribute to in-stream impairments of beneficial
11 uses. However, the means for achieving this objective is the ICID-DE program.

12 Prohibiting non-stormwater discharges to the MS4 effectively reduces and in some cases
13 eliminates illicit discharges to receiving waters by controlling the source of the discharges within
14 the limitations of its local authority. To that end, MS4 permittees are required to establish legal
15 authority to make an illicit discharge or connection a municipal violation, which if not halted,
16 would require the discharge to be permitted under an authority other than the municipality.³⁰ In
17 addition, the ICID-DE program requires monitoring to field screen for illicit connections and
18 dumping in accordance with procedures specified in 40 CFR §122.26(d)(1)(iv)(D). An effective
19 field screening program should significantly reduce non-stormwater discharges to the MS4 by
20 eliminating or permitting them at the source.

21 Requiring compliance instead with prohibiting non-stormwater discharges through and
22 from the MS4 would place the onus of treating all non-stormwater discharges -- including those
23 over which a municipality has no control -- exclusively on permittees.

24 Another compelling argument against requiring compliance with non-stormwater
25 discharges through and from the MS4 is that it would frustrate municipal code enforcement in
26 halting non-stormwater discharges through or from the MS4. Observing and detecting an
27 unauthorized non-stormwater discharge through or from the MS4 is far more difficult than
28

³⁰Federal Register Volume 55, No. 222, 47990.

1 observing a non-stormwater discharge to the MS4. To ferret-out non-exempted stormwater
2 discharges once it is through an MS4 component such as an enclosed storm drain or in a catch
3 basin would require frequent monitoring not only at the outfall but upstream of it as well.

4 Then there is the issue of enforcement. If a non-stormwater discharge is detected through
5 monitoring from a manhole point it would be difficult if not impossible to determine legally who
6 or what caused the impermissible non-stormwater discharge. Detecting a non-stormwater
7 discharge to the MS4, prior to it entering a storm drain or catch basin (where the discharge
8 cannot be readily be seen), or being discharged from an outfall, is much easier. If a suspected or
9 actual illicit discharge is identified, a municipal permittee can quickly respond to it through a
10 code enforcement citation and would not have to be concerned about evidence issues if the
11 violation is challenged. Further complicating matters is that there are dischargers that are covered
12 under separate NPDES permits that are allowed to discharge to the MS4. If an exceedance for a
13 dry weather TMDL discharge is detected by outfall monitoring covering a drainage area that
14 includes NPDES permitted discharges, how would anyone know who or what caused the
15 exceedance? This creates a very real evidentiary problem -- not unlike the one the 9th Circuit
16 Court dealt with in *NRDC v. LACFCD* concerning both non-storm water and stormwater
17 exceedances detected in receiving waters.

18 **11. Monitoring Requirements Exceed Federal Requirements**

19 The Order's monitoring requirements contained in Attachment E, Monitoring and
20 Reporting Program are excessive. They require outfall and receiving water monitoring to
21 comply with wet and dry weather TMDL WLAs. As mentioned earlier, such requirements are
22 not authorized under federal regulations. Federal regulations only require outfall monitoring to
23 evaluate MS4 stormwater discharges against ambient standards in the receiving water to
24 determine exceedances.

25 Further, the "end of the regulatory line" for MS4 permits is stormwater discharges from
26 the outfall. Such stormwater discharges must be controlled to the maximum extent practicable
27 ("MEP"). As noted, non-stormwater discharges only require a prohibition to the MS4. Although
28 non-stormwater discharge monitoring is required under federal regulations, it is limited to intra-

1 MS4 field screening for the purpose of identifying and detecting illicit discharges and
2 connections. Nothing in CFR 40 §122.26 requires the performance of tasks that lie outside of the
3 MS4. This includes, but is not limited to in-stream monitoring, fish tissue testing, special
4 studies, and sediment testing.

5 The MEP standard MS4 Permits is a BMP-based, iterative process that does not
6 adherence to strict numeric standards. See 2003 EPA Memo, “Guidance on Definition of
7 Maximum Extent Practicable”; *BIA v. State Water Quality Resources Control Board*, 124
8 Cal.App.4th 866, 889-90 (re: MEP standard); 1993 State Board Memorandum, “Definition of
9 Maximum Extent Practicable.”

10 All the permittees can ever actually do to achieve water quality standards is to implement
11 a BMP-based iterative process in good faith. Under this Permit, even if the Permittees are doing
12 all they can, they can still be held in violation, sometimes for reasons that are not their fault and
13 entirely beyond their control. Such an outcome is contrary to law. *BIA, supra*, 124 Cal.App.4th
14 at 889 (MEP standard requires showing of technical and economic feasibility); *Hugley v. JMS*
15 *Dev. Corp.*, 78 F.3d 1523, 1529-30 (11th Cir. 1996) (The Clean Water Act does not require
16 permittees to achieve the impossible). Furthermore, imposing strict numeric standards will
17 inevitably only lead to litigation, and promises to divert resources that should be used for
18 achieving water quality standards to costly legal battles.

19 The Regional Board contends, however, that federal regulations do in fact authorize it to
20 require extra-MS4 monitoring. It cites several federal regulations to support this claim, which as
21 explained below, are not persuasive.

- 22 • Clean Water Act Section 308 is inapplicable because it pertains to maintaining
23 records, submitting reports, maintaining monitoring equipment, and sampling
24 effluents in accordance with such sampling methods. The use of the term “effluents”
25 can only apply to point source discharges, not in-stream. Since federal regulations
26 only require outfall monitoring of stormwater discharges, effluent can only mean
27 stormwater discharges from the outfall. This supports the argument that MS4
28 monitoring is restricted to stormwater discharges and non-stormwater discharge
monitoring is limited to intra-MS4 field screening for illicit discharges and
connections.
- 40 CFR §123.25 is irrelevant because it merely asserts that States may go

1 beyond federal monitoring requirements. This is not disputed. Nevertheless, if the
2 Regional Board chooses to exceed federal monitoring requirements it must comply
3 with CWC section 13241, which includes but is not limited to an analysis of
4 economic and housing impact considerations. That analysis has not been done by the
5 Regional Board.

6 • 40 CFR §122.41(h) does not apply because it refers to a permittee's duty to
7 provide permit-related information to the "Director." It cannot be used to justify
8 requiring a permittee to perform any monitoring requirement that the Director wishes.

9 • 40 CFR §122.41(j) is inapplicable because it deals with the permitting
10 agency's right to inspection and entry to an NPDES permitted facility.

11 • 40 CFR §122.41(k) is inapplicable because it is exclusively concerned with
12 permittee signatory requirements relating to applications, reports, and other
13 information submitted to the permitting agency's Director.

14 • 40 CFR §122.41(l), is inapplicable because it requires a permittee to notify the
15 permitting agency's Director of any changes to a permitted facility.

16 • 40 CFR §122.44(i), which although pertains to monitoring requirements
17 affecting MS4 permittees, only specifies requirements relating to pollutant
18 measurements and the volume of effluent discharged from outfalls. It does not
19 authorize a permitting agency to require extra-MS4 monitoring. Further, its reference
20 to taking measurements in internal waste streams and pollutants in intake water
21 relates to "influent" discharges associated with sewage treatment and industrial
22 facilities.

23 • 40 CFR §122.48 is inapplicable because it is exclusively concerned with
24 recording and reporting results.

25 • 40 CFR §122.26(d)(2)(i)(F) applies only to the permittee's responsibility to:
26 *Carryout out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to*
27 *determine compliance and non-compliance with permit conditions including the*
28 *prohibition on illicit discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer. It confers no*
authority upon the Regional Board to require permittees to perform extra-MS4
monitoring.

• 40 CFR §122.26(d)(2)(iii)(D) applies to the permittee's responsibility to
propose a monitoring program for representative data collection for the term of the
permit that describes the location of outfalls or field screening points to be sampled
(or the location of in-stream stations), why the location is representative, the
frequency of sampling, parameters to be sampled, and a description of sampling
equipment. This provision does not give the Regional Board the authority to require
extra-MS4 monitoring. It only allows a permittee to select outfalls or field screening
points (which are intra-MS4). Field screening refers to a specific procedure for

1 selecting outfalls and manhole points to be used to facilitate detection and elimination
2 of illicit discharges and connections. A permittee may propose in-stream stations as
3 alternatives to outfalls or field screening points (manholes upstream of an outfall) in
4 the absence of these facilities. This is because there are areas of the Country where
there are no outfalls or manhole points but instead only in-stream points from which
monitoring can be performed.

- 5 • 40 CFR §122.42(c) is irrelevant because it governs annual reporting and has
6 nothing to do with monitoring.

7 All requirements contained in the Order's MRP that call for extra-MS4 permit monitoring
8 must be voided.

9 Finally, the Order fails to require illicit connection and discharge field screening which is
10 a mandatory requirement specified under federal stormwater regulations.³¹ Field screening
11 includes a procedure for identifying field screening points (outfalls and manholes) and taking
12 non-stormwater discharge samples for analysis of prescribed constituents including pH, total
13 chlorine, total copper, total phenol, and detergents (surfactants).

14 The Order also requires monitoring for outfall municipal action levels (MALs). This
15 monitoring requirement is an addition to conducting outfall monitoring for TMDL compliance.
16 The Order states that the purpose of municipal action level (MAL) sampling is to *determine the*
17 *effectiveness of a Permittee's storm water management program in reducing pollutant loads*
18 *from a particular drainage area and in order to assess compliance with the MEP standard.*³²
19 The Order fails to explain what criteria are to be used to determine compliance with MEP and
20 how it relates to compliance with water quality standards.

21 The Order's fact sheet also bases the need for MAL monitoring on the need to evaluate
22 *the effectiveness of individual post-construction BMPs in reducing pollutant loads and assessing*
23 *compliance with the MEP standard.*³³ But the fact sheet does not explain how MAL monitoring
24 results, based on outfall sampling, can be helpful in this regard. Stormwater discharges contain
25 pollutants from a multiplicity of sources. Therefore, how can MAL sampling results be used to
26

27 ³¹40 CFR §122.26(d)(1)(iv)(D).

28 ³²Order, Attachment F, Fact Sheet, page F-31.

³³Ibid.

1 determine if post-construction BMPs or any other BMPs such as street sweeping are effective?

2 Further, there is no explanation of what “effective” means here.

3 Beyond this, it is not clear why MAL monitoring at the outfall is required given that
4 outfall monitoring for TMDL compliance is also a requirement; and that many of the MAL
5 constituents overlap TMDL constituents, including metals (copper, zinc, lead, and selenium),
6 toxics, and bacteria. What is more, federal stormwater regulations also require outfall monitoring
7 for specific constituents. MAL and TMDL monitoring requirements duplicate outfall monitoring
8 requirements called-out in CFR 122.26, which specifies:

9 *For samples collected and described under paragraphs (d)(2)(iii)(A)(1) and (A)(2) of*
10 *this section, quantitative data shall be provided for: the organic pollutants listed in*
11 *Table II; the pollutants listed in Table III (toxic metals, cyanide, and total phenols) of*
appendix D of 40 CFR part 122, and for the following pollutants:

- 12 *Total suspended solids (TSS)*
- 13 *Total dissolved solids (TDS)*
- 14 *COD*
- 15 *BOD5*
- 16 *Oil and grease*
- 17 *Fecal coliform*
- 18 *Fecal streptococcus*
- 19 *pH*
- 20 *Total Kjeldahl nitrogen*
- 21 *Nitrate plus nitrite*
- 22 *Dissolved phosphorus*
- 23 *Total ammonia plus organic nitrogen*
- 24 *Total phosphorus³⁴*

25 This raises the following question: why did the Regional Board fail to require outfall
26 monitoring for federally prescribed constituents while requiring monitoring for MAL
27 constituents, which is not a federal requirement?

28 Beyond this, the purpose of MALs, as referenced in a USEPA commission study is to
provide a sensible alternative to TMDL compliance – not to only evaluate the performance of a
specific BMP or to determine MEP for MEP sake. The report explains:

The action level would be set to define unacceptable levels of stormwater quality
(e.g., two standard deviations from the median statistic, for simplicity). Municipalities
would then routinely monitor runoff quality from major outfalls. Where an MS4

³⁴40 CFR §122.26(d)(2)(A)(3).

1 outfall to surface waters consistently exceeds the action level, municipalities would
2 need to demonstrate that they have been implementing the stormwater program
3 measures to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.
4 The MS4 permittees can demonstrate the rigor of their efforts by documenting the
5 level of implementation through measures of program effectiveness, failure of which
6 will lead to an inference of noncompliance and potential enforcement by the
7 permitting authority.³⁵

8 The addition of MAL monitoring confuses compliance, is duplicative, and increases the
9 cost of monitoring unnecessarily.

10 The Order prescribes monitoring requirements for new developments without
11 justification. The Order requires New Development and Re-development BMP effectiveness
12 tracking, the objectives of which are to:

13 ... track whether the conditions in the building permit issued by the Permittee are
14 implemented to ensure the volume of storm water associated with the design storm is
15 retained on-site as required by Part VI.D.7.c.i. of this Order.³⁶

16 This monitoring requirement is premature and is not authorized under federal stormwater
17 regulations because no outfall monitoring has been conducted to determine if exceedances of
18 TMDLs, MALs, or federally mandated constituents have occurred. This type of use-specific
19 monitoring assumes the existence of a pollution problem that has yet to be determined. This and
20 any other monitoring requirement needs to be struck from the Order until outfall monitoring
21 demonstrates that exceedances have occurred and that monitoring specific to complete new
22 development and redevelopment projects is necessary to address such exceedances.

23 **12. Regional Board Violated the Administrative Procedures Act**

24 The Regional Board violated the APA when it issued a revised tentative Order on
25 October 18, 2012. This action resulted in substantial changes that should have triggered a 45 day
26 review and comment period.

27 On October 18, 2012, the Regional Board posted a revised tentative Order that contained
28 substantial revisions to the initial tentative Order issued on June 6, 2012. Most salient is the

³⁵Urban Stormwater Management in the United States, Committee on Reducing Stormwater Discharge
Contributions to Water Pollution, National Research
Council, 2008, page 444.

³⁶Order, Attachment E – Reporting Program, Page E-39.

1 revision to the WMP and the addition of the EWMP.

2 In the June 6th tentative Order, the *WMP allows Permittees to achieve compliance with*
3 *TMDLs by customizing strategies and implementing control measures, and BMPs on a*
4 *watershed level, through each Permittee's stormwater management program and/or collectively*
5 *by all participating Permittees.*³⁷ The WMP option also requires a prohibition on causing or
6 contributing to exceedances of RWLs and non-storm water action levels.

7 In the revised tentative Order the WMP was substantially changed and a new compliance
8 option was introduced: the EWMP. The WMP was revised by removing compliance with
9 TMDLs and replacing it with programs to *ensure that controls are implemented to reduce the*
10 *discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP).*³⁸ The revised WMP also
11 resulted in the deletion of the requirement to ensure that discharges from the MS4 do not cause
12 exceedances of non-stormwater action levels. It was replaced with ensuring that non-stormwater
13 discharges are effectively prohibited.³⁹ There was explanation in the fact sheet posted on October
14 18th of why these revisions were made.

15 The EWMP constitutes a substantial change because it provides an additional compliance
16 option. It offers Permittees the ability to comply with all TMDLs by participating with the Los
17 Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) in doing “multi-benefit” regional projects.
18 The purpose of such projects is to control MS4 discharges of stormwater, if feasible, through a
19 stormwater control design standard that would retain *the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event for*
20 *the drainage areas tributary to projects.*⁴⁰ The EWMP would place participating Permittees into
21 compliance with numeric WQBELs (applicable to the outfall) and receiving water limitations.⁴¹

22 The Regional Board should not have adopted the final Order because of its failure to
23 comply with California Government Code §11346.8(c), which states:

24 *No state agency may adopt, amend, or repeal a regulation which has been changed*

25 _____
26 ³⁷Tentative Order, page 45.

³⁸Revised Tentative Order, page 49.

³⁹*Ibid.*

⁴⁰Revised Tentative Order, page 50.

⁴¹It is not clear what receiving water limitations refers to here: compliance with TMDLs, all non-TMDL water quality standards, or with stormwater quality management plans, which is the primary means of complying with receiving water limitations according to State Board WQ 99-05.

1 *from that which was originally made available to the public pursuant to Section*
2 *11346.5 [setting out notice requirements], unless the change is (1) non-substantial*
3 *or solely grammatical in nature, or (2) sufficiently related to the original text that the*
4 *public was adequately placed on notice that the change could result from the*
5 *originally proposed regulatory action. If a sufficiently related change is made, the*
6 *full text of the resulting adoption, amendment, or repeal, with the change clearly*
7 *indicated, shall be made available to the public for at 15 days before the agency*
8 *adopts, amends, or repeals the resulting regulation. Any written comments received*
9 *regarding the change must be responded to in the final statement of reasons required*
10 *by Section 11346.9."least*

11 It is clear that the revisions made to the revised tentative Order were substantial and that
12 they are not sufficiently related to the original text of June 6th tentative Oder. The EWMC
13 provides a new compliance option not discussed in the tentative Order – an option that is
14 separate and distinct from the WMC. A 45 day review and comment period should have been
15 triggered by the addition of the EWMC, which would have been given affected parties the
16 opportunity to comment on the legality of the proposed alternative and to ask for clarification.
17 The EWMC, which enables compliance with TMDLs by partnering with the LACFCD to do
18 regional projects, may not be legally valid because: (1) it has not been identified as a WQBEL (a
19 BMP or a numeric surrogate parameter such as flow or impervious cover) which is the legal
20 means of achieving compliance with TMDL WLAs; and (2) it is not clear if the EWMC is in and
21 of itself a stormwater management plan, which determines compliance with RWLs, or is a sub-
22 set of one. There is also the question of whether an MS4 permit can be used to compel
23 compliance with TMDLs through projects such as infiltration facilities that would be sited
24 outside an MS4. Then there is the issue of cost: how much will the EWMC option cost versus
25 the non-enhanced WMP and individual permittee compliance option?

26 Further, the October 18th Order resulted in a substantial revision to the WMC affecting
27 compliance. It changed the compliance requirement from implementing control measures and
28 BMPs on a watershed-level to programs (which is not explained or defined in the revised
tentative Order or fact sheet) that would ensure that controls are implemented to reduce the
discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). This is a substantial revision
because it alters how WMP compliance is determined. This revision should have also triggered a
new 45 day review and comment period.

1 **13. Order Violates Water Code Section 13241**

2 The Order contains several requirements that exceed federal stormwater regulations
3 including but not limited to the following:

- 4 • Requiring compliance with TMDL WLAs in the receiving water, albeit federal
5 regulations only require compliance at the outfall, based on federally prescribed
6 stormwater discharge monitoring.
- 7 • Requiring compliance with and monitoring of wet weather TMDL WLAs in the
8 receiving water, albeit federal regulations only require compliance with ambient
9 TMDLs based on a comparative measurement of stormwater discharges from
10 monitoring at the outfall.
- 11 • Requiring compliance with a numeric WQBEL albeit the Regional Board’s failure
12 to perform an RPA to justify the need for WQBEL.
- 13 • Requiring compliance with infeasible numeric WQBELs.
- 14 • Requiring compliance with non-stormwater discharge prohibitions applied through
15 and from the outfall as opposed to only to the MS4 per federal regulations.

16 CWC section 13241 requires a consideration of factors including economic and housing
17 impacts if Order requirements exceed federal law. No such analysis was performed by the
18 Regional Board.

19 The Regional Board’s failure to adequately consider the economic impacts of the Permit,
20 as required by Water Code Sections 13000 and 13241, render the Permit invalid. Water Code
21 Section 13241 requires the Regional Board to include “[e]conomic considerations” with its
22 consideration of the Permit. The Regional Board is incorrect in its assertion that consideration of
23 economics is not required in this Permit.⁴² Because, as demonstrated above, the Permit requires
24 exceeds the Federal MEP standard numerous key regards, consideration of economic factors is
25 necessary.⁴³

26 The alleged facts in the economic consideration section of the Fact Sheet misrepresent
27 the permittees’ data and fail to consider the economic impact of new, costly aspects of the
28 Permit. The Fact Sheet’s open skepticism of municipal financial reports is troubling, and

⁴² See Permit at pp. 24-25.

⁴³ *City of Burbank v. State Water Resources Control Bd.*, 35 Cal. 4th 613, 618, 627 (2005).

1 indicates the Regional Board has not taken permittees' actual expenses seriously. Furthermore,
2 the Permits economic analysis uses the 2001 permit as its basis. Accordingly, the Permit fails to
3 take into account 33 new TMDLs, new MCMs, Watershed Management Programs, and the loss
4 of the County as principal permittee, among other pertinent factors.

5 It is also premature and improper to assume that permittees will obtain funding from
6 proposed ballot measures and other sources of funding which have not even been approved,
7 much less voted on by the public. *See* Fact Sheet at pp. F-153. If the Regional Board wants to
8 rely on initiatives, such as the Los Angeles County Flood Control District's Water Quality
9 Funding Initiative, as sources of funding to offset the costs of storm water management, it should
10 delay its public hearing and approval of the Permit until after the voters have actually voted on
11 such initiatives. Otherwise, if such initiatives fail to pass, the co-permittees will be left to
12 implement the Permit's requirements without the funds to do so. Even if the Water Quality
13 Funding Initiative is approved by the voters, the funds generated by the Initiative would not even
14 be available until 2014 – well after the deadline for certain compliance deadlines set forth in the
15 Permit. Moreover, the Water Quality Initiative will not cover all the costs imposed on all
16 permittees by the Permit.

17 The Permit also fails to consider the significant additional costs that TMDLs will impose.
18 The incorporation of TMDLs and the massive expansion of monitoring requirements in the
19 Permit, which also trigger the need for additional inspectors, will inevitably cause the co-
20 permittees' costs to skyrocket. Furthermore, speculations about what people may be willing to
21 pay for cleaner water and social benefits from clean water have no real effect on cities' bottom
22 lines. Finally, the Permit fails to account fully for all the expenses that implementing minimum
23 control measures will impose. For all these reasons, the consideration of economic impact is
24 entirely lacking, which violates state law.

25 **14. Order Violates Unfunded Mandate Provision of the**
26 **California Constitution**

27 The Permit contains mandates imposed at the Regional Board's discretion that are
28 unfunded and go beyond the specific requirements of either the Clean Water Act or the EPA's

1 regulations implementing the Clean Water Act, and thus exceed the MEP standard. Accordingly,
2 these aspects of the Permit constitute non-federal state mandates. *See City of Sacramento v.*
3 *State of California*, 50 Cal. 3d 51, 75-76 (1990). Indeed, the Court of Appeals has previously
4 held that NPDES permit requirements imposed by the Regional Board under the Clean Water
5 and Porter-Cologne Acts can constitute state mandates subject to claims for subvention. *County*
6 *of Los Angeles v. Commission on State Mandates*, 150 Cal. App. 4th 898, 914-16 (2007).

7 **A. The Permit's Minimum Control Measure Program is an**
8 **Unfunded State Mandate**

9 The Permit's Minimum Control Measure program ("MCM Program") qualifies as a new
10 program or a program requiring a higher level of service for which state funds must be provided.
11 The particular elements of the MCM Program that constitute unfunded mandates are:

- 12 • The requirements to control, inspect, and regulate non-municipal permittees and
13 potential permittees (Permit at pp. 38-40);
- 14 • The public information and participation program (Permit at pp. 58-60):
- 15 • The industrial/commercial facilities program (Permit at p. 63);
- 16 • The public agency activities program (Permit at pp. 56-63); and
- 17 • The illicit connection and illicit discharge elimination program (Permit at pp. 106-
18 109).

19 The MCM Program requirement that the permittees inspect and regulate other, non-
20 municipal NPDES permittees is especially problematic and clearly constitutes an unfunded
21 mandate. (*See, e.g.*, Permit at pp. 38-40.) These are unfunded requirements which entail
22 significant costs for staffing, training, attorney fees, and other resources. Notably, the
23 requirement to perform inspections of sites already subject to the General Construction Permit is
24 clearly excessive. Permittees would be required to perform pre-construction inspections,
25 monthly inspections during active construction, and post-construction inspections. The
26 requirements of this Permit exceed past permits, meaning that the Regional Board is requiring a
27 higher level of service than in prior permits.
28

1 Furthermore, there are no adequate alternative sources of funding for inspections. User
2 fees will not fully fund the program required by the Permit.⁴⁴ NPDES permittees already pay the
3 Regional Water Quality Control Boards fees that cover such inspections in part. It is inequitable
4 to both cities and individual permittees for the Regional Board to charge these fees and then
5 require cities to conduct and pay for inspections without providing funding.

6 **B. The Permit's Numeric Standards Render it an Unfunded**
7 **Mandate**

8 If strict compliance with numeric state water quality standards is required, the entire
9 Permit will constitute an unfunded mandate because such a requirement clearly exceeds both the
10 Federal standard and the requirements of prior permits, despite the fact no funding will be
11 provided.⁴⁵

12 **C. The City Does Not Necessarily Have the Requisite Authority to**
13 **Levy Fees to Pay for Compliance With the Order**

14 The ability to fund the Permit through bond measures or tax increases does not render the
15 Permit's program ineligible for a subvention claim because such funding mechanisms are
16 contingent upon voter approval, in some cases requiring supermajority votes.⁴⁶ The money
17 available from other sources is both too speculative and limited to cover all or even some of the
18 costs imposed by the Permit. Such speculative funding sources cannot count as viable sources of
19 funding so as to preclude a subvention claim.⁴⁷ Furthermore, even if some portions of the
20 Permit's programs can be covered by user fees, these fees will not come close to covering all
21 such costs, meaning permittees' general funds will have to be utilized to cover substantial
22 portions of these costs.⁴⁸

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25 ⁴⁴ Cal. Gov't Code, § 17556(d).

26 ⁴⁵ See *Building Industry Assn. of San Diego County v. State Water Resources Control Bd.*, 124 Cal. App. 4th 866,
873, 884-85 (2004) (though the State and Regional Boards may require compliance with California state water
27 quality standards pursuant to the Clean Water Act and state law, these requirements exceed the Federal Maximum
Extent Practicable standard.)

28 ⁴⁶ *Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Assoc. v. City of Salinas*, 98 Cal. App. 4th 1351 (2002).

⁴⁷ Cal. Gov't Code, § 17556(f).

⁴⁸ Cal. Gov't Code, § 17556(d) (the ability to charge fees only defeats a subvention claim where the fees are
sufficient to fully fund the program.)

1 **15. Order Unlawfully Requires Compliance with the Los Angeles River**
2 **Metals and Trash TMDLs**

3 The City, along with other Permittees located within Reach 2 of the Rio Hondo, is
4 designated as being subject to the Los Angeles River Metals and Trash TMDL staff reports.
5 However, the CWA section 303(d) list prepared by the Regional Board does not show Reach 2
6 of the Rio Hondo being subject to either the Los Angeles River metals or trash TMDL.⁴⁹ The
7 Regional Board attempts to justify its extra-legal action by claiming that the “tributary rule”
8 under CWA Section 404 enables it to extend Reach 1 of the Rio Hondo, which is 303(d) TMDL
9 listed for trash and metals, to Reach 2. The tributary rule, however does not apply. The rule can
10 only be applied to unidentified streams whose beneficial uses have not been identified in a basin
11 plan. Reach 2 is not a stream. It is also identified in the Los Angeles Basin Plan as having
12 beneficial uses, including ground water recharge. Further, Reach 2 of the Rio Hondo has been
13 designated by USEPA as a navigable water” under the CWA. Therefore, it cannot be considered
14 tributary to itself.

15 This provides another justification for voiding the Los Angeles River metals and trash
16 TMDL requirements that have been placed in the Order.

17 **16. The Permit’s Monitoring Program Exceeds the Requirements of Law**

18 The Permit’s Receiving Water Monitoring Program is improper for going well beyond
19 the scope of monitoring requirements authorized under Water Code Sections 13267 and 13383.
20 The relevant portion of Water Code Section 13267 states:

21 “(b) (1) In conducting an investigation . . . the regional board may require that . . .
22 any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has
23 discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or
24 who proposes to discharge, waste outside of its region that could affect the quality
25 of waters within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or
26 monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden,
including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need
for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports.”

27
28 ⁴⁹2006 CWA Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Segments Requiring TMDLs, Los Angeles Regional Board, June
28, 2007, page 39.

1 The Regional Board's failure to conduct and communicate the requisite cost-benefit
2 analysis pursuant to the monitoring requirements in the Permit constitutes an abuse of
3 discretion.⁵⁰

4 The relevant portions of Water Code Section 13383 state:

5 "(a) The . . . regional board may establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting,
6 and recordkeeping requirements . . . for any person who discharges, or proposes
7 to discharge, to navigable waters. . . .

8 (b) The . . . or the regional boards may require any person subject to this section
9 to establish and maintain monitoring equipment or methods, including, where
10 appropriate, biological monitoring methods, sample effluent as prescribed, and
11 provide other information as may be reasonably required."

12 The Permit goes far beyond a requirement that a permittee "monitor" the effluent from its
13 own storm drains. The Permit's Receiving Water Monitoring Program seems to require a
14 complete hydrogeologic model found in the receiving water body, which will in many cases be
15 miles away from many of the individual permittees' jurisdictions. To the extent the Permit
16 requires individual permittees to compile information beyond their jurisdictional control, they are
17 unauthorized. Although Water Code Section 13383(b) permits the Regional Board to request
18 "other information", such requests can only be "reasonably" imposed.⁵¹ The information
19 requested by the Regional Board is unreasonable. It is not just limited to each individual co-
20 permittee's discharge. Rather, the Permit requires co-permittees to analyze discharges and make
21 assumptions regarding factors well beyond their individual boundaries. This is not reasonable,
22 and is therefore not permitted under Water Code Sections 13225, 13267, and 13383. It is equally
23 unreasonable to require the monitoring of authorized or unknown discharges.⁵²

24 **17. Provisions in the Permit Imposing Joint or Joint and Several Liability
25 for Violations is Contrary to Law**

26 The Permit appears to improperly impose joint liability and joint and several liability for
27 water quality based effluent limitations and receiving water exceedances. It is both unlawful and
28 inequitable to make a permittee liable for the actions of other permittees over which it has no

⁵⁰ Water Code §§ 13267 and 13225(c).

⁵¹ Cal. Water Code § 13383(b).

⁵² See Permit at p. 108.

1 control. A party is responsible only for its own discharges or those over which it has control.⁵³
2 Because the City cannot prevent another permittee from failing to comply with the Permit, the
3 Regional Board cannot, as a matter of law, hold the City jointly or jointly and severally liable
4 with another permittee for violations of water quality standards in receiving water bodies or for
5 TMDL violations. Under the Water Code, the Regional Board issues waste discharge
6 requirements to “the person making or proposing the discharge.”⁵⁴ Enforcement is directed
7 towards “any person who violates any cease and desist order or cleanup and abatement order . . .
8 or . . . waste discharge requirement.”⁵⁵ In similar fashion, the Clean Water Act directs its
9 prohibitions solely against the “person” who violates the requirements of the Act.⁵⁶ Thus, there
10 is no provision for joint liability under either the California Water Code or the Clean Water Act.

11 Furthermore, joint liability is proper only where joint tortfeasors act *in concert* to
12 accomplish some common purpose or plan in committing the act causing the injury, which will
13 generally never be the case regarding prohibited discharges.⁵⁷ For any such discharge, it would
14 be unlawful to impose joint liability and especially joint and several liability. The issue of
15 imposing liability for contributions to “commingled discharges” of certain constituents, such as
16 bacteria, is especially problematic because there is no method of determining who has
17 contributed what to an exceedance.

18 For receiving water body exceedances, the Permit should specify that the burden is on the
19 Regional Board to show that any permittee’s discharge caused or contributed to that exceedance.
20 Requiring permittees to prove they did not cause or contribute an exceedance is both inequitable
21 and unlawful. Permittees should not be required to prove they did not do something when the
22 Regional Board has failed to raise even a rebuttable presumption that the contamination results
23 from a particular permittee’s actions.⁵⁸

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26 ⁵³ *Jones v. E.R. Shell Contractor, Inc.*, 333 F. Supp. 2d 1344, 1348 (N.D. Ga. 2004).

27 ⁵⁴ Cal. Water Code § 13263(f).

28 ⁵⁵ Cal. Water Code § 13350(a).

⁵⁶ 33 U.S.C. § 1319.

⁵⁷ *Kesmodel v. Rand*, 119 Cal. App. 4th 1128, 1144 (2004); *Key v. Caldwell*, 39 Cal. App. 2d 698, 701 (1940).

⁵⁸ See Cal. Evid. Code § 500; *Sargent Fletcher, Inc. v. Able Corp.*, 110 Cal. App. 4th 1658, 1667-1668 (2003).

1 **18. The Permit Improperly Intrudes on Permittees' Local Land Use**
2 **Authority**

3 To the extent that this Permit relies on federal authority under the Clean Water Act to
4 impose land use regulations and dictate specific methods of compliance, it violates the Tenth
5 Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Furthermore, to the extent the Permit requires a municipal
6 permittee to modify its city ordinances in a specific manner, it also violates the Tenth
7 Amendment. According to the Tenth Amendment:

8 “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it
9 to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

10 Article XI, section 7 of the California Constitution also guarantees municipalities the
11 right to “make and enforce within [their] limits all local police, sanitary and other ordinances and
12 regulations not in conflict with general laws.”⁵⁹ Furthermore, the United States Supreme Court
13 has held that the ability to enact land use regulations is delegated to municipalities as part of their
14 inherent police powers to protect the public health, safety, and welfare of its residents.⁶⁰ Because
15 it is a constitutionally conferred power, land use powers cannot be overridden by State or federal
16 statutes.

17 Even so, both the Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Act provisions regarding
18 NPDES permitting do not indicate that the Legislature intended to preempt local land use
19 authority.⁶¹

20 If the Permit is adopted, the City believes that this Permit could establish the Regional
21 Board as a “super municipality” responsible for setting zoning policy and requirements
22 throughout Los Angeles County. The prescriptive and one-size-fits-all nature of this policy will
23 ensure that any resident or business challenging the conditions set forth in this Permit would not
24 only sue the municipality charged with implementing these requirements, but would also have to

25 _____
26 ⁵⁹ See also *City of W. Hollywood v. Beverly Towers*, 52 Cal. 3d 1184, 1195 (1991).

27 ⁶⁰ See *Berman v. Parker*, 348 U.S. 26, 32-33 (1954).

28 ⁶¹ *Sherwin Williams Co. v. City of Los Angeles*, 4 Cal. 4th 893 (1993); *California Rifle & Pistol Assn. v. City of West Hollywood*, 66 Cal. App. 4th 1302, 1309 (1998) (Preemption of police power does not exist unless “Legislature has **removed** the constitutional police power of the City to regulate” in the area); see Water Code §§ 13374 and 13377 and 33 U.S.C. § 1342 (b)(1)(B).

1 sue the Regional Board itself to obtain the requested relief. The City does not believe this is the
2 intent of the Regional Board. Rather than adopting programs that dictate the precise method of
3 compliance, the Regional Board should collaborate with the City and other permittees to develop
4 a range of model programs that each municipality could then modify and adopt according to its
5 own individual circumstances.

6 In response to this objection, the Regional Board stated that “the permit does not impose
7 land use regulations, nor does it restrict or control local land-use decision-making authority.
8 Rather, the Permit requires the permittees to fulfill Clean Water Act requirements and protect
9 water quality in their land use decisions.”⁶² This is simply not the case, as the permit imposes
10 numerous mandatory land use requirements, including but not limited to the adoption of LID
11 ordinances.⁶³ Calling these land use requirements by another name does not change them

12 **19. The Permit Exceeds the Regional Board’s Authority by Requiring the**
13 **City to Enter into Contracts and Coordinate With Other Co-**
14 **permittees**

15 The Regional Board cannot require the City to enter into agreements or coordinate with
16 other co-permittees. The requirements that permittees engage in interagency agreements (Permit
17 at p. 39) and coordinate with other co-permittees as part of their stormwater management
18 program (Permit at p. 56-58) are unlawful and exceed the authority of the Regional Board. The
19 Regional Board lacks the statutory authority to mandate the creation of interagency agreements
20 and coordination between permittees in an NPDES Permit.⁶⁴ The Permit creates the potential for
21 City liability in circumstances where the permittee cannot ensure compliance due to the actions
22 of third party state and local government agencies over which the City has no control. Such
23 requirements are not reasonable regulations, and thus violate state law.⁶⁵

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26 ⁶² Responses to Comments H-53.

27 ⁶³ See, e.g., Ex. A at pp. 96-115 (Planning and Land Development Program).

28 ⁶⁴ See Water Code §§ 13374 and 13377.

⁶⁵ *Communities for a Better Environment v. State Water Resources Control Bd.*, 132 Cal. App. 4th 1313, 1330 (2005) (regulation pursuant to NPDES program must be reasonable.)

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XI. SERVICE OF PETITION

This Petition is being served upon the following parties via electronic mail and U.S. mail:

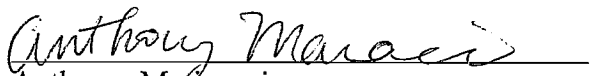
State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
Jeannette L. Bashaw, Legal Analyst
Post Office Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100
Fax: (916)341-5199
jbashaw@waterboards.ca.gov

California Regional Water
Quality Control Board
Mr. Samuel Unger
Executive Officer
Los Angeles Region
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
Fax: (213)576-6686
sunger@waterboards.ca.gov

Respectfully Submitted By

ALVAREZ-GLASMAN & COLVIN
ARNOLD M. ALVAREZ-GLASMAN
City Attorney

Dated: December 10, 2012



Anthony Maffinaccio
Attorney for City of Pico Rivera

1 PROOF OF SERVICE

2 I am employed in the county aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years and not a
3 party to the within entitled action; my business address is 13181 Crossroads Parkway North,
4 Suite 400, West Tower, City of Industry, California 91746.

5 On December 10, 2012, I served the within CITY OF PICO RIVERA – PETITION FOR
6 REVIEW on the interested parties in said action as follows:

<p>7 State Water Resources Control Board 8 Office of Chief Counsel 9 Jeannette L. Bashaw, Legal Analyst 10 Post Office Box 100 11 Sacramento, CA 95812-0100 12 Fax: (916)341-5199 13 jbashaw@waterboards.ca.gov</p>	<p>California Regional Water Quality Control Board Mr. Samuel Unger Executive Officer Los Angeles Region 320 West 4th Street, Suite 200 Los Angeles, CA 90013 Fax: (213)576-6686 sunger@waterboards.ca.gov</p>
---	--

14 **By Mail** I am readily familiar with the firm’s practice of collection and processing
15 correspondence for mailing with the U.S. Postal Service. Under that practice, it would be
16 deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid at
17 City of Industry, California in the ordinary course of business. The envelope was sealed and
18 placed for collection and mailing on that date following ordinary business practices.

19 **By Fax** By transmitting PETITION ONLY by electronic facsimile from fax number
20 (562) 692-2244 to the respective facsimile number(s) of the party(ies) as stated above. The
21 transmission was reported as completed without error.

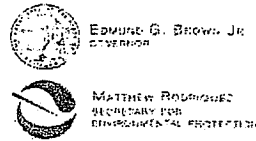
22 **By Overnight Delivery** I caused said document(s) to be placed in an envelope
23 designated by Federal Express with delivery fees paid or provided for, addressed to the person on
24 whom it is to be served, and then deposited in a box regularly maintained by the carrier at City of
25 Industry, California on the same day as shown on this declaration.

26 **By Messenger:** I served the documents by placing them in an envelope or package
27 addressed to the persons at the addresses listed above and providing them to a messenger for
28 service. (Separate declaration of personal service to be provided by the messenger.)

By Email or Electronic Transmission: Based on an agreement between the parties
and/or as a courtesy, I sent the documents to the persons at the email addresses listed above. I did
not receive, within a reasonable time after the transmission, any electronic message or other
indication that the transmission was unsuccessful.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above
is true and correct. Executed on December 10, 2012, at City of Industry, California.


Denise Banks



Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

TO: MS4 Permittees covered by NPDES Permit No. CAS004001

FROM: Renee A. Purdy *Renee A. Purdy*
Section Chief
REGIONAL PROGRAMS

DATE: December 5, 2012

SUBJECT: TRANSMITTAL OF FINAL ORDER NO. R4-2012-0175 -- WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4) DISCHARGES WITHIN THE COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, EXCEPT THOSE DISCHARGES ORIGINATING FROM THE CITY OF LONG BEACH MS4 (NPDES PERMIT NO. CAS004001)

We are pleased to transmit to you the final National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit and waste discharge requirements for storm water and non-storm water discharges from the MS4 within the coastal watersheds of Los Angeles County, which was adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) at its meeting on November 8, 2012.

The final Order and all attachments are posted on the Regional Board's website at the following address:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/stormwater/municipal/index.shtml

Order No. R4-2012-0175 shall be effective as of December 28, 2012, 50 days from the date of Board adoption, as stated in the Order.

We look forward to working together with all Permittees to implement the permit. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (213) 576-6622 or Ivar Ridgeway at (213) 620-2150.

cc: John Kemmerer, Acting Director, Water Division, USEPA Region IX
David Smith, NPDES Program Manager, USEPA Region IX
Vicky Whitney, Deputy Director, DWQ, State Water Board
Bruce Fujimoto, Manager, Surface Water/Permitting, State Water Board

MARIA MEHRANIAN, CHAIR · SAMUEL UNGER, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

320 West 4th St., Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA 90013 | www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

LOS ANGELES REGION

320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013

Phone (213) 576 - 6600 • Fax (213) 576 - 6640

<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles>

**ORDER NO. R4-2012-0175
NPDES PERMIT NO. CAS004001**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4) DISCHARGES WITHIN THE
COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, EXCEPT THOSE DISCHARGES
ORIGINATING FROM THE CITY OF LONG BEACH MS4**

The municipal discharges of storm water and non-storm water by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, the County of Los Angeles, and 84 incorporated cities within the coastal watersheds of Los Angeles County with the exception of the City of Long Beach (hereinafter referred to separately as Permittees and jointly as the Dischargers) from the discharge points identified below are subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order.

I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Table 1. Discharger Information

Dischargers	The Los Angeles County Flood Control District, the County of Los Angeles, and 84 incorporated cities within the coastal watersheds of Los Angeles County with the exception of the City of Long Beach (See Table 4)
Name of Facility	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) within the coastal watersheds of Los Angeles County with the exception of the City of Long Beach MS4
Facility Address	Various (see Table 2)
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) have classified the Greater Los Angeles County MS4 as a large municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.26(b)(4) and a major facility pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.2.	

Table 2. Facility Information

Permittee (WDID)	Contact Information	
Agoura Hills (4B190147001)	Mailing Address	30001 Ladyface Court Agoura Hills, CA 91301
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Ken Berkman, City Engineer kberkman@agoura-hills.ca.us

Permittee (WDID)	Contact Information	
Alhambra (4B190148001)	Mailing Address	111 South First Street Alhambra, CA 91801-3796
	Facility Contact and E-mail	David Dolphin ddolphin@cityofalhambra.org
Arcadia (4B190149001)	Mailing Address	11800 Goldring Road Arcadia, CA 91006-5879
	Facility Contact, Title, Phone, and E-mail	Vanessa Hevener, Environmental Services Officer (626) 305-5327 vhevener@ci.arcadia.ca.us
Artesia (4B190150001)	Mailing Address	18747 Clarkdale Avenue Artesia, CA 90701-5899
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Maria Dadian, Director of Public Works mdadian@cityofartesia.ci.us
Azusa (4B190151001)	Mailing Address	213 East Foothill Boulevard Azusa, CA 91702
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Carl Hassel, City Engineer chassel@ci.azusa.ca.us
Baldwin Park (4B190152001)	Mailing Address	14403 East Pacific Avenue Baldwin Park, CA 91706-4297
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	David Lopez, Associate Engineer dlopez@baldwinpark.com
Bell (4B190153001)	Mailing Address	6330 Pine Avenue Bell, CA 90201-1291
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Terri Rodrigue, City Engineer trodrigue@cityofbell.org
Bell Gardens (4B190139002)	Mailing Address	7100 South Garfield Avenue Bell Gardens, CA 90201-3293
	Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	John Oropeza, Director of Public Works (562) 806-7700
Bellflower (4B190154001)	Mailing Address	16600 Civic Center Drive Bellflower, CA 90706-5494
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Bernie Iniguez, Environmental Services Manager biniguez@bellflower.org
Beverly Hills (4B190132002)	Mailing Address	455 North Rexford Drive Beverly Hills, CA 90210
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Vincent Chee, Project Civil Engineer kgettler@beverlyhills.org
Bradbury (4B190155001)	Mailing Address	600 Winston Avenue Bradbury, CA 91010-1199
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Elroy Kiepke, City Engineer mkeith@cityofbradbury.org
Burbank (4B190101002)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 6459 Burbank, CA 91510
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Bonnie Teaford, Public Works Director bteaford@ci.burbank.ca.us
Calabasas (4B190157001)	Mailing Address	100 Civic Center Way Calabasas, CA 91302-3172
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Alex Farassati, ESM afarassati@cityofcalabasas.com
Carson (4B190158001)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 6234 Carson, CA 90745
	Facility Contact, Title,	Patricia Elkins, Building Construction Manager

Permittee (WDID)	Contact Information	
	and E-mail	pelkins@carson.ca.us
Cerritos (4B190159001)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 3130 Cerritos, CA 90703-3130
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Mike O'Grady, Environmental Services mo'grady@cerritos.us
Claremont (4B190160001)	Mailing Address	207 Harvard Avenue Claremont, CA 91711-4719
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Craig Bradshaw, City Engineer cbradshaw@ci.claremont.ca.us
Commerce (4B190161001)	Mailing Address	2535 Commerce Way Commerce, CA 90040-1487
	Facility Contact and E-mail	Gina Nila gnila@ci.commerce.ca.us
Compton (4B190162001)	Mailing Address	205 South Willowbrook Avenue Compton, CA 90220-3190
	Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Hien Nguyen, Assistant City Engineer (310) 761-1476
Covina (4B190163001)	Mailing Address	125 East College Street Covina, CA 91723-2199
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Vivian Castro, Environmental Services Manager vcastro@covinaca.gov
Cudahy (4B190164001)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 1007 Cudahy, CA 90201-6097
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Hector Rodriguez, City Manager hrodriguez@cityofcudahy.ca.us
Culver City (4B190165001)	Mailing Address	9770 Culver Boulevard Culver City, CA 90232-0507
	Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Damian Skinner, Manager (310) 253-6421
Diamond Bar (4B190166001)	Mailing Address	21825 East Copley Drive Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4177
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	David Liu, Director of Public Works dliu@diamondbarca.gov
Downey (4B190167001)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 7016 Downey, CA 90241-7016
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Yvonne Blumberg yblumberg@downeyca.org
Duarte (4B190168001)	Mailing Address	1600 Huntington Drive Duarte, CA 91010-2592
	Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Steve Esbenshades, Engineering Division Manager (626) 357-7931 ext. 233
El Monte (4B190169001)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 6008 El Monte, CA 91731
	Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	James A Enriquez, Director of Public Works (626) 580-2058
El Segundo (4B190170001)	Mailing Address	350 Main Street El Segundo, CA 90245-3895
	Facility Contact, Title, Phone, and E-mail	Stephanie Katsouleas, Public Works Director (310) 524-2356 skatsouleas@elsegundo.org
Gardena (4B190118002)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 47003 Gardena, CA 90247-3778

Permittee (WDID)	Contact Information	
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Ron Jackson, Building Maintenance Supervisor jfelix@ci.gardena.ci.us
Glendale (4B190171001)	Mailing Address	Engineering Section, 633 East Broadway, Room 209 Glendale, CA 91206-4308
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Maurice Oillataguerre, Senior Environmental Program Scientist moillataguerre@ci.glendale.ca.us
Glendora (4B190172001)	Mailing Address	116 East Foothill Boulevard Glendora, CA 91741
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Dave Davies, Deputy Director of Public Works ddavies@ci.glendora.ca.us
Hawaiian Gardens (4B190173001)	Mailing Address	21815 Pioneer Boulevard Hawaiian Gardens, CA 90716
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Joseph Colombo, Director of Community Development jcolombo@ghcity.org
Hawthorne (4B190174001)	Mailing Address	4455 West 126 th Street Hawthorne, CA 90250-4482
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Arnold Shadbeh, Chief General Service and Public Works ashadbeh@cityofhawthorne.org
Hermosa Beach (4B190175001)	Mailing Address	1315 Valley Drive Hermosa Beach, CA 90254-3884
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Hidden Hills (4B190176001)	Mailing Address	6165 Spring Valley Road Hidden Hills, CA 91302
	Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Kimberly Colberts, Environmental Coordinator (310) 257-2004
Huntington Park (4B190177001)	Mailing Address	6550 Miles Avenue Huntington Park, CA 90255
	Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Craig Melich, City Engineer and City Official (323) 584-6253
Industry (4B190178001)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 3366 Industry, CA 91744-3995
	Facility Contact and Title	Mike Nagaoka, Director of Public Safety
Inglewood (4B190179001)	Mailing Address	1 W. Manchester Blvd, 3 rd Floor Inglewood, CA 90301-1750
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Lauren Amimoto, Senior Administrative Analyst lamimoto@cityofinglewood.org
Irwindale (4B190180001)	Mailing Address	5050 North Irwindale Avenue Irwindale, CA 91706
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Kwok Tam, Director of Public Works ktam@ci.irwindale.ca.us
La Canada Flintridge (4B190181001)	Mailing Address	1327 Foothill Boulevard La Canada Flintridge, CA 91011-2137
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Edward G. Hitti, Director of Public Works ehitti@lcf.ca.gov
La Habra Heights (4B190182001)	Mailing Address	1245 North Hacienda Boulevard La Habra Heights, CA 90631-2570
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Shauna Clark, City Manager shaunac@lhcity.org
La Mirada	Mailing Address	13700 La Mirada Boulevard

Permittee (WDID)	Contact Information	
(4B190183001)		La Mirada, CA 90638-0828
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Steve Forster, Public Works Director sforster@cityoflamirada.org
La Puente (4B190184001)	Mailing Address	15900 East Marin Street La Puente, CA 91744-4788
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	John DiMario, Director of Development Services jdimario@lapuente.org
La Verne (4B190185001)	Mailing Address	3660 "D" Street La Verne, CA 91750-3599
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Daniel Keesey, Director of Public Works dkeesey@ci.la-verne.ca.us
Lakewood (4B190186001)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 158 Lakewood, CA 90714-0158
	Facility Contact and E-mail	Konya Vivanti kvivanti@lakewoodcity.org
Lawndale (4B190127002)	Mailing Address	14717 Burin Avenue Lawndale, CA 90260
	Facility Contact and Title	Marlene Miyoshi, Senior Administrative Analyst
Lomita (4B190187001)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 339 Lomita, CA 90717-0098
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Tom A. Odom, City Administrator d.tomita@lomitacity.com
Los Angeles (4B190188001)	Mailing Address	1149 S. Broadway, 10 th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90015
	Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Shahram Kharaghani, Program Manager (213) 485-0587
Lynwood (4B190189001)	Mailing Address	11330 Bullis Road Lynwood, CA 90262-3693
	Facility Contact and Phone	Josef Kekula (310) 603-0220 ext. 287
Malibu (4B190190001)	Mailing Address	23825 Stuart Ranch Road Malibu, CA 90265-4861
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Jennifer Brown, Environmental Program Analyst jbrown@malibucity.org
Manhattan Beach (4B190191001)	Mailing Address	1400 Highland Avenue Manhattan Beach, CA 90266-4795
	Facility Contact, Title, and Email	Brian Wright, Water Supervisor bwright@citymb.info
Maywood (4B190192001)	Mailing Address	4319 East Slauson Avenue Maywood, CA 90270-2897
	Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Andre Dupret, Project Manager (323) 562-5721
Monrovia (4B190193001)	Mailing Address	415 South Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016-2888
	Facility Contact and E-mail	Heather Maloney hmaloney@ci.monrovia.ca.gov
Montebello (4B190194001)	Mailing Address	1600 West Beverly Boulevard Montebello, CA 90640-3970
	Facility Contact and E-mail	Cory Roberts croberts@aaainc.com
Monterey Park	Mailing Address	320 West Newmark Avenue

Permittee (WDID)	Contact Information	
(4B190195001)		Monterey Park, CA 91754-2896
	Facility Contact, Phone, and E-mail	Amy Ho (626) 307-1383 arnho@montereypark.ca.gov John Hunter (Consultant) at jhunter@jhla.net
Norwalk (4B190196001)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 1030 Norwalk, CA 90651-1030
	Facility Contact and Title	Chino Consunji, City Engineer
Palos Verdes Estates (4B190197001)	Mailing Address	340 Palos Verdes Drive West Palos Verdes Estates, CA 90274
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Allan Rigg, Director of Public Works arigg@pvestates.org
Paramount (4B190198001)	Mailing Address	16400 Colorado Avenue Paramount, CA 90723-5091
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Chris Cash, Utility and Infrastructure Assistant Director ccash@paramountcity.org
Pasadena (4B190199001)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 7115 Pasadena, CA 91109-7215
	Facility Contact and E-mail	Stephen Walker swalker@cityofpasadena.net
Pico Rivera (4B190200001)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 1016 Pico Rivera, CA 90660-1016
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Art Cervantes, Director of Public Works acervantes@pico-rivera.org
Pomona (4B190145003)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 660 Pomona, CA 91769-0660
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Julie Carver, Environmental Programs Coordinator Julie_Carver@ci.pomona.ca.us
Rancho Palos Verdes (4B190201001)	Mailing Address	30940 Hawthorne Boulevard Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Ray Holland, Interim Public Works Director clehr@rpv.com
Redondo Beach (4B190143002)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 270 Redondo Beach, CA 90277-0270
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Mike Shay, Principal Civil Engineer mshay@redondo.org
Rolling Hills (4B190202001)	Mailing Address	2 Portuguese Bend Road Rolling Hills, CA 90274-5199
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Greg Grammer, Assistant to the City Manager ggrammer@rollinghillsestatesca.gov
Rolling Hills Estates (4B190203001)	Mailing Address	4045 Palos Verdes Drive North Rolling Hills Estates, CA 90274
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Greg Grammer, Assistant to the City Manager ggrammer@rollinghillsestatesca.gov
Rosemead (4B190204001)	Mailing Address	8838 East Valley Boulevard Rosemead, CA 91770-1787
	Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Chris Marcarello, Director of PW (626) 569-2118
San Dimas (4B190205001)	Mailing Address	245 East Bonita Avenue San Dimas, CA 91773-3002
	Facility Contact, Title,	Latoya Cyrus, Environmental Services Coordinator

Permittee (WDID)	Contact Information	
	and E-mail	lcyrus@ci.san-dimas.ca.us
San Fernando (4B190206001)	Mailing Address	117 Macneil Street San Fernando, CA 91340
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Ron Ruiz, Director of Public Works rruiz@sfcity.org
San Gabriel (4B190207001)	Mailing Address	425 South Mission Drive San Gabriel, CA 91775
	Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Daren T. Grilley, City Engineer (626) 308-2806 ext. 4631
San Marino (4B190208001)	Mailing Address	2200 Huntington Drive San Marino, CA 91108-2691
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Chuck Richie, Director of Parks and Public Works crichie@cityofsanmarino.org
Santa Clarita (4B190117001)	Mailing Address	23920 West Valencia Boulevard, Suite 300 Santa Clarita, CA 91355
	Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Travis Lange, Environmental Services Manager (661) 255-4337
Santa Fe Springs (4B190108003)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 2120 Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670-2120
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Sarina Morales-Choate, Civil Engineer Assistant smorales-choate@santafesprings.org
Santa Monica (4B190122002)	Mailing Address	1685 Main Street Santa Monica, CA 90401-3295
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Neal Shapiro, Urban Runoff Coordinator nshapiro@smgov.net
Sierra Madre (4B190209001)	Mailing Address	232 West Sierra Madre Boulevard Sierra Madre, CA 91024-2312
	Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	James Carlson, Management Analyst (626) 355-7135 ext. 803
Signal Hill (4B190210001)	Mailing Address	2175 Cherry Avenue Signal Hill, CA 90755
	Facility Contact, Phone, and E-mail	John Hunter (562) 802-7880 jhunter@jlha.net
South El Monte (4B190211001)	Mailing Address	1415 North Santa Anita Avenue South El Monte, CA 91733-3389
	Facility Contact and Phone	Anthony Ybarra, City Manager (626) 579-6540
South Gate (4B190212001)	Mailing Address	8650 California Avenue South Gate, CA 90280
	Facility Contact, Phone, and E-mail	John Hunter (562) 802-7880 jhunter@jlha.net
South Pasadena (4B190213001)	Mailing Address	1414 Mission Street South Pasadena, CA 91030-3298
	Facility Contact, Phone, and E-mail	John Hunter (562) 802-7880 jhunter@jlha.net
Temple City (4B190214001)	Mailing Address	9701 Las Tunas Drive Temple City, CA 91780-2249
	Facility Contact,	Joe Lambert at (626) 285-2171 or

Permittee (WDID)	Contact Information	
	Phone, and E-mail	John Hunter at (562) 802-7880/jhunter@jlha.net
Torrance (4B190215001)	Mailing Address	3031 Torrance Boulevard Torrance, CA 90503-5059
	Facility Contact and Title	Leslie Cortez, Senior Administrative Assistant
Vernon (4B190216001)	Mailing Address	4305 Santa Fe Avenue Vernon, CA 90058-1786
	Facility Contact and Phone	Claudia Arellano (323) 583-8811
Walnut (4B190217001)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 682 Walnut, CA 91788
	Facility Contact and Title	Jack Yoshino, Senior Management Assistant
West Covina (4B190218001)	Mailing Address	P.O. Box 1440 West Covina, CA 91793-1440
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Samuel Gutierrez, Engineering Technician sam.gutierrez@westcovina.org
West Hollywood (4B190219001)	Mailing Address	8300 Santa Monica Boulevard West Hollywood, CA 90069-4314
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	Sharon Perlstein, City Engineer sperlstein@weho.org
Westlake Village (4B190220001)	Mailing Address	31200 Oak Crest Drive Westlake Village, CA 91361
	Facility Contact, Title, Phone, and E-mail	Joe Bellomo, Stormwater Program Manager (805) 279-6856 jbellomo@willdan.com
Whittier (4B190221001)	Mailing Address	13230 Penn Street Whittier, CA 90602-1772
	Facility Contact, Title, and E-mail	David Mochizuki, Director of Public Works dmochizuki@cityofwhittier.org
County of Los Angeles (4B190107099)	Mailing Address	900 South Fremont Avenue Alhambra, CA 91803
	Facility Contact, Title, Phone, and E-mail	Gary Hildebrand, Assistant Deputy Director, Division Engineer (626) 458-4300 ghildeb@dpw.lacounty.gov
Los Angeles County Flood Control District (4B190107101)	Mailing Address	900 South Fremont Avenue Alhambra, CA 91803
	Facility Contact, Title, Phone, and E-mail	Gary Hildebrand, Assistant Deputy Director, Division Engineer (626) 458-4300 ghildeb@dpw.lacounty.gov

Table 3. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
All Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System discharge points within Los Angeles County with the exception of the City of Long Beach	Storm Water and Non-Storm Water	Numerous	Numerous	Surface waters identified in Tables 2-1, 2-1a, 2-3, and 2-4, and Appendix 1, Table 1 of the <i>Water Quality Control Plan - Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties)</i> , and other unidentified tributaries to these surface waters within the following Watershed Management Areas: (1) Santa Clara River Watershed; (2) Santa Monica Bay Watershed Management Area, including Malibu Creek Watershed and Ballona Creek Watershed; (3) Los Angeles River Watershed; (4) Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbors Watershed Management Area; (5) Los Cerritos Channel and Alamitos Bay Watershed Management Area; (6) San Gabriel River Watershed; and (7) Santa Ana River Watershed. ¹

Table 4. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on:	November 8, 2012
This Order becomes effective on:	December 28, 2012
This Order expires on:	December 28, 2017
In accordance with Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9 of the California Code of Regulations and Title 40, Part 122 of the Code of Federal Regulations, each Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements no later than:	180 days prior to the Order expiration date above

¹ Note that the Santa Ana River Watershed lies primarily within the boundaries of the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board. However, a portion of the Chino Basin subwatershed lies within the jurisdictions of Pomona and Claremont in Los Angeles County. The primary receiving waters within the Los Angeles County portion of the Chino Basin subwatershed are San Antonio Creek and Chino Creek.

In accordance with section 2235.4 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, the terms and conditions of an expired permit are automatically continued pending issuance of a new permit if all requirements of the federal NPDES regulations on continuation of expired permits are complied with. Accordingly, if a new order is not adopted by the expiration date above, then the Permittees shall continue to implement the requirements of this Order until a new one is adopted.

I, Samuel Unger, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on November 8, 2012.



Samuel Unger, Executive Officer

Table of Contents

I.	Facility Information	1
II.	Findings.....	13
III.	Discharge Prohibitions.....	27
	A. Prohibitions – Non-Storm Water Discharges	27
IV.	Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications	38
	A. Effluent Limitations.....	38
	B. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable.....	38
	C. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable.....	38
V.	Receiving Water Limitations	38
	A. Receiving Water Limitations	38
	B. Ground Water Limitations – Not Applicable	39
VI.	Provisions.....	39
	A. Standard Provisions.....	39
	B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements	46
	C. Watershed Management Programs	47
	D. Storm Water Management Program Minimum Control Measures	67
	E. Total Maximum Daily Load Provisions.....	141

List of Tables

Table 1.	Discharger Information.....	1
Table 2.	Facility Information.....	1
Table 3.	Discharge Location	9
Table 4.	Administrative Information.....	9
Table 5.	List of Permittees	16
Table 6.	Basin Plan Beneficial Uses	21
Table 7.	Ocean Plan Beneficial Uses.....	24
Table 8.	Required Conditions for Conditionally Exempt Non-Storm Water Discharges ...	34
Table 9.	Watershed Management Program Implementation Requirements.....	54
Table 10.	Source Control BMPs at Commercial and Industrial Facilities	93
Table 11.	Benchmarks Applicable to New Development Treatment BMPs.....	104
Table 12.	Minimum Set of BMPs for All Construction Sites.....	114
Table 13.	Minimum Set of BMPs for All Construction Sites.....	118
Table 14.	Additional BMPs Applicable to Construction Sites Disturbing 1 Acre or More.	118
Table 15.	Additional Enhanced BMPs for High Risk Sites	118
Table 16.	Minimum Required BMPs for Roadway Paving or Repair Operation	119
Table 17.	Inspection Frequencies	120
Table 18.	BMPs for Public Agency Facilities and Activities.....	127
Table 19.	Discharge Limitations for Dewatering Treatment BMPs.....	134

List of Attachments

Attachment A – Definitions	A-1
Attachment B – Watershed Management Area Maps.....	B-1
Attachment C – MS4 Maps by Watershed Management Area	C-1
Attachment D – Standard Provisions	D-1
Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program	E-1
Attachment F – Fact Sheet.....	F-1
Attachment G – Non-Storm Water Action Levels.....	G-1
Attachment H – Bioretention/Biofiltration Design Criteria.....	H-1
Attachment I – Developer Technical Information and Guidelines	I-1
Attachment J – Determination of Erosion Potential	J-1
Attachment K – Permittees and TMDLs Matrix.....	K-1
Attachment L – TMDL Provisions for Santa Clara River Watershed Management Area	L-1
Attachment M – TMDL Provisions for Santa Monica Bay Watershed Management Area (including Malibu Creek, Ballona Creek, and Marina del Rey Subwatersheds).....	M-1
Attachment N – TMDL Provisions for Dominguez Channel and Greater Harbor Waters Watershed Management Area (including Machado Lake Subwatershed) ...	N-1
Attachment O – TMDL Provisions for Los Angeles River Watershed Management Area.....	O-1
Attachment P – TMDL Provisions for San Gabriel River Watershed Management Area.....	P-1
Attachment Q – TMDL Provisions for Los Cerritos Channel and Alamitos Bay Watershed Management Area	Q-1
Attachment R – TMDL Provisions for Middle Santa Ana River Watershed Management Area	R-1

II. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Regional Water Board) finds:

A. Nature of Discharges and Sources of Pollutants

Storm water and non-storm water discharges consist of surface runoff generated from various land uses, which are conveyed via the municipal separate storm sewer system and ultimately discharged into surface waters throughout the region. Discharges of storm water and non-storm water from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County convey pollutants to surface waters throughout the Los Angeles Region. In general, the primary pollutants of concern in these discharges identified by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District Integrated Receiving Water Impacts Report (1994-2005) are indicator bacteria, total aluminum, copper, lead, zinc, diazinon, and cyanide. Aquatic toxicity, particularly during wet weather, is also a concern based on a review of Annual Monitoring Reports from 2005-10. Storm water and non-storm water discharges of debris and trash are also a pervasive water quality problem in the Los Angeles Region though significant strides have been made by a number of Permittees in addressing this problem through the implementation of control measures to achieve wasteload allocations established in trash TMDLs.

Pollutants in storm water and non-storm water have damaging effects on both human health and aquatic ecosystems. Water quality assessments conducted by the Regional Water Board have identified impairment of beneficial uses of water bodies in the Los Angeles Region caused or contributed to by pollutant loading from municipal storm water and non-storm water discharges. As a result of these impairments, there are beach postings and closures, fish consumption advisories, local and global ecosystem and aesthetic impacts from trash and debris, reduced habitat for threatened and endangered species, among others. The Regional Water Board and USEPA have established 33 total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) that identify Los Angeles County MS4 discharges as one of the pollutant sources causing or contributing to these water quality impairments.

B. Permit History

Prior to the issuance of this Order, Regional Water Board Order No. 01-182 served as the NPDES Permit for MS4 storm water and non-storm water discharges within the Coastal Watersheds of the County of Los Angeles. The requirements of Order No. 01-182 applied to the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County under County jurisdiction, and 84 Cities within the Los Angeles County Flood Control District with the exception of the City of Long Beach. The first county-wide MS4 permit for the County of Los Angeles and the incorporated areas therein was Order No. 90-079, adopted by the Regional Water Board on June 18, 1990.

Under Order No. 01-182, the Los Angeles County Flood Control District was designated the Principal Permittee, and the County of Los Angeles and 84 incorporated Cities were each designated Permittees. The Principal Permittee coordinated and facilitated activities necessary to comply with the requirements of Order No. 01-182, but was not responsible for ensuring compliance of any of the other Permittees. The designation of a Principal Permittee has not been carried over from Order No. 01-182.

Order No. 01-182 was subsequently amended by the Regional Water Board on September 14, 2006 by Order No. R4-2006-0074 to incorporate provisions consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Dry Weather Bacteria TMDL (SMB Dry Weather Bacteria TMDL) waste load allocations (WLAs). As a result of a legal challenge to Order No. R4-2006-0074, the Los Angeles County Superior Court issued a peremptory writ of mandate on July 23, 2010 requiring the Regional Water Board to void and set aside the amendments adopted through Order No. R4-2006-0074 in Order No. 01-182. The Court concluded that the permit proceeding at which Order No. R4-2006-0074 was adopted was procedurally deficient. The Court did not address the substantive merits of the amendments themselves, and thus made no determination about the substantive validity of Order No. R4-2006-0074. In compliance with the writ of mandate, the Regional Water Board voided and set aside the amendments adopted through Order No. R4-2006-0074 on April 14, 2011. This Order reincorporates requirements equivalent to the 2006 provisions to implement the SMB Dry Weather Bacteria TMDL.

In addition, Order No. 01-182 was amended on August 9, 2007 by Order No. R4-2007-0042 to incorporate provisions consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins Bacteria TMDL, and was again amended on December 10, 2009 by Order No. R4-2009-0130 to incorporate provisions consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the Los Angeles River Watershed Trash TMDL.

C. Permit Application

On June 12, 2006, prior to the expiration date of Order No. 01-182, all of the Permittees filed Reports of Waste Discharge (ROWD) applying for renewal of their waste discharge requirements that serve as an NPDES permit to discharge storm water and authorized and conditionally exempt non-storm water through their MS4 to surface waters. Specifically, the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) submitted an ROWD application on behalf of itself, the County of Los Angeles, and 78 other Permittees. Several Permittees under Order No. 01-182 elected to not be included as part of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District's ROWD. On June 12, 2006, the Cities of Downey and Signal Hill each submitted an individual ROWD application requesting a separate MS4 Permit; and the Upper San Gabriel River Watershed Coalition, comprised of the cities of Azusa, Claremont, Glendora, Irwindale, and Whittier also submitted an individual ROWD application requesting a separate MS4 Permit for these cities. In 2010, the LACFCD withdrew from its participation in the 2006 ROWD submitted in conjunction with the County and 78 other co-permittees, and submitted a new ROWD also requesting an individual MS4 permit. The LACFCD also requested that, if an individual MS4 permit was not issued to it, it no longer be designated as the

Principal Permittee and it be relieved of Principal Permittee responsibilities. The Regional Water Board evaluated each of the 2006 ROWDs and notified all of the Permittees that their ROWDs did not satisfy federal storm water regulations contained in the USEPA Interpretive Policy Memorandum on Reapplication Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems; Final Rule, August 9, 1996 (61 *Fed Reg.* 41697). Because each ROWD did not satisfy federal requirements, the Regional Water Board deemed all four 2006 ROWDs incomplete. The Regional Water Board also evaluated the LACFCD's 2010 ROWD and found that it too did not satisfy federal requirements for MS4s.

Though five separate ROWDs were submitted, the Regional Water Board retains discretion as the permitting authority to determine whether to issue permits for discharges from MS4s on a system-wide or jurisdiction-wide basis (Clean Water Act (CWA) § 402(p)(3)(B)(i); 40 CFR section 122.26, subdivisions (a)(1)(v) and (a)(3)(ii)). Because of the complexity and networking of the MS4 within Los Angeles County, which often results in commingled discharges, the Regional Water Board has previously adopted a system-wide approach to permitting MS4 discharges within Los Angeles County.

In evaluating the five separate ROWDs, the Regional Water Board considered the appropriateness of permitting discharges from MS4s within Los Angeles County on a system-wide or jurisdiction-wide basis or a combination of both. Based on that evaluation, the Regional Water Board again determined that, because of the complexity and networking of the MS4 within Los Angeles County, that one system-wide permit is appropriate. In order to provide individual Permittees with more specific requirements, certain provisions of this Order are organized by watershed management area, which is appropriate given the requirements to implement 33 watershed-based TMDLs. The Regional Water Board also determined that because the LACFCD owns and operates large portions of the MS4 infrastructure, including but not limited to catch basins, storm drains, outfalls and open channels, in each coastal watershed management area within Los Angeles County, the LACFCD should remain a Permittee in the single system-wide permit; however, this Order relieves the LACFCD of its role as "Principal Permittee."

D. Permit Coverage and Facility Description

The Los Angeles County Flood Control District, the County of Los Angeles, and 84 incorporated cities within the Los Angeles County Flood Control District with the exception of the City of Long Beach (see Table 5, List of Permittees), hereinafter referred to separately as Permittees and jointly as the Dischargers, discharge storm water and non-storm water from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), also called storm drain systems. For the purposes of this Order, references to the "Discharger" or "Permittee" in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger, or Permittees herein.

The area covered under this Order encompasses more than 3,000 square miles. This area contains a vast drainage network that serves incorporated and unincorporated areas in every Watershed Management Area within the Los Angeles Region. Maps

depicting the major drainage infrastructure within the area covered under this Order are included in Attachment C of this Order.

Table 5. List of Permittees

Agoura Hills	Hawaiian Gardens	Pomona
Alhambra	Hawthorne	Rancho Palos Verdes
Arcadia	Hermosa Beach	Redondo Beach
Artesia	Hidden Hills	Rolling Hills
Azusa	Huntington Park	Rolling Hills Estates
Baldwin Park	Industry	Rosemead
Bell	Inglewood	San Dimas
Bell Gardens	Irwindale	San Fernando
Bellflower	La Canada Flintridge	San Gabriel
Beverly Hills	La Habra Heights	San Marino
Bradbury	La Mirada	Santa Clarita
Burbank	La Puente	Santa Fe Springs
Calabasas	La Verne	Santa Monica
Carson	Lakewood	Sierra Madre
Cerritos	Lawndale	Signal Hill
Claremont	Lomita	South El Monte
Commerce	Los Angeles	South Gate
Compton	Lynwood	South Pasadena
Covina	Malibu	Temple City
Cudahy	Manhattan Beach	Torrance
Culver City	Maywood	Vernon
Diamond Bar	Monrovia	Walnut
Downey	Montebello	West Covina
Duarte	Monterey Park	West Hollywood
El Monte	Norwalk	Westlake Village
El Segundo	Palos Verdes Estates	Whittier
Gardena	Paramount	County of Los Angeles
Glendale	Pasadena	Los Angeles County Flood Control District
Glendora	Pico Rivera	

E. Los Angeles County Flood Control District

In 1915, the California Legislature enacted the Los Angeles County Flood Control Act, establishing the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD). The objects and purposes of the Act are to provide for the control and conservation of the flood, storm and other waste waters within the flood control district. Among its other powers, the LACFCD also has the power to preserve, enhance, and add recreational features to lands or interests in lands contiguous to its properties for the protection, preservation, and use of the scenic beauty and natural environment for the properties or the lands. The LACFCD is governed, as a separate entity, by the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors.

The LACFCD's system includes the majority of drainage infrastructure within incorporated and unincorporated areas in every watershed, including approximately 500 miles of open channel, 3,500 miles of underground drains, and an estimated 88,000 catch basins, and several dams. Portions of the LACFCD's current system were originally unmodified natural rivers and water courses.

The LACFCD's system conveys both storm and non-storm water throughout the Los Angeles basin. Other Permittees' MS4s connect and discharge to the LACFCD's system.

The waters and pollutants discharged from the LACFCD's system come from various sources. These sources can include storm water and non-storm water from the Permittees under this permit and other NPDES and non-NPDES Permittees discharging into the LACFCD's system, including industrial waste water dischargers, waste water treatment facilities, industrial and construction stormwater Permittees, water suppliers, government entities, CERCLA potentially responsible parties, and Caltrans. Sources can also include discharges from school districts that do not operate large or medium-sized municipal storm sewers and discharges from entities that have waste discharge requirements or waivers of waste discharge requirements.

Unlike other Permittees, including the County of Los Angeles, the LACFCD does not own or operate any municipal sanitary sewer systems, public streets, roads, or highways.

The LACFCD in contrast to the County of Los Angeles has no planning, zoning, development permitting or other land use authority over industrial or commercial facilities, new developments or re-development projects, or development construction sites located in any incorporated or unincorporated areas within its service area. The Permittees that have such land use authority are responsible for implementing a storm water management program to inspect and control pollutants from industrial and commercial facilities, new development and re-development projects, and development construction sites within their jurisdictional boundaries. Nonetheless, as an owner and operator of MS4s, the LACFCD is required by federal regulations to control pollutant discharges into and from its MS4, including the ability to control through interagency agreements among co-Permittees and other owners of a MS4 the contribution of pollutants from one portion of the MS4 to another portion of the MS4.

F. Permit Scope

This Order regulates municipal discharges of storm water and non-storm water from the Permittees' MS4s. Section 122.26(b)(8) of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) defines an MS4 as "a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) [o]wned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian

tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States; (ii) [d]esigned or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (iii) [w]hich is not a combined sewer; and (iv) [w]hich is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.”

Storm water discharges consist of those discharges that originate from precipitation events. Federal regulations define “storm water” as “storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.” (40 CFR § 122.26(b)(13).) While “surface runoff and drainage” is not defined in federal law, USEPA’s preamble to its final storm water regulations demonstrates that the term is related to precipitation events such as rain and/or snowmelt. (55 *Fed. Reg.* 47990, 47995-96 (Nov. 16, 1990)).

Non-storm water discharges consist of all discharges through an MS4 that do not originate from precipitation events. Non-storm water discharges through an MS4 are prohibited unless authorized under a separate NPDES permit; authorized by USEPA pursuant to Sections 104(a) or 104(b) of the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA); composed of natural flows; the result of emergency fire fighting activities; or conditionally exempted in this Order.

A permit issued to more than one Permittee for MS4 discharges may contain separate storm water management programs for particular Permittees or groups of Permittees. 40 CFR § 122.26(d)(2)(iv). Given the LACFCD’s limited land use authority, it is appropriate for the LACFCD to have a separate and uniquely-tailored storm water management program. Accordingly, the storm water management program minimum control measures imposed on the LACFCD in Part VI.D of this Order differ in some ways from the minimum control measures imposed on other Permittees. Namely, aside from its own properties and facilities, the LACFCD is not subject to the Industrial/Commercial Facilities Program, the Planning and Land Development Program, and the Development Construction Program. However, as a discharger of storm and non-storm water, the LACFCD remains subject to the Public Information and Participation Program and the Illicit Connections and Illicit Discharges Elimination Program. Further, as the owner and operator of certain properties, facilities and infrastructure, the LACFCD remains subject to requirements of a Public Agency Activities Program.

G. Geographic Coverage and Watershed Management Areas

The municipal storm water and non-storm water discharges flow into receiving waters in the Watershed Management Areas of the Santa Clara River Watershed; Santa Monica Bay Watershed Management Area, including Malibu Creek Watershed and Ballona Creek Watershed; Los Angeles River Watershed; Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbors Watershed Management Area; Los Cerritos Channel and Alamitos Bay Watershed Management Area; San Gabriel River Watershed; and Santa Ana River Watershed.

This Order redefines Watershed Management Areas (WMAs) consistent with the delineations used in the Regional Water Board's Watershed Management Initiative. Permittees included in each of the WMAs are listed in Attachment K.

Maps depicting each WMA, its subwatersheds, and the major receiving waters therein are included in Attachment B.

Federal, state, regional or local entities in jurisdictions outside the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, and not currently named as Permittee to this Order, may operate MS4 facilities and/or discharge to the MS4 and water bodies covered by this Order. Pursuant to 40 CFR sections 122.26(d)(1)(ii) and 122.26(d)(2)(iv), each Permittee shall maintain the necessary legal authority to control the contribution of pollutants to its MS4 and shall include in its storm water management program a comprehensive planning process that includes intergovernmental coordination, where necessary.

Sources of MS4 discharges into receiving waters in the County of Los Angeles but not covered by this Order include the following:

- About 34 square miles of unincorporated area in Ventura County, which drain into Malibu Creek and then to Santa Monica Bay,
- About 9 square miles of the City of Thousand Oaks, which also drain into Malibu Creek and then to Santa Monica Bay, and
- About 86 square miles of area in Orange County, which drain into Coyote Creek and then into the San Gabriel River.

Specifically, the Orange County Flood Control District (OCFCD) owns and operates the Los Alamitos Retarding Basin and Pumping Station (Los Alamitos Retarding Basin). The Los Alamitos Retarding Basin is within the San Gabriel River Watershed, and is located adjacent to the Los Angeles and Orange County boundary. The majority of the 30-acre Los Alamitos Retarding Basin is in Orange County; however, the northwest corner of the facility is located in the County of Los Angeles. Storm water and non-storm water discharges, which drain to the Los Alamitos Retarding Basin, are pumped to the San Gabriel River Estuary (SGR Estuary) through pumps and subterranean piping. The pumps and discharge point are located in the County of Los Angeles.

The OCFCD pumps the water within the Los Alamitos Retarding Basin to the San Gabriel River Estuary through four discharge pipes, which are covered by tide gates. The discharge point is located approximately 700 feet downstream from the 2nd Street Bridge in Long Beach. The total pumping capacity of the four pumps is 800 cubic feet per second (cfs). There is also a 5 cfs sump pump that discharges nuisance flow continuously to the Estuary through a smaller diameter uncovered pipe.

The discharge from the Los Alamitos Retarding Basin is covered under the Orange County Municipal NPDES Storm Water Permit (NPDES Permit No. CAS618030, Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No. R8-2010-0062), which was issued to the County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District and Incorporated Cities on May 22, 2009. The Orange County MS4 Permit references the San Gabriel River Metals and Selenium TMDL (Metals TMDL). The waste load allocations listed in the

Metals TMDL for Coyote Creek are included in the Orange County MS4 Permit. However, the Orange County MS4 Permit does not contain the dry weather copper waste load allocations assigned to the Estuary.

H. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to CWA section 402 and implementing regulations adopted by the USEPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13370). This Order serves as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from the Permittees' MS4s to surface waters. This Order also serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with Section 13260).

- I. **Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Requirements.** The 1972 Clean Water Act² established the NPDES Program to regulate the discharge of pollutants from point sources to waters of the United States. However, pollution from storm water and dry-weather urban runoff was largely unabated for over a decade. In response to the 1987 Amendments to the Clean Water Act, USEPA developed Phase I of the NPDES Storm Water Permitting Program in 1990, which established a framework for regulating municipal and industrial discharges of storm water and non-storm water. The Phase I program addressed sources of storm water and dry-weather urban runoff that had the greatest potential to negatively impact water quality. In particular, under Phase I, USEPA required NPDES Permit coverage for discharges from medium and large MS4 with populations of 100,000 or more. Operators of MS4s regulated under the Phase I NPDES Storm Water Program were required to obtain permit coverage for municipal discharges of storm water and non-storm water to waters of the United States

Early in the history of this MS4 Permit, the Regional Water Board designated the MS4s owned and/or operated by the incorporated cities and Los Angeles County unincorporated areas within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County as a large MS4 due to the total population of Los Angeles County, including that of unincorporated and incorporated areas, and the interrelationship between the Permittees' MS4s, pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.26(b)(4). The total population of the cities and County unincorporated areas covered by this Order was 9,519,338 in 2000 and has increased by approximately 300,000 to 9,818,605 in 2010, according to the United States Census.

This Order implements the federal Phase I NPDES Storm Water Program requirements. These requirements include three fundamental elements: (i) a requirement to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges through the MS4, (ii) requirements to implement controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, and (iii) other provisions the Regional Water Board has determined appropriate for the control of such pollutants.

- J. **Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the Permittees' applications, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available

² Federal Water Pollution Control Act; 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq., which, as amended in 1977, is commonly known as the Clean Water Act.

information. In accordance with federal regulations at 40 CFR section 124.8, a Fact Sheet (Attachment F) has been prepared to explain the principal facts and the significant factual, legal, methodological, and policy questions considered in preparing this Order. The Fact Sheet is hereby incorporated into this Order and also constitutes part of the Findings of the Regional Water Board for this Order. Attachments A through E and G through R are also incorporated into this Order.

K. Water Quality Control Plans. The Clean Water Act requires the Regional Water Board to establish water quality standards for each water body in its region. Water quality standards include beneficial uses, water quality objectives and criteria that are established at levels sufficient to protect those beneficial uses, and an antidegradation policy to prevent degrading waters. The Regional Water Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan - Los Angeles Region* (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994 and has amended it on multiple occasions since 1994. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters in the Los Angeles Region. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13263(a), the requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan. Beneficial uses applicable to the surface water bodies that receive discharges from the Los Angeles County MS4 generally include those listed below.

Table 6. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Uses
All Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) discharge points within Los Angeles County coastal watersheds with the exception of the City of Long Beach	Multiple surface water bodies of the Los Angeles Region	Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN); Agricultural Supply (AGR); Industrial Service Supply (IND); Industrial Process Supply (PROC); Ground Water Recharge (GWR); Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH); Navigation (NAV); Hydropower Generation (POW); Water Contact Recreation (REC-1); Limited Contact Recreation (LREC-1); Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-2); Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM); Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM); Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD); Preservation of Areas of Special Biological Significance (BIOL); Wildlife Habitat (WILD); Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species (RARE); Marine Habitat (MAR); Wetland Habitat (WET); Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR); Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN); Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL)

1. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

Clean Water Act section 303(d)(1) requires each state to identify the waters within its boundaries that do not meet water quality standards. Water bodies that do not meet water quality standards are considered impaired and are placed on the state's "CWA Section 303(d) List". For each listed water body, the state is required to establish a TMDL of each pollutant impairing the water quality standards in that water body. A TMDL is a tool for implementing water quality standards and is based on the relationship between pollution sources and in-stream water quality conditions. The

TMDL establishes the allowable pollutant loadings for a water body and thereby provides the basis to establish water quality-based controls. These controls should provide the pollution reduction necessary for a water body to meet water quality standards. A TMDL is the sum of the allowable pollutant loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point sources (the waste load allocations or WLAs) and non-point sources (load allocations or LAs), plus the contribution from background sources and a margin of safety. (40 CFR section 130.2(i).) MS4 discharges are considered point source discharges.

Numerous receiving waters within Los Angeles County do not meet water quality standards or fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the State's 303(d) List. The Regional Water Board and USEPA have each established TMDLs to address many of these water quality impairments. Pursuant to CWA section 402(p)(B)(3)(iii) and 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B), this Order includes requirements that are consistent with and implement WLAs that are assigned to discharges from the Los Angeles County MS4 from 33 State-adopted and USEPA established TMDLs. This Order requires Permittees to comply with the TMDL Provisions in Part VI.E and Attachments L through R, which are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL WLAs assigned to discharges from the Los Angeles County MS4. A comprehensive list of TMDLs by watershed management area and the Permittees subject to each TMDL is included in Attachment K.

Waste load allocations in these TMDLs are expressed in several ways depending on the nature of the pollutant and its impacts on receiving waters and beneficial uses. Bacteria WLAs assigned to MS4 discharges are expressed as the number of allowable exceedance days that a water body may exceed the Basin Plan water quality objectives for protection of the REC-1 beneficial use. Since the TMDLs and the WLAs contained therein are expressed as receiving water conditions, receiving water limitations have been included in this Order that are consistent with and implement the allowable exceedance day WLAs. Water quality-based effluent limitations are also included equivalent to the Basin Plan water quality objectives to allow the opportunity for Permittees to individually demonstrate compliance at an outfall or jurisdictional boundary, thus isolating the Permittee's pollutant contributions from those of other Permittees and from other pollutant sources to the receiving water.

WLAs for trash are expressed as progressively decreasing allowable amounts of trash discharges from a Permittee's jurisdictional area within the drainage area to the impaired water body. The Trash TMDLs require each Permittee to make annual reductions of its discharges of trash over a set period, until the numeric target of zero trash discharged from the MS4 is achieved. The Trash TMDLs specify a specific formula for calculating and allocating annual reductions in trash discharges from each jurisdictional area within a watershed. The formula results in specified annual amounts of trash that may be discharged from each jurisdiction into the receiving waters. Translation of the WLAs or compliance points described in the TMDLs into jurisdiction-specific load reductions from the baseline levels, as specified

in the TMDL, logically results in the articulation of an annual limitation on the amount of a pollutant that may be discharged. The specification of allowable annual trash discharge amounts meets the definition of an "effluent limitation", as that term is defined in subdivision (c) of section 13385.1 of the California Water Code. Specifically, the trash discharge limitations constitute a "numeric restriction ... on the quantity [or] discharge rate ... of a pollutant or pollutants that may be discharged from an authorized location."

TMDL WLAs for other pollutants (e.g., metals and toxics) are expressed as concentration and/or mass and water quality-based effluent limitations have been specified consistent with the expression of the WLA, including any applicable averaging periods. Some TMDLs specify that, if certain receiving water conditions are achieved, such achievement constitutes attainment of the WLA. In these cases, receiving water limitations and/or provisions outlining these alternate means of demonstrating compliance are included in the TMDL provisions in Part VI.E of this Order.

The inclusion of water quality-based effluent limitations and receiving water limitations to implement applicable WLAs provides a clear means of identifying required water quality outcomes within the permit and ensures accountability by Permittees to implement actions necessary to achieve the limitations.

A number of the TMDLs for bacteria, metals, and toxics establish WLAs that are assigned jointly to a group of Permittees whose storm water and/or non-storm water discharges are or may be commingled in the MS4 prior to discharge to the receiving water subject to the TMDL. TMDLs address commingled MS4 discharges by assigning a WLA to a group of MS4 Permittees based on co-location within the same subwatershed. Permittees with co-mingled MS4 discharges are jointly responsible for meeting the water quality-based effluent limitations and receiving water limitations assigned to MS4 discharges in this Order. "Joint responsibility" means that the Permittees that have commingled MS4 discharges are responsible for implementing programs in their respective jurisdictions, or within the MS4 for which they are an owner and/or operator, to meet the water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations assigned to such commingled MS4 discharges.

In these cases, federal regulations state that co-permittees need only comply with permit conditions relating to discharges from the MS4 for which they are owners or operators (40 CFR § 122.26(a)(3)(vi)). Individual co-permittees are only responsible for their contributions to the commingled MS4 discharge. This Order does not require a Permittee to individually ensure that a commingled MS4 discharge meets the applicable water quality-based effluent limitations included in this Order, unless such Permittee is shown to be solely responsible for an exceedance.

Additionally, this Order allows a Permittee to clarify and distinguish their individual contributions and demonstrate that its MS4 discharge did not cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving

water limitations. If such a demonstration is made, though the Permittee's discharge may commingle with that of other Permittees, the Permittee would not be held jointly responsible for the exceedance of the water quality-based effluent limitation or receiving water limitation. Individual co-permittees who demonstrate compliance with the water quality-based effluent limitations will not be held responsible for violations by non-compliant co-permittees.

Given the interconnected nature of the Permittees' MS4s, however, the Regional Water Board expects Permittees to work cooperatively to control the contribution of pollutants from one portion of the MS4 to another portion of the system through inter-agency agreements or other formal arrangements.

L. Ocean Plan. In 1972, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California, California Ocean Plan (hereinafter Ocean Plan). The State Water Board adopted the most recent amended Ocean Plan on September 15, 2009. The Office of Administration Law approved it on March 10, 2010. On October 8, 2010, USEPA approved the 2009 Ocean Plan. The Ocean Plan is applicable, in its entirety, to the ocean waters of the State. In order to protect beneficial uses, the Ocean Plan establishes water quality objectives and a program of implementation. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13263(a), the requirements of this Order implement the Ocean Plan. The Ocean Plan identifies beneficial uses of ocean waters of the State to be protected as summarized in the table below.

Table 7. Ocean Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Uses
All Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) discharge points within Los Angeles County coastal watersheds with the exception of the City of Long Beach	Pacific Ocean	Industrial Water Supply (IND); Water Contact (REC-1) and Non-Contact Recreation (REC-2), including aesthetic enjoyment; Navigation (NAV); Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM); Mariculture; Preservation and Enhancement of Designated Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS); Rare and Endangered Species (RARE); Marine Habitat (MAR); Fish Migration (MIGR); Fish Spawning (SPWN) and Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL)

M. Antidegradation Policy

40 CFR section 131.12 requires that state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal antidegradation policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 ("Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining the Quality of the Waters of the State"). Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is

justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

- N. Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Section 402(o)(2) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous permit.
- O. Endangered Species Act.** This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code, §§ 2050 to 2115.5) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A., §§ 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the United States. Permittees are responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.
- P. Monitoring and Reporting.** Section 308(a) of the federal Clean Water Act, and 40 CFR sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.41(i), and 122.48, require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Federal regulations applicable to large and medium MS4s also specify additional monitoring and reporting requirements. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.26(d)(2)(i)(F) & (d)(2)(iii)(D), 122.42(c).) California Water Code section 13383 authorizes the Regional Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement the federal and State laws and/or regulations. This Monitoring and Reporting Program is provided in Attachment E.
- Q. Standard and Special Provisions.** Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. Dischargers must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under 40 CFR section 122.42 provided in Attachment D. The Regional Water Board has also included in Part VI of this Order various special provisions applicable to the Dischargers. A rationale for the various special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet (Attachment F).
- R. State Mandates**
Article XIII B, Section 6(a) of the California Constitution provides that whenever "any state agency mandates a new program or higher level of service on any local government, the state shall provide a subvention of funds to reimburse that local government for the costs of the program or increased level of service." The requirements of this Order do not constitute state mandates that are subject to a

subvention of funds for several reasons as described in detail in the attached Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

- S. California Water Code Section 13241.** The California Supreme Court has ruled that although California Water Code section 13263 requires the State and Regional Water Boards (collectively, Water Boards) to consider the factors set forth in California Water Code section 13241 when issuing an NPDES permit, the Water Boards may not consider the factors to justify imposing pollutant restriction that are less stringent than the applicable federal regulations require. (*City of Burbank v. State Water Resources Control Bd.* (2005) 35 Cal.4th 613, 618, 626-627). However, when the pollutant restrictions in an NPDES permit are more stringent than federal law requires, California Water Code section 13263 requires that the Water Boards consider the factors described in section 13241 as they apply to those specific restrictions. As noted in the preceding finding, the Regional Water Board finds that the requirements in this permit are not more stringent than the minimum federal requirements. Therefore, a 13241 analysis is not required for permit requirements that implement the effective prohibition on the discharge of non-storm water discharges into the MS4, or for controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water to the maximum extent practicable, or other provisions that the Regional Water Board has determined appropriate to control such pollutants, as those requirements are mandated by federal law. Notwithstanding the above, the Regional Water Board has developed an economic analysis of the permit's requirements, consistent with California Water Code section 13241. That analysis is provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F of this Order).
- T. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** This action to adopt an NPDES Permit is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code, § 21100, et seq.) pursuant to California Water Code section 13389. (*County of Los Angeles v. Cal. Water Boards* (2006) 143 Cal.App.4th 985.)
- U. Notification of Interested Parties.** In accordance with State and federal laws and regulations, the Regional Water Board has notified the Permittees and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharges authorized by this Order and has provided them with an opportunity to provide written and oral comments. Details of notification, as well as the meetings and workshops held on drafts of the permit, are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.
- V. Consideration of Public Comment.** The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all oral and written comments pertaining to the discharges authorized by this Order and the requirements contained herein. The Regional Water Board has prepared written responses to all timely comments, which are incorporated by reference as part of this Order.
- W.** This Order serves as an NPDES permit pursuant to CWA section 402 or amendments thereto, and becomes effective fifty (50) days after the date of its adoption, provided that the Regional Administrator, USEPA, Region IX, expresses no objections.
- X.** This Order supersedes Order No. 01-182 as amended, except for enforcement purposes.

Y. Review by the State Water Board. Any person aggrieved by this action of the Regional Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with California Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must *receive* the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the Regional Water Board action, except that if the thirtieth day following the action falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found on the Internet at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality or will be provided upon request.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the Dischargers, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13000), and regulations, plans; and policies adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following requirements:

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. Prohibitions – Non-Storm Water Discharges

1. **Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges.** Each Permittee shall, for the portion of the MS4 for which it is an owner or operator, prohibit non-storm water discharges through the MS4 to receiving waters except where such discharges are either:
 - a. Authorized non-storm water discharges separately regulated by an individual or general NPDES permit;
 - b. Temporary non-storm water discharges authorized by USEPA³ pursuant to sections 104(a) or 104(b) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) that either: (i) will comply with water quality standards as applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements ("ARARs") under section 121(d)(2) of CERCLA; or (ii) are subject to either (a) a written waiver of ARARs by USEPA pursuant to section 121(d)(4) of CERCLA or (b) a written determination by USEPA that compliance with ARARs is not practicable considering the exigencies of the situation pursuant to 40 CFR. section 300.415(j);
 - c. Authorized non-storm water discharges from emergency fire fighting activities (i.e., flows necessary for the protection of life or property)⁴;
 - d. Natural flows, including:
 - i. Natural springs;

³ These typically include short-term, high volume discharges resulting from the development or redevelopment of groundwater extraction wells, or USEPA or State-required compliance testing of potable water treatment plants, as part of a USEPA authorized groundwater remediation action under CERCLA.

⁴ Discharges from vehicle washing, building fire suppression system maintenance and testing (e.g., sprinkler line flushing), fire hydrant maintenance and testing, and other routine maintenance activities are not considered emergency fire fighting activities.

- ii. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
 - iii. Diverted stream flows, authorized by the State or Regional Water Board;
 - iv. Uncontaminated ground water infiltration⁵;
 - v. Rising ground waters, where ground water seepage is not otherwise covered by a NPDES permit⁶; or
- e. Conditionally exempt non-storm water discharges in accordance with Parts III.A.2 and III.A.3 below.

2. Conditional Exemptions from Non-Storm Water Discharge Prohibition. The following categories of non-storm water discharges are conditionally exempt from the non-storm water discharge prohibition, provided they meet all required conditions specified below, or as otherwise approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, in all areas regulated by this Order with the exception of direct discharges to Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) within Los Angeles County. Conditional exemptions from the prohibition on non-storm water discharges through the MS4 to an ASBS are identified in Part III.A.3 below.

- a. Conditionally Exempt Essential Non-Storm Water Discharges: These consist of those discharges that fall within one of the categories below; meet all required best management practices (BMPs) as specified in i. and ii. below, including those enumerated in the referenced BMP manuals; are essential public services discharge activities; and are directly or indirectly required by other state or federal statute and/or regulation:
- i. Discharges from essential *non-emergency* fire fighting activities⁷ provided appropriate BMPs are implemented based on the CAL FIRE, Office of the State Fire Marshal's *Water-Based Fire Protection Systems Discharge Best Management Practices Manual* (September 2011) for water-based fire protection system discharges, and based on Riverside County's *Best Management Practices Plan for Urban Runoff Management* (May 1, 2004) or equivalent BMP manual for fire training activities and post-emergency fire fighting activities;
 - ii. Discharges from drinking water supplier distribution systems, where not otherwise regulated by an individual or general NPDES permit⁸, provided

⁵ Uncontaminated ground water infiltration is water other than waste water that enters the MS4 (including foundation drains) from the ground through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow. (See 40 CFR § 35.2005(20).)

⁶ A NPDES permit for discharges associated with ground water dewatering is required within the Los Angeles Region.

⁷ This includes fire fighting training activities, which simulate emergency responses, and routine maintenance and testing activities necessary for the protection of life and property, including building fire suppression system maintenance and testing (e.g. sprinkler line flushing) and fire hydrant testing and maintenance. Discharges from vehicle washing are not considered essential and as such are not conditionally exempt from the non-storm water discharge prohibition.

⁸ Drinking water supplier distribution system releases means sources of flows from drinking water storage, supply and distribution systems (including flows from system failures), pressure releases, system maintenance, distribution line testing, and flushing and dewatering of pipes, reservoirs, and vaults, and minor non-invasive well maintenance activities not involving chemical addition(s) where not otherwise regulated by NPDES Permit No. CAG674001, NPDES Permit No. CAG994005, or another separate NPDES permit.

appropriate BMPs are implemented based on the American Water Works Association (California-Nevada Section) *Guidelines for the Development of Your Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual for Drinking Water System Releases (2005)* or equivalent industry standard BMP manual. Additionally, each Permittee shall work with drinking water suppliers that may discharge to the Permittee's MS4 to ensure for all discharges greater than 100,000 gallons: (1) notification at least 72 hours prior to a planned discharge and as soon as possible after an unplanned discharge; (2) monitoring of any pollutants of concern⁹ in the drinking water supplier distribution system release; and (3) record keeping by the drinking water supplier. Permittees shall require that the following information is maintained by the drinking water supplier(s) for all discharges to the MS4 (planned and unplanned) greater than 100,000 gallons: name of discharger, date and time of notification (for planned discharges), method of notification, location of discharge, discharge pathway, receiving water, date of discharge, time of the beginning and end of the discharge, duration of the discharge, flow rate or velocity, total number of gallons discharged, type of dechlorination equipment used, type of dechlorination chemicals used, concentration of residual chlorine, type(s) of sediment controls used, pH of discharge, type(s) of volumetric and velocity controls used, and field and laboratory monitoring data. Records shall be retained for five years and made available upon request by the Permittee or Regional Water Board.

- b. Those discharges that fall within one of the categories below, provided that the discharge itself is not a source of pollutants and meets all required conditions specified in Table 8 or as otherwise specified or approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer:
- i. Dewatering of lakes¹⁰;
 - ii. Landscape irrigation;
 - iii. Dechlorinated/debrominated swimming pool/spa discharges¹¹, where not otherwise regulated by a separate NPDES permit;
 - iv. Dewatering of decorative fountains¹²;
 - v. Non-commercial car washing by residents or by non-profit organizations;

⁹ Pollutants of concern from drinking water supplier distribution system releases may include trash and debris, including organic matter, total suspended solids (TSS), residual chlorine, pH, and any pollutant for which there is a water quality-based effluent limitation (WQBEL) in Part VI.E applicable to discharges from the MS4 to the receiving water. Determination of the pollutants of concern for a particular discharge shall be based on an evaluation of the potential for the constituent(s) to be present in the discharge at levels that may cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable WQBELs or receiving water limitations.

¹⁰ Dewatering of lakes does not include dewatering of drinking water reservoirs. Dewatering of drinking water reservoirs is addressed in Part III.A.2.a.ii.

¹¹ Conditionally exempt dechlorinated/debrominated swimming pool/spa discharges do not include swimming pool/spa filter backwash or swimming pool/spa water containing bacteria, detergents, wastes, or algaecides, or any other chemicals including salts from pools commonly referred to as "salt water pools" in excess of applicable water quality objectives.

¹² Conditionally exempt discharges from dewatering of decorative fountains do not include fountain water containing bacteria, detergents, wastes, or algaecides, or any other chemicals in excess of applicable water quality objectives.

vi. Street/sidewalk wash water¹³.

3. Conditional Exemptions from Non-Storm Water Discharge Prohibition within an ASBS. The following non-storm water discharges from the MS4 directly to an ASBS are conditionally exempt pursuant to the California Ocean Plan as specified below, provided that:

- a. The discharges are essential for emergency response purposes, structural stability, slope stability or occur naturally, including the following discharges:
 - i. Discharges associated with emergency fire fighting activities (i.e., flows necessary for the protection of life or property)¹⁴;
 - ii. Foundation and footing drains;
 - iii. Water from crawl space or basement pumps;
 - iv. Hillside dewatering;
 - v. Naturally occurring ground water seepage via a MS4; and
 - vi. Non-anthropogenic flows from a naturally occurring stream via a culvert or MS4, as long as there are no contributions of anthropogenic runoff.
- b. The discharges fall within one of the conditionally exempt essential non-storm water discharge categories in Part III.A.2.a. above.
- c. Conditionally exempt non-storm water discharges shall not cause or contribute¹⁵ to an exceedance of applicable receiving water limitations and/or water quality-based effluent limitations in this Order or the water quality objectives in Chapter II of the Ocean Plan, or alter natural ocean water quality in an ASBS.

4. Permittee Requirements. Each Permittee shall:

- a. Develop and implement procedures to ensure that a discharger, if not a named Permittee in this Order, fulfills the following for non-storm water discharges to the Permittee's MS4:
 - i. Notifies the Permittee of the planned discharge in advance, consistent with requirements in Table 8 or recommendations pursuant to the applicable BMP manual;
 - ii. Obtains any local permits required by the MS4 owner(s) and/or operator(s);

¹³ Conditionally exempt non-storm water discharges of street/sidewalk wash water only include those discharges resulting from use of high pressure, low volume spray washing using only potable water with no cleaning agents at an average usage of 0.006 gallons per square feet of sidewalk area in accordance with Regional Water Board Resolution No. 98-08. Conditionally exempt non-storm water discharges of street/sidewalk wash water do not include hosing of any sidewalk or street with a garden hose with a pressure nozzle.

¹⁴ See note 4.

¹⁵ Based on the water quality characteristics of the conditionally exempt non-storm water discharge itself.

- iii. Provides documentation that it has obtained any other necessary permits or water quality certifications¹⁶ for the discharge;
 - iv. Conducts monitoring of the discharge, if required by the Permittee;
 - v. Implements BMPs and/or control measures as specified in Table 8 or in the applicable BMP manual(s) as a condition of the approval to discharge into the Permittee's MS4; and
 - vi. Maintains records of its discharge to the MS4, consistent with requirements in Table 8 or recommendations pursuant to the applicable BMP manual. For lake dewatering, Permittees shall require that the following information is maintained by the lake owner / operator: name of discharger, date and time of notification, method of notification, location of discharge, discharge pathway, receiving water, date of discharge, time of the beginning and end of the discharge, duration of the discharge, flow rate or velocity, total number of gallons discharged, type(s) of sediment controls used, pH of discharge, type(s) of volumetric and velocity controls used, and field and laboratory monitoring data. Records shall be made available upon request by the Permittee or Regional Water Board.
- b. Develop and implement procedures that minimize the discharge of landscape irrigation water into the MS4 by promoting conservation programs.
- i. Permittees shall coordinate with the local water purveyor(s), where applicable, to promote landscape water use efficiency requirements for existing landscaping, use of drought tolerant, native vegetation, and the use of less toxic options for pest control and landscape management.
 - ii. Permittees shall develop and implement a coordinated outreach and education program to minimize the discharge of irrigation water and pollutants associated with irrigation water consistent with Part VI.D.4.c of this Order (Public Information and Participation Program).
- c. Evaluate monitoring data collected pursuant to the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) of this Order (Attachment E), and any other associated data or information, and determine whether any of the authorized or conditionally exempt non-storm water discharges identified in Parts III.A.1, III.A.2, and III.A.3 above are a source of pollutants that may be causing or contributing to an exceedance of applicable receiving water limitations in Part V and/or water quality-based effluent limitations in Part VI.E. To evaluate monitoring data, the Permittee shall either use applicable interim or final water quality-based effluent limitations for the pollutant or, if there are no applicable interim or final water quality-based effluent limitations for the pollutant, use applicable action levels provided in Attachment G. Based on non-storm water outfall-based monitoring as implemented through the MRP, if monitoring data show

¹⁶ Pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act § 401.

exceedances of applicable water quality-based effluent limitations or action levels, the Permittee shall take further action to determine whether the discharge is causing or contributing to exceedances of receiving water limitations in Part V.

- d. If the Permittee determines that any of the conditionally exempt non-storm water discharges identified in Part III.A.2.b above is a source of pollutants that causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable receiving water limitations and/or water quality-based effluent limitations, the Permittee(s) shall report its findings to the Regional Water Board in its annual report. Based on this determination, the Permittee(s) shall also either:
 - i. Effectively prohibit¹⁷ the non-storm water discharge to the MS4; or
 - ii. Impose conditions in addition to those in Table 8, subject to approval by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, on the non-storm water discharge such that it will not be a source of pollutants; or
 - iii. Require diversion of the non-storm water discharge to the sanitary sewer; or
 - iv. Require treatment of the non-storm water discharge prior to discharge to the receiving water.
 - e. If the Permittee determines that any of the authorized or conditionally exempt essential non-storm water discharges identified in Parts III.A.1.a through III.A.1.c, III.A.2.a, or III.A.3 above is a source of pollutants that causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable receiving water limitations and/or water quality-based effluent limitations, the Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board within 30 days if the non-storm water discharge is an authorized discharge with coverage under a separate NPDES permit or authorized by USEPA under CERCLA in the manner provided in Part III.A.1.b above, or a conditionally exempt essential non-storm water discharge or emergency non-storm water discharge.
 - f. If the Permittee prohibits the discharge from the MS4, as per Part III.A.4.d.i, then the Permittee shall implement procedures developed under Part VI.D.9 (Illicit Connections and Illicit Discharges Elimination Program) in order to eliminate the discharge to the MS4.
5. If a Permittee demonstrates that the water quality characteristics of a specific authorized or conditionally exempt essential non-storm water discharge resulted in an exceedance of applicable receiving water limitations and/or water quality-based effluent limitations during a specific sampling event, the Permittee shall not be found in violation of applicable receiving water limitations and/or water quality-based effluent limitations for that specific sampling event. Such

¹⁷ To "effectively prohibit" means to not allow the non-storm water discharge through the MS4 unless the discharger obtains coverage under a separate NPDES permit prior to discharge to the MS4.

demonstration must be based on source specific water quality monitoring data from the authorized or conditionally exempt essential non-storm water discharge or other relevant information documenting the characteristics of the specific non-storm water discharge as identified in Table 8.

6. Notwithstanding the above, the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, based on an evaluation of monitoring data and other relevant information for specific categories of non-storm water discharges, may modify a category or remove categories of conditionally exempt non-storm water discharges from Parts III.A.2 and III.A.3 above if the Executive Officer determines that a discharge category is a source of pollutants that causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable receiving water limitations and/or water quality-based effluent limitations, or may require that a discharger obtain coverage under a separate individual or general State or Regional Water Board permit for a non-storm water discharge.

Table 8. Required Conditions for Conditionally Exempt Non-Storm Water Discharges

Discharge Category	General Conditions Under Which Discharge Through the MS4 is Allowed	Conditions/BMPs that are Required to be Implemented Prior to Discharge Through the MS4
All Discharge Categories	See discharge specific conditions below.	<p>Ensure conditionally exempt non-storm water discharges avoid potential sources of pollutants in the flow path to prevent introduction of pollutants to the MS4 and receiving water.</p> <p>Whenever there is a discharge of 100,000 gallons or more into the MS4, Permittees shall require advance notification by the discharger to the potentially affected MS4 Permittees, including at a minimum the LACFCD, if applicable, and the Permittee with jurisdiction over the land area from which the discharge originates.</p>
Dewatering of lakes	Discharge allowed only if all necessary permits/water quality certifications for dredge and fill activities, including water diversions, are obtained prior to discharge.	<p>Ensure procedures for advanced notification by the lake owner / operator to the Permittee(s) no less than 72 hours prior to the planned discharge.</p> <p>Immediately prior to discharge, visible trash on the shoreline or on the surface of the lake shall be removed and disposed of in a legal manner.</p> <p>Immediately prior to discharge, the discharge pathway and the MS4 inlet to which the discharge is directed, shall be inspected and cleaned out.</p> <p>Discharges shall be volumetrically and velocity controlled to minimize resuspension of sediments.</p> <p>Measures shall be taken to stabilize lake bottom sediments.</p> <p>Ensure procedures for water quality monitoring for pollutants of concern¹⁸ in the lake.</p> <p>Ensure record-keeping of lake dewatering by the lake owner / operator.</p>

¹⁸ Pollutants of concern include, at a minimum, trash and debris, including organic matter, TSS, and any pollutant for which there is a water quality-based effluent limitation in Part VI.E for the lake and/or receiving water.

<p>Landscape irrigation using potable water</p>	<p>Discharge allowed if runoff due to potable landscape irrigation is minimized through the implementation of an ordinance specifying water efficient landscaping standards, as well as an outreach and education program focusing on water conservation and landscape water use efficiency.</p>	<p>Implement BMPs to minimize runoff and prevent introduction of pollutants to the MS4 and receiving water. Implement water conservation programs to minimize discharge by using less water.</p>
<p>Landscape irrigation using reclaimed or recycled water</p>	<p>Discharge of reclaimed or recycled water runoff from landscape irrigation is allowed if the discharge is in compliance with the producer and distributor operations and management (O&M) plan, and all relevant portions thereof, including the Irrigation Management Plan.</p>	<p>Discharges must comply with applicable O&M Plans, and all relevant portions thereof, including the Irrigation Management Plan.</p>

<p>Dechlorinated/debrominated swimming pool/spa discharges</p>	<p>Discharges allowed after implementation of specified BMPs. Pool or spa water containing copper-based algaecides is not allowed to be discharged to the MS4. Discharges of cleaning waste water and filter backwash allowed only if authorized by a separate NPDES permit.</p>	<p>Implement BMPs and ensure discharge avoids potential sources of pollutants in the flow path to prevent introduction of pollutants prior to discharge to the MS4 and receiving water. Swimming pool water must be dechlorinated or debrominated using holding time, aeration, and/or sodium thiosulfate. Chlorine residual in the discharge shall not exceed 0.1 mg/L. Swimming pool water shall not contain any detergents, wastes, or algaecides, or any other chemicals including salts from pools commonly referred to as "salt water pools" in excess of applicable water quality objectives.¹⁹ Swimming pool discharges are to be pH adjusted, if necessary, and be within the range of 6.5 and 8.5 standard units. Swimming pool discharges shall be volumetrically and velocity controlled to promote evaporation and/or infiltration. Ensure procedures for advanced notification by the pool owner to the Permittee(s) at least 72 hours prior to planned discharge for discharges of 100,000 gallons or more. For discharges of 100,000 gallons or more, immediately prior to discharge, the discharge pathway and the MS4 inlet to which the discharge is directed, shall be inspected and cleaned out.</p>
<p>Dewatering of decorative fountains</p>	<p>Discharges allowed after implementation of specified BMPs. Fountain water containing copper-based algaecides may not be discharged to the MS4. Fountain water containing dyes may not be discharged to the MS4.</p>	<p>Implement BMPs and ensure discharge avoids potential sources of pollutants in the flow path to prevent introduction of pollutants prior to discharge to the MS4 and receiving water. Fountain water must be dechlorinated or debrominated using holding time, aeration, and/or sodium thiosulfate. Chlorine residual in the discharge shall not exceed 0.1 mg/L. Fountain discharges are to be pH adjusted, if necessary, and be within the range of 6.5 and 8.5 standard units. Fountain discharges shall be volumetrically and velocity controlled to promote evaporation and/or infiltration. Ensure procedures for advanced notification by the fountain owner to the Permittee(s) at least 72 hours prior to planned discharge for discharges of 100,000 gallons or more. For discharges of 100,000 gallons or more, immediately prior to discharge, the discharge pathway and the MS4 inlet to which the discharge is directed, shall be inspected and cleaned out.</p>
<p>Non-commercial car washing by residents or by non-</p>	<p>Discharges allowed after implementation of specified BMPs.</p>	<p>Implement BMPs and ensure discharge avoids potential sources of pollutants in the flow path to prevent introduction of pollutants prior to discharge to the MS4 and receiving water. Minimize the amount of water used by employing water conservation practices such as turning off</p>

¹⁹ Applicable mineral water quality objectives for surface waters are contained in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.

<p>profit organizations</p>		<p>nozzles or kinking the hose when not spraying a car, and using a low volume pressure washer. Encourage use of biodegradable, phosphate free detergents and non-toxic cleaning products. Where possible, wash cars on a permeable surface where wash water can percolate into the ground (e.g. gravel or grassy areas). Empty buckets of soapy or rinse water into the sanitary sewer system (e.g., sinks or toilets).</p>
<p>Street/sidewalk wash water</p>	<p>Discharges allowed after implementation of specified BMPs.</p>	<p>Sweeping should be used as an alternate BMP whenever possible and sweepings should be disposed of in the trash. BMPs shall be in accordance with Regional Water Board Resolution No. 98-08 that requires: 1) removal of trash, debris, and free standing oil/grease spills/leaks (use absorbent material if necessary) from the area before washing and 2) use of high pressure, low volume spray washing using only potable water with no cleaning agents at an average usage of 0.006 gallons per square foot of sidewalk area. In areas of unsanitary conditions (e.g., areas where the congregation of transient populations can reasonably be expected to result in a significant threat to water quality), whenever practicable, Permittees shall collect and divert street and alley wash water from the Permittee's street and sidewalk cleaning public agency activities to the sanitary sewer.</p>

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. **Technology Based Effluent Limitations:** Each Permittee shall reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP).
2. **Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs).** This Order establishes WQBELs consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all available TMDL waste load allocations assigned to discharges from the Permittees' MS4s.
 - a. Each Permittee shall comply with applicable WQBELs as set forth in Part VI.E of this Order, pursuant to applicable compliance schedules.

B. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

C. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Receiving Water Limitations

1. Discharges from the MS4 that cause or contribute to the violation of receiving water limitations are prohibited.
2. Discharges from the MS4 of storm water, or non-storm water, for which a Permittee is responsible²⁰, shall not cause or contribute to a condition of nuisance.
3. The Permittees shall comply with Parts V.A.1 and V.A.2 through timely implementation of control measures and other actions to reduce pollutants in the discharges in accordance with the storm water management program and its components and other requirements of this Order including any modifications. The storm water management program and its components shall be designed to achieve compliance with receiving water limitations. If exceedances of receiving water limitations persist, notwithstanding implementation of the storm water management program and its components and other requirements of this Order, the Permittee shall assure compliance with discharge prohibitions and receiving water limitations by complying with the following procedure:
 - a. Upon a determination by either the Permittee or the Regional Water Board that discharges from the MS4 are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable Receiving Water Limitation, the Permittee shall promptly notify and thereafter submit an Integrated Monitoring Compliance Report (as described in the Program Reporting Requirements, Part XVIII.A.5 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program) to the Regional Water Board for approval. The Integrated Monitoring Compliance shall describe the BMPs that are currently being

²⁰ Pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.26(a)(3)(vi), a Permittee is only responsible for discharges of storm water and non-storm water from the MS4 for which it is an owner or operator.

implemented by the Permittee and additional BMPs, including modifications to current BMPs that will be implemented to prevent or reduce any pollutants that are causing or contributing to the exceedances of receiving water limitations. The Integrated Monitoring Compliance Report shall include an implementation schedule. This Integrated Monitoring Compliance Report shall be incorporated in the annual Storm Water Report unless the Regional Water Board directs an earlier submittal. The Regional Water Board may require modifications to the Integrated Monitoring Compliance Report.

- b. The Permittee shall submit any modifications to the Integrated Monitoring Compliance Report required by the Regional Water Board within 30 days of notification.
 - c. Within 30 days following the Regional Water Board Executive Officer's approval of the Integrated Monitoring Compliance Report, the Permittee shall revise the storm water management program and its components and monitoring program to incorporate the approved modified BMPs that have been and will be implemented, an implementation schedule, and any additional monitoring required.
 - d. The Permittee shall implement the revised storm water management program and its components and monitoring program according to the approved implementation schedule.
4. So long as the Permittee has complied with the procedures set forth in Part V.A.3. above and is implementing the revised storm water management program and its components, the Permittee does not have to repeat the same procedure for continuing or recurring exceedances of the same receiving water limitations unless directed by the Regional Water Board to modify current BMPs or develop additional BMPs.

B. Ground Water Limitations – Not Applicable

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. **Federal Standard Provisions.** Each Permittee shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order, in accordance with 40 CFR sections 122.41 and 122.42.
2. **Legal Authority**
 - a. Each Permittee must establish and maintain adequate legal authority, within its respective jurisdiction, to control pollutant discharges into and from its MS4 through ordinance, statute, permit, contract or similar means. This legal authority must, at a minimum, authorize or enable the Permittee to:

- i.** Control the contribution of pollutants to its MS4 from storm water discharges associated with industrial and construction activity and control the quality of storm water discharged from industrial and construction sites. This requirement applies both to industrial and construction sites with coverage under an NPDES permit, as well as to those sites that do not have coverage under an NPDES permit.
- ii.** Prohibit all non-storm water discharges through the MS4 to receiving waters not otherwise authorized or conditionally exempt pursuant to Part III.A;
- iii.** Prohibit and eliminate illicit discharges and illicit connections to the MS4;
- iv.** Control the discharge of spills, dumping, or disposal of materials other than storm water to its MS4;
- v.** Require compliance with conditions in Permittee ordinances, permits, contracts or orders (i.e., hold dischargers to its MS4 accountable for their contributions of pollutants and flows);
- vi.** Utilize enforcement mechanisms to require compliance with applicable ordinances, permits, contracts, or orders;
- vii.** Control the contribution of pollutants from one portion of the shared MS4 to another portion of the MS4 through interagency agreements among Co-permittees;
- viii.** Control of the contribution of pollutants from one portion of the shared MS4 to another portion of the MS4 through interagency agreements with other owners of the MS4 such as the State of California Department of Transportation;
- ix.** Carry out all inspections, surveillance, and monitoring procedures necessary to determine compliance and noncompliance with applicable municipal ordinances, permits, contracts and orders, and with the provisions of this Order, including the prohibition of non-storm water discharges into the MS4 and receiving waters. This means the Permittee must have authority to enter, monitor, inspect, take measurements, review and copy records, and require regular reports from entities discharging into its MS4;
- x.** Require the use of control measures to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to achieve water quality standards/receiving water limitations;
- xi.** Require that structural BMPs are properly operated and maintained; and
- xii.** Require documentation on the operation and maintenance of structural BMPs and their effectiveness in reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MS4.

- b. Each Permittee must submit a statement certified by its chief legal counsel that the Permittee has the legal authority within its jurisdiction to implement and enforce each of the requirements contained in 40 CFR § 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A-F) and this Order. Each Permittee shall submit this certification annually as part of its Annual Report beginning with the first Annual Report required under this Order. These statements must include:
 - i. Citation of applicable municipal ordinances or other appropriate legal authorities and their relationship to the requirements of 40 CFR § 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A)-(F) and of this Order; and
 - ii. Identification of the local administrative and legal procedures available to mandate compliance with applicable municipal ordinances identified in subsection (i) above and therefore with the conditions of this Order, and a statement as to whether enforcement actions can be completed administratively or whether they must be commenced and completed in the judicial system.

3. Fiscal Resources

- a. Each Permittee shall conduct a fiscal analysis of the annual capital and operation and maintenance expenditures necessary to implement the requirements of this Order.
- b. Each Permittee shall also enumerate and describe in its Annual Report the source(s) of funds used in the past year, and proposed for the coming year, to meet necessary expenditures on the Permittee's storm water management program.

4. Responsibilities of the Permittees

- a. Each Permittee is required to comply with the requirements of this Order applicable to discharges within its boundaries. Permittees are not responsible for the implementation of the provisions applicable to other Permittees. Each Permittee shall:
 - i. Comply with the requirements of this Order and any modifications thereto.
 - ii. Coordinate among its internal departments and agencies, as necessary, to facilitate the implementation of the requirements of this Order applicable to such Permittees in an efficient and cost-effective manner.
 - iii. Participate in intra-agency coordination (e.g. Planning Department, Fire Department, Building and Safety, Code Enforcement, Public Health, Parks and Recreation, and others) and inter-agency coordination (e.g. co-

Permittees, other NPDES permittees) necessary to successfully implement the provisions of this Order.

5. Public Review

- a. All documents submitted to the Regional Water Board in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Order shall be made available to members of the public pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552 (as amended)) and the Public Records Act (Cal. Government Code § 6250 et seq.).
- b. All documents submitted to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer for approval shall be made available to the public for a 30-day period to allow for public comment.

6. Regional Water Board Review

Any formal determination or approval made by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer pursuant to the provisions of this Order may be reviewed by the Regional Water Board. A Permittee(s) or a member of the public may request such review upon petition within 30 days of the effective date of the notification of such decision to the Permittee(s) and interested parties on file at the Regional Water Board.

7. Reopener and Modification

1. This Order may be modified, revoked, reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR sections 122.44, 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, 124.5, 125.62, and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to:

Endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity, including information that the discharge(s) regulated by this Order may have the potential to cause or contribute to adverse impacts on water quality and/or beneficial uses;

Acquisition of newly-obtained information that would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption;

To address changed conditions identified in required reports or other sources deemed significant by the Regional Water Board;

To incorporate provisions as a result of future amendments to the Basin Plan, such as a new or revised water quality objective or the adoption or reconsideration of a TMDL, including the program of implementation. Within 18 months of the effective date of a revised TMDL or as soon as practicable thereafter, where the revisions warrant a change to the provisions of this Order, the Regional Water Board may modify this Order consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the revised WLA(s), including the program of implementation;

To incorporate provisions as a result of new or amended statewide water quality control plans or policies adopted by the State Water Board, or in consideration of any State Water Board action regarding the precedential language of State Water Board Order WQ 99-05;

To incorporate provisions as a result of the promulgation of new or amended federal or state laws or regulations, USEPA guidance concerning regulated activities, or judicial decisions that becomes effective after adoption of this Order.

To incorporate effluent limitations for toxic constituents determined to be present in significant amount in the discharge through a more comprehensive monitoring program included as part of this Order and based on the results of the reasonable potential analysis;

In accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach or to include new Minimum Levels (MLs); and/or

To include provisions or modifications to WQBELs in Part VI.E and Attachments L-R in this Order prior to the final compliance deadlines, if practicable, that would allow an action-based, BMP compliance demonstration approach with regard to final WQBELs for storm water discharges. Such modifications shall be based on the Regional Water Board's evaluation of whether Watershed Management Programs in Part VI.C. have resulted in attainment of interim WQBELs for storm water and review of relevant research, including but not limited to data and information provided by Permittees and other stakeholders, on storm water quality and the efficacy and reliability of storm water control technologies. Provisions or modifications to WQBELs in Part VI.E. shall only be included in this Order where there is evidence that storm water control technologies can reliably achieve final WQBELs.

2. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:

Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;

Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;
or

A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

3. The filing of a request by a Permittee for a modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

4. This Order may be modified to make corrections or allowances for changes in the permitted activity, following the procedures at 40 CFR section 122.63, if processed as a minor modification. Minor modifications may only:
 - Correct typographical errors; or
 - Require more frequent monitoring or reporting by a Permittee.
8. Any discharge of waste to any point(s) other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation of this Order.
9. A copy of this Order shall be maintained by each Permittee so as to be available during normal business hours to Permittee employees responsible for implementation of the provisions of this Order and members of the public.
10. The discharge of any product registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to any waste stream that may ultimately be released to waters of the United States, is prohibited, unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this Order or another NPDES permit. This requirement is not applicable to products used for lawn and agricultural purposes.
11. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other pollutionable materials shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off of the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any such spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.
12. If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at a facility owned and/or operated by a Permittee and if the facility is not manned at all times, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.

13. Enforcement

- a. Violation of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the violator to any of the penalties described herein or in Attachment D of this Order, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority; except that only one kind of penalty may be applied for each kind of violation.
5. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges through the MS4 to receiving waters, may subject a Permittee to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject a Permittee to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.
6. The California Water Code provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the California Water Code is subject to civil penalties of up to \$5,000 per day, \$10,000 per day, or \$25,000 per day of violation, or when the

violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to \$10 per gallon per day or \$25 per gallon per day of violation; or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.

7. California Water Code section 13385(h)(1) requires the Regional Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars (\$3,000) for each serious violation. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385(h)(2), a "serious violation" is defined as any waste discharge that violates the effluent limitations contained in the applicable waste discharge requirements for a Group II pollutant by 20 percent or more, or for a Group I pollutant by 40 percent or more. Appendix A of 40 CFR section 123.45 specifies the Group I and II pollutants. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385.1(a)(1), a "serious violation" is also defined as "a failure to file a discharge monitoring report required pursuant to Section 13383 for each complete period of 30 days following the deadline for submitting the report, if the report is designed to ensure compliance with limitations contained in waste discharge requirements that contain effluent limitations."
8. California Water Code section 13385(i) requires the Regional Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars (\$3,000) for each violation whenever a person violates a waste discharge requirement effluent limitation in any period of six consecutive months, except that the requirement to assess the mandatory minimum penalty shall not be applicable to the first three violations within that time period.
9. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385.1(d), for the purposes of section 13385.1 and subdivisions (h), (i), and (j) of section 13385, "effluent limitation" means a numeric restriction or a numerically expressed narrative restriction, on the quantity, discharge rate, concentration, or toxicity units of a pollutant or pollutants that may be discharged from an authorized location. An effluent limitation may be final or interim, and may be expressed as a prohibition. An effluent limitation, for these purposes, does not include a receiving water limitation, a compliance schedule, or a best management practice.
10. Unlike subdivision (c) of California Water Code section 13385, where violations of effluent limitations may be assessed administrative civil liability on a per day basis, the mandatory minimum penalties provisions identified above require the Regional Water Board to assess mandatory minimum penalties for "each violation" of an effluent limitation. Some water quality-based effluent limitations in Attachments L through R of this Order (e.g., trash, as described immediately below) are expressed as annual effluent limitations. Therefore, for such limitations, there can be no more than one violation of each interim or final effluent limitation per year.

11. Trash TMDLs.

Consistent with the 2009 amendments to Order No. 01-182 to incorporate the Los Angeles River Trash TMDL, the water quality-based effluent limitations in Attachments L through R of this Order for trash are expressed as annual effluent limitations. Therefore, for such limitations, there can be no more than one

violation of each interim or final effluent limitation per year. Trash is considered a Group I pollutant, as specified in Appendix A to 40 CFR section 123.45. Therefore, each annual violation of a trash effluent limitation in Attachments L through R of this Order by forty percent or more would be considered a "serious violation" under California Water Code section 13385(h). With respect to the final effluent limitation of zero trash, any detectable discharge of trash necessarily is a serious violation, in accordance with the State Water Board's Enforcement Policy. Violations of the effluent limitations in Attachments L through R of this Order would not constitute "chronic" violations that would give rise to mandatory liability under California Water Code section 13385(i) because four or more violations of the effluent limitations subject to a mandatory penalty cannot occur in a period of six consecutive months.

For the purposes of enforcement under California Water Code section 13385, subdivisions (a), (b), and (c), not every storm event may result in trash discharges. In trash TMDLs adopted by the Regional Water Board, the Regional Water Board states that improperly deposited trash is mobilized during storm events of greater than 0.25 inches of precipitation. Therefore, violations of the effluent limitations are limited to the days of a storm event of greater than 0.25 inches. Once a Permittee has violated the annual effluent limitation, any subsequent discharges of trash during any day of a storm event of greater than 0.25 inches during the same storm year constitutes an additional "day in which the violation [of the effluent limitation] occurs".

14. This Order does not exempt any Permittee from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances that may be applicable.
15. The provisions of this Order are severable. If any provisions of this Order or the application of any provision of this Order to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this Order shall not be affected.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

Dischargers shall comply with the MRP and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order or may, in coordination with an approved Watershed Management Program per Part VI.C, implement a customized monitoring program that achieves the five Primary Objectives set forth in Part II.A. of Attachment E and includes the elements set forth in Part II.E. of Attachment E.

C. Watershed Management Programs

1. General

- a.** The purpose of this Part VI.C is to allow Permittees the flexibility to develop Watershed Management Programs to implement the requirements of this Order on a watershed scale through customized strategies, control measures, and BMPs.
- b.** Participation in a Watershed Management Program is voluntary and allows a Permittee to address the highest watershed priorities, including complying with the requirements of Part V.A. (Receiving Water Limitations), Part VI.E (Total Maximum Daily Load Provisions) and Attachments L through R, by customizing the control measures in Parts III.A.4 (Prohibitions – Non-Storm Water Discharges) and VI.D (Minimum Control Measures).
- c.** Customized strategies, control measures, and BMPs shall be implemented on a watershed basis, where applicable, through each Permittee's storm water management program and/or collectively by all participating Permittees through a Watershed Management Program.
- d.** The Watershed Management Programs shall ensure that discharges from the Permittee's MS4: (i) achieve applicable water quality-based effluent limitations in Part VI.E and Attachments L through R pursuant to the corresponding compliance schedules, (ii) do not cause or contribute to exceedances of receiving water limitations in Parts V.A and VI.E and Attachments L through R, and (iii) do not include non-storm water discharges that are effectively prohibited pursuant to Part III.A. The programs shall also ensure that controls are implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) pursuant to Part IV.A.1.
- e.** Watershed Management Programs shall be developed either collaboratively or individually using the Regional Water Board's Watershed Management Areas (WMAs). Where appropriate, WMAs may be separated into subwatersheds to focus water quality prioritization and implementation efforts by receiving water.
- f.** Each Watershed Management Program shall be consistent with Part VI.C.5-C.8 and shall:
 - i.** Prioritize water quality issues resulting from storm water and non-storm water discharges from the MS4 to receiving waters within each WMA,
 - ii.** Identify and implement strategies, control measures, and BMPs to achieve the outcomes specified in Part VI.C.1.d,
 - iii.** Execute an integrated monitoring program and assessment program pursuant to Attachment E – MRP, Part IV to determine progress towards achieving applicable limitations and/or action levels in Attachment G, and

- iv. Modify strategies, control measures, and BMPs as necessary based on analysis of monitoring data collected pursuant to the MRP to ensure that applicable water quality-based effluent limitations and receiving water limitations and other milestones set forth in the Watershed Management Program are achieved in the required timeframes.
- v. Provide appropriate opportunity for meaningful stakeholder input, including but not limited to, a permit-wide watershed management program technical advisory committee (TAC) that will advise and participate in the development of the Watershed Management Programs and enhanced Watershed Management Programs from month 6 through the date of program approval. The composition of the TAC may include at least one Permittee representative from each Watershed Management Area for which a Watershed Management Program will be developed, and must include a minimum of one public representative from a non-governmental organization with public membership, and staff from the Regional Water Board and USEPA Region IX.
- g. Permittees may elect to develop an enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP). An EWMP is one that comprehensively evaluates opportunities, within the participating Permittees' collective jurisdictional area in a Watershed Management Area, for collaboration among Permittees and other partners on multi-benefit regional projects that, wherever feasible, retain (i) all non-storm water runoff and (ii) all storm water runoff from the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event for the drainage areas tributary to the projects, while also achieving other benefits including flood control and water supply, among others. In drainage areas within the EWMP area where retention of the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event is not feasible, the EWMP shall include a Reasonable Assurance Analysis to demonstrate that applicable water quality based effluent limitations and receiving water limitations shall be achieved through implementation of other watershed control measures. An EWMP shall:
 - i. Be consistent with the provisions in Part VI.C.1.a-f and VI.C.5-C.8;
 - ii. Incorporate applicable State agency input on priority setting and other key implementation issues;
 - iii. Provide for meeting water quality standards and other CWA obligations by utilizing provisions in the CWA and its implementing regulations, policies and guidance;
 - iv. Include multi-benefit regional projects to ensure that MS4 discharges achieve compliance with all final WQBELs set forth in Part VI.E. and do not cause or contribute to exceedances of receiving water limitations in Part V.A. by retaining through infiltration or capture and reuse the storm water volume from the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm for the drainage areas tributary to the multi-benefit regional projects.;

- v. In drainage areas where retention of the storm water volume from the 85th percentile, 24-hour event is not technically feasible, include other watershed control measures to ensure that MS4 discharges achieve compliance with all interim and final WQBELs set forth in Part VI.E. with compliance deadlines occurring after approval of a EWMP and to ensure that MS4 discharges do not cause or contribute to exceedances of receiving water limitations in Part V.A.;
- vi. Maximize the effectiveness of funds through analysis of alternatives and the selection and sequencing of actions needed to address human health and water quality related challenges and non-compliance;
- vii. Incorporate effective innovative technologies, approaches and practices, including green infrastructure;
- viii. Ensure that existing requirements to comply with technology-based effluent limitations and core requirements (e.g., including elimination of non-storm water discharges of pollutants through the MS4, and controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water to the maximum extent practicable) are not delayed;
- ix. Ensure that a financial strategy is in place.

2. Compliance with Receiving Water Limitations Not Otherwise Addressed by a TMDL through a WMP or EWMP

- a. For receiving water limitations in Part V.A. associated with water body-pollutant combinations not addressed through a TMDL, but which a Permittee elects to address through a Watershed Management Program or EWMP as set forth in this Part VI.C., a Permittee shall comply as follows:
 - i. **For pollutants that are in the same class²¹ as those addressed in a TMDL for the watershed and for which the water body is identified as impaired on the State's Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List as of the effective date of this Order:**

- (1) Permittees shall demonstrate that the Watershed Control Measures to achieve the applicable TMDL provisions identified pursuant to Part VI.C.5.b.iv.(3) will also adequately address contributions of the pollutant(s) within the same class from MS4 discharges to receiving waters, consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the corresponding TMDL provisions, including interim and final requirements and deadlines for their achievement, such that the

²¹ Pollutants are considered in a similar class if they have similar fate and transport mechanisms, can be addressed via the same types of control measures, and within the same timeline already contemplated as part of the Watershed Management Program for the TMDL.

MS4 discharges of the pollutant(s) will not cause or contribute to exceedances of receiving water limitations in Part V.A.

- (2) Permittees shall include the water body-pollutant combination(s) in the Reasonable Assurance Analysis in Part VI.C.5.b.iv.(5).
- (3) Permittees shall identify milestones and dates for their achievement consistent with those in the corresponding TMDL.

ii. For pollutants that are not in the same class as those addressed in a TMDL for the watershed, but for which the water body is identified as impaired on the State's Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List as of the effective date of this Order:

- (1) Permittees shall assess contributions of the pollutant(s) from MS4 discharges to the receiving waters and sources of the pollutant(s) within the drainage area of the MS4 pursuant to Part VI.C.5.a.iii.
- (2) Permittees shall identify Watershed Control Measures pursuant to Part VI.C.5.b. that will adequately address contributions of the pollutant(s) from MS4 discharges to receiving waters such that the MS4 discharges of the pollutant(s) will not cause or contribute to exceedances of receiving water limitations in Part V.A.
- (3) Permittees shall include the water body-pollutant in the Reasonable Assurance Analysis in Part VI.C.5.b.iv.(5).
- (4) Permittees shall identify enforceable requirements and milestones and dates for their achievement to control MS4 discharges such that they do not cause or contribute to exceedances of receiving water limitations within a timeframe(s) that is as short as possible, taking into account the technological, operation, and economic factors that affect the design, development, and implementation of the control measures that are necessary. The time between dates shall not exceed one year. Milestones shall relate to a specific water quality endpoint (e.g., x% of the MS4 drainage area is meeting the receiving water limitations) and dates shall relate either to taking a specific action or meeting a milestone.
- (5) Where the final date(s) in (4) is beyond the term of this Order, the following conditions shall apply:
 - (a) For an EWMP, in drainage areas where retention of (i) all non-storm water runoff and (ii) all storm water runoff from the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event will be achieved, each participating Permittee shall continue to target implementation of watershed control measures in its existing storm water management program, including watershed control measures to eliminate non-storm water discharges that are a source of pollutants to receiving waters.
 - (b) For a WMP and in areas of a EWMP where retention of the volume in (a) is technically infeasible and where the Regional

Water Board determines that MS4 discharges cause or contribute to the water quality impairment, participating Permittees may initiate development of a stakeholder-proposed TMDL upon approval of the Watershed Management Program or EWMP. For MS4 discharges from these drainage areas to the receiving waters, any extension of this compliance mechanism beyond the term of this Order shall be consistent with the implementation schedule in a TMDL for the waterbody pollutant combination(s) adopted by the Regional Water Board.

iii. For pollutants for which there are exceedances of receiving water limitations in Part V.A., but for which the water body is not identified as impaired on the State's Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List as of the effective date of this Order:

- (1) Upon an exceedance of a receiving water limitation, based on data collected pursuant to the MRP and approved IMPs and CIMPs, Permittees shall assess contributions of the pollutant(s) from MS4 discharges to the receiving waters and sources of the pollutant(s) within the drainage area of the MS4 pursuant to Part VI.C.5.a.iii.
- (2) If MS4 discharges are identified as a source of the pollutant(s) that has caused or contributed to, or has the potential to cause or contribute to, the exceedance(s) of receiving water limitations in Part V.A., Permittees shall address contributions of the pollutant(s) from MS4 discharges through modifications to the WMP or EWMP pursuant to Part VI.C.8.a.ii.
 - (a) In a modified WMP or EWMP, Permittees shall identify Watershed Control Measures pursuant to Part VI.C.5.b. that will adequately address contributions of the pollutant(s) from MS4 discharges to receiving waters such that the MS4 discharges of the pollutant(s) will not cause or contribute to exceedances of receiving water limitations in Part V.A.
 - (b) Permittees shall modify the Reasonable Assurance Analysis pursuant to Part VI.C.5.b.iv.(5) to address the pollutant(s).
 - (c) Permittees shall identify enforceable requirements and milestones and dates for their achievement to control MS4 discharges such that they do not cause or contribute to exceedances of receiving water limitations within a timeframe(s) that is as short as possible, taking into account the technological, operation, and economic factors that affect the design, development, and implementation of the control measures that are necessary. The time between dates shall not exceed one year. Milestones shall relate to a specific water quality endpoint (e.g., x% of the MS4 drainage area is meeting the receiving water limitations) and dates shall relate either to taking a specific action or meeting a milestone.

- (d) Where the final date(s) in (4) is beyond the term of this Order, the following conditions shall apply:
- (i) For an EWMP, in drainage areas where retention of (i) all non-storm water runoff and (ii) all storm water runoff from the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event will be achieved, each participating Permittee shall continue to target implementation of watershed control measures in its existing storm water management program, including watershed control measures to eliminate non-storm water discharges that are a source of pollutants to receiving waters.
 - (ii) For a WMP and in areas of a EWMP where retention of the volume in (a) is technically infeasible, for newly identified exceedances of receiving water limitations, a Permittee may request that the Regional Water Board approve a modification to its WMP or EWMP to include these additional water body-pollutant combinations.
- b. A Permittee's full compliance with all requirements and dates for their achievement in an approved Watershed Management Program or EWMP shall constitute a Permittee's compliance with the receiving water limitations provisions in Part V.A. of this Order for the specific water body-pollutant combinations addressed by an approved Watershed Management Program or EWMP.
- c. If a Permittee fails to meet any requirement or date for its achievement in an approved Watershed Management Program or EWMP, the Permittee shall be subject to the provisions of Part V.A. for the waterbody-pollutant combination(s) that were to be addressed by the requirement.
- d. Upon notification of a Permittee's intent to develop a WMP or EWMP and prior to approval of its WMP or EWMP, a Permittee's full compliance with all of the following requirements shall constitute a Permittee's compliance with the receiving water limitations provisions in Part V.A. not otherwise addressed by a TMDL, if all the following requirements are met:
- i. Provides timely notice of its intent to develop a WMP or EWMP,
 - ii. Meets all interim and final deadlines for development of a WMP or EWMP,
 - iii. For the area to be covered by the WMP or EWMP, targets implementation of watershed control measures in its existing storm water management program, including watershed control measures to eliminate non-storm water discharges of pollutants through the MS4 to receiving waters, to address known contributions of

pollutants from MS4 discharges that cause or contribute to exceedances of receiving water limitations, and

- iv. Receives final approval of its WMP or EWMP within 28 or 40 months, respectively.

3. Compliance with Receiving Water Limitations Addressed by a TMDL through a WMP or EWMP

- a. A Permittee's full compliance with all requirements and dates for their achievement in an approved Watershed Management Program or EWMP shall constitute a Permittee's compliance with provisions pertaining to applicable interim water quality based effluent limitations and interim receiving water limitations in Part VI.E. and Attachments L-R for the pollutant(s) addressed by the approved Watershed Management Program or EWMP.
- b. Upon notification of a Permittee's intent to develop a WMP or EWMP and prior to approval of its WMP or EWMP, a Permittee's full compliance with all of the following requirements shall constitute a Permittee's compliance with the receiving water limitations provisions in Part V.A., if all the following requirements are met:
 - i. Provides timely notice of its intent to develop a WMP or EWMP,
 - ii. Meets all interim and final deadlines for development of a WMP or EWMP,
 - iii. For the area to be covered by the WMP or EWMP, targets implementation of watershed control measures in its existing storm water management program, including watershed control measures to eliminate non-storm water discharges of pollutants through the MS4 to receiving waters, to address known contributions of pollutants from MS4 discharges that cause or contribute to exceedances of receiving water limitations, and
 - iv. Receives final approval of its WMP or EWMP within 28 or 40 months, respectively.
- c. Subdivision b. does not apply to receiving water limitations corresponding to final compliance deadlines pursuant to TMDL provisions in Part VI.E. that have passed or will occur prior to approval of a WMP or EWMP.

4. Process

- a. Timelines for Implementation
 - i. Implementation of the following requirements shall occur per the schedule specified in Table 9 below:

Table 9. Watershed Management Program Implementation Requirements

Part	Provision	Due Date
VI.C.4.b	Notify Regional Water Board of intent to develop Watershed Management Program or enhanced WMP and request submittal date for draft program plan	6 months after Order effective date
VI.C.4.c	For Permittee(s) that elect not to implement the conditions of Part VI.C.4.c.i or c.ii, submit draft plan to Regional Water Board	1 year after Order effective date
VI.C.4.c	For Permittee(s) that elect to implement the conditions of Part VI.C.4.c.i or c.ii, submit draft plan to Regional Water Board	18 months after Order effective date
VI.C.4.c.iv	For Permittees that elect to collaborate on an enhanced WMP that meets the requirements of Part VI.C.4.c.iv, submit draft plan to Regional Water Board	18 months after Order effective date, provide final work plan for development of enhanced WMP 30 months after Order effective date, submit draft plan
VI.C.4.c	Comments provided to Permittees by Regional Water Board	4 months after submittal of draft plan
VI.C.4.c	Submit final plan to Regional Water Board	3 months after receipt of Regional Water Board comments on draft plan
VI.C.4.c	Approval or denial of final plan by Regional Water Board or by the Executive Officer on behalf of the Regional Water Board	3 months after submittal of final plan
VI.C.6	Begin implementation of Watershed Management Program or EWMP	Upon approval of final plan
VI.C.8	Comprehensive evaluation of Watershed Management	Every two years from date of

Program or EWMP and submittal of modifications to plan	approval
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- b. Permittees that elect to develop a Watershed Management Program or EWMP must notify the Regional Water Board no later than six months after the effective date of this Order.
- i. Such notification shall specify if the Permittee(s) are requesting a 12-month or 18-month submittal date for the draft Watershed Management Program, per Part VI.C.4.c.i – ii, or if the Permittees are requesting a 18/30-month submittal date for the draft EWMP per Part VI.C.4.c.iv.
 - ii. As part of their notice of intent to develop a WMP or EWMP, Permittees shall identify all applicable interim and final trash WQBELs and all other final WQBELs and receiving water limitations pursuant to Part VI.E. and the applicable attachment(s) with compliance deadlines occurring prior to approval of a WMP or EWMP. Permittees shall identify watershed control measures, where possible from existing TMDL implementation plans, that will be implemented by participating Permittees concurrently with the development of a Watershed Management Program or EWMP to ensure that MS4 discharges achieve compliance with applicable interim and final trash WQBELs and all other final WQBELs and receiving water limitations set forth in Part VI.E. and the applicable attachment(s) by the applicable compliance deadlines occurring prior to approval of a WMP or EWMP.
 - iii. As part of their notification, Permittees electing to develop an EWMP shall submit all of the following in addition to the requirements of Part VI.C.4.b.i.-ii.:
 - (1) Plan concept and geographical scope,
 - (2) Cost estimate for plan development,
 - (3) Executed MOU/agreement among participating Permittees to fund plan development, or final draft MOU among participating Permittees along with a signed letter of intent from each participating City Manager or head of agency. If a final draft MOU is submitted, the MOU shall be fully executed by all participating Permittees within 12 months of the effective date of this Order.
 - (4) Interim milestones for plan development and deadlines for their achievement,
 - (5) Identification of, and commitment to fully implement, one structural BMP or a suite of BMPs at a scale that provides meaningful water quality improvement within each watershed covered by the plan within 30 months of the effective date of this Order in addition to

watershed control measures to be implemented pursuant to b.ii. above. The structural BMP or suite of BMPs shall be subject to approval by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, and

- (6) Demonstration that the requirements in Parts VI.C.4.c.iv.(1) and (2) have been met.
- c. Permittees that elect to develop a Watershed Management Program shall submit a draft plan to the Regional Water Board as follows:
- i. For Permittees that elect to collaborate on the development of a Watershed Management Program, Permittees shall submit the draft Watershed Management Program no later than 18 months after the effective date of this Order if the following conditions are met in greater than 50% of the land area covered by the WMP:
 - (1) Demonstrate that there are LID ordinances in place and/or commence development of a Low Impact Development (LID) ordinance(s) meeting the requirements of this Order's Planning and Land Development Program within 60 days of the effective date of the Order and have a draft ordinance within 6 months of the effective date of the Order, and
 - (2) Demonstrate that there are green streets policies in place and/or commence development of a policy(ies) that specifies the use of green street strategies for transportation corridors within 60 days of the effective date of the Order and have a draft policy within 6 months of the effective date of the Order.
 - (3) Demonstrate in the notification of the intent to develop a Watershed Management Program that Parts VI.C.4.c.i(1) and (2) have been met in greater than 50% of the watershed area.
 - ii. For a Permittee that elects to develop an individual Watershed Management Program, the Permittee shall submit the draft Watershed Management Program no later than 18 months after the effective date of this Order if the following conditions are met:
 - (1) Demonstrate that there is a LID ordinance in place for the Permittee's jurisdiction and/or commence development of a Low Impact Development (LID) ordinance for the Permittee's jurisdiction meeting the requirements of this Order's Planning and Land Development Program within 60 days of the effective date of the Order and have a draft ordinance within 6 months of the effective date of the Order, and
 - (2) Demonstrate that there is a green streets policy in place for the Permittee's jurisdiction and/or commence development of a policy

that specifies the use of green street strategies for transportation corridors within the Permittee's jurisdiction within 60 days of the effective date of the Order and have a draft policy within 6 months of the effective date of the Order.

- (3) Demonstrate in the notification of the intent to develop a Watershed Management Program that Parts VI.C.4.c.ii.(1) and (2) have been met.
- iii. For Permittees that elect not to implement the conditions under Part VI.C.4.c.i. or Part VI.C.4.c.ii., Permittees shall submit the draft Watershed Management Program no later than 12 months after the effective date of this Order.
 - iv. For Permittees that elect to collaborate on the development of an EWMP, Permittees shall submit the work plan for development of the EWMP no later than 18 months after the effective date of this Order, and shall submit the draft program no later than 30 months after the effective date of this Order if the following conditions are met in greater than 50% of the land area in the watershed:
 - (1) Demonstrate that there are LID ordinances in place and/or commence development of a Low Impact Development (LID) ordinance(s) meeting the requirements of this Order's Planning and Land Development Program within 60 days of the effective date of the Order and have a draft ordinance within 6 months of the effective date of the Order, and
 - (2) Demonstrate that there are green streets policies in place and/or commence development of a policy(ies) that specifies the use of green street strategies for transportation corridors within 60 days of the effective date of the Order and have a draft policy within 6 months of the effective date of the Order.
 - (3) Demonstrate in the notification of the intent to develop an EWMP that Parts VI.C.4.c.iv.(1) and (2) have been met in greater than 50% of the watershed area.
- d. Until the Watershed Management Program or EWMP is approved by the Regional Water Board or by the Executive Officer on behalf of the Regional Water Board, Permittees that elect to develop a Watershed Management Program or EWMP shall:
 - i. Continue to implement watershed control measures in their existing storm water management programs, including actions within each of the six categories of minimum control measures consistent with 40 CFR section 122.26(d)(2)(iv),

- ii. Continue to implement watershed control measures to eliminate non-storm water discharges through the MS4 that are a source of pollutants to receiving waters consistent with CWA section 402(p)(3)(B)(ii), and
 - iii. Implement watershed control measures, where possible from existing TMDL implementation plans, to ensure that MS4 discharges achieve compliance with interim and final trash WQBELs and all other final WQBELs and receiving water limitations pursuant to Part VI.E. and set forth in Attachments L through R by the applicable compliance deadlines occurring prior to approval of a WMP or EWMP.
- e. Permittees that do not elect to develop a Watershed Management Program or EWMP, or that do not have an approved WMP or EWMP within 28 or 40 months, respectively, of the effective date of this Order, shall be subject to the baseline requirements in Part VI.D and shall demonstrate compliance with receiving water limitations pursuant to Part V.A. and with applicable interim water quality-based effluent limitations in Part VI.E pursuant to subparts VI.E.2.d.i.(1)-(3).
- f. Permittees subject to the Middle Santa Ana River Watershed Bacteria Indicator TMDL shall submit a Comprehensive Bacteria Reduction Plan (CBRP) for dry weather to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer no later than nine months after the effective date of this Order. The CBRP shall describe, in detail, the specific actions that have been taken or will be taken to achieve compliance with the dry weather water quality-based effluent limitations and the receiving water limitations for the Middle Santa Ana River Watershed Bacteria Indicator TMDL by December 31, 2015. The CBRP shall also establish a schedule for developing a CBRP to comply with the water quality-based effluent limitations and the receiving water limitations for the Middle Santa Ana River Bacteria TMDL during wet weather by December 31, 2025. The CBRP may be developed in lieu of the Watershed Management Program for MS4 discharges of bacteria within the Middle Santa Ana River Watershed.

5. Program Development

a. Identification of Water Quality Priorities

Permittees shall identify the water quality priorities within each WMA that will be addressed by the Watershed Management Program. At a minimum, these priorities shall include achieving applicable water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations established pursuant to TMDLs, as set forth in Part VI.E and Attachments L through R of this Order.

- i. **Water Quality Characterization.** Each plan shall include an evaluation of existing water quality conditions, including characterization of storm water and non-storm water discharges from the MS4 and receiving water quality,

to support identification and prioritization/sequencing of management actions.

- ii. **Water Body-Pollutant Classification.** On the basis of the evaluation of existing water quality conditions, water body-pollutant combinations shall be classified into one of the following three categories:
 - (1) **Category 1 (Highest Priority):** Water body-pollutant combinations for which water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations are established in Part VI.E and Attachments L through R of this Order.
 - (2) **Category 2 (High Priority):** Pollutants for which data indicate water quality impairment in the receiving water according to the State's Water Quality Control Policy for Developing California's Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List (State Listing Policy) and for which MS4 discharges may be causing or contributing to the impairment.
 - (3) **Category 3 (Medium Priority):** Pollutants for which there are insufficient data to indicate water quality impairment in the receiving water according to the State's Listing Policy, but which exceed applicable receiving water limitations contained in this Order and for which MS4 discharges may be causing or contributing to the exceedance.
- iii. **Source Assessment.** Utilizing existing information, potential sources within the watershed for the water body-pollutant combinations in Categories 1 - 3 shall be identified.
 - (1) Permittees shall identify known and suspected storm water and non-storm water pollutant sources in discharges to the MS4 and from the MS4 to receiving waters and any other stressors related to MS4 discharges causing or contributing to the water quality priorities. The identification of known and suspected sources of the highest water quality priorities shall consider the following:
 - (a) Review of available data, including but not limited to:
 - (i) Findings from the Permittees' Illicit Connections and Illicit Discharge Elimination Programs;
 - (ii) Findings from the Permittees' Industrial/Commercial Facilities Programs;
 - (iii) Findings from the Permittees' Development Construction Programs;

- (iv) Findings from the Permittees' Public Agency Activities Programs;
 - (v) TMDL source investigations;
 - (vi) Watershed model results;
 - (vii) Findings from the Permittees' monitoring programs, including but not limited to TMDL compliance monitoring and receiving water monitoring; and
 - (viii) Any other pertinent data, information, or studies related to pollutant sources and conditions that contribute to the highest water quality priorities.
- (b) Locations of the Permittees' MS4s, including, at a minimum, all MS4 major outfalls and major structural controls for storm water and non-storm water that discharge to receiving waters.
 - (c) Other known and suspected sources of pollutants in non-storm water or storm water discharges from the MS4 to receiving waters within the WMA.
- iv. Prioritization.** Based on the findings of the source assessment, the issues within each watershed shall be prioritized and sequenced. Watershed priorities shall include at a minimum:
- (1) TMDLs
 - (a) Controlling pollutants for which there are water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations with interim or final compliance deadlines within the permit term, or TMDL compliance deadlines that have already passed and limitations have not been achieved.
 - (b) Controlling pollutants for which there are water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations with interim or final compliance deadlines between September 6, 2012 and October 25, 2017.
 - (2) Other Receiving Water Considerations
 - (a) Controlling pollutants for which data indicate impairment or exceedances of receiving water limitations in the receiving water and the findings from the source assessment implicates discharges from the MS4 shall be considered the second highest priority.

b. Selection of Watershed Control Measures

- i. Permittees shall identify strategies, control measures, and BMPs to implement through their individual storm water management programs, and collectively on a watershed scale, with the goal of creating an efficient program to focus individual and collective resources on watershed priorities.
- ii. The objectives of the Watershed Control Measures shall include:
 - (1) Prevent or eliminate non-storm water discharges to the MS4 that are a source of pollutants from the MS4 to receiving waters.
 - (2) Implement pollutant controls necessary to achieve all applicable interim and final water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations pursuant to corresponding compliance schedules.
 - (3) Ensure that discharges from the MS4 do not cause or contribute to exceedances of receiving water limitations.
- iii. Watershed Control Measures may include:
 - (1) Structural and/or non-structural controls and operation and maintenance procedures that are designed to achieve applicable water quality-based effluent limitations, receiving water limitations in Part VI.E and/or Attachments L through R;
 - (2) Retrofitting areas of existing development known or suspected to contribute to the highest water quality priorities with regional or sub-regional controls or management measures; and
 - (3) Stream and/or habitat rehabilitation or restoration projects where stream and/or habitat rehabilitation or restoration are necessary for, or will contribute to demonstrable improvements in the physical, chemical, and biological receiving water conditions and restoration and/or protection of water quality standards in receiving waters.
- iv. The following provisions of this Order shall be incorporated as part of the Watershed Management Program:
 - (1) Minimum Control Measures.
 - (a) Permittees shall assess the minimum control measures (MCMs) as defined in Part VI.D.4 to Part VI.D.10 of this Order to identify opportunities for focusing resources on the high priority issues in each watershed. For each of the following minimum control measures, Permittees shall identify potential modifications that will address watershed priorities:
 - (i) Development Construction Program

- (ii) Industrial/Commercial Facilities Program
 - (iii) Illicit Connection and Illicit Discharges Detection and Elimination Program
 - (iv) Public Agency Activities Program
 - (v) Public Information and Participation Program
- (b) At a minimum, the Watershed Management Program shall include management programs consistent with 40 CFR section 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A)-(D).
- (c) If the Permittee(s) elects to eliminate a control measure identified in Parts VI.D.4, VI.D.5, VI.D.6 and VI.D.8 to VI.D.10 because that specific control measure is not applicable to the Permittee(s), the Permittee(s) shall provide a justification for its elimination. The Planning and Land Development Program is not eligible for elimination.
- (d) Such customized actions, once approved as part of the Watershed Management Program, shall replace in part or in whole the requirements in Parts VI.D.4, VI.D.5, VI.D.6 and VI.D.8 to VI.D.10 for participating Permittees.
- (2) Non-Storm Water Discharge Measures. Where Permittees identify non-storm water discharges from the MS4 as a source of pollutants that cause or contribute to exceedance of receiving water limitations, the Watershed Control Measures shall include strategies, control measures, and/or BMPs that must be implemented to effectively eliminate the source of pollutants consistent with Parts III.A and VI.D.10. These may include measures to prohibit the non-storm water discharge to the MS4, additional BMPs to reduce pollutants in the non-storm water discharge or conveyed by the non-storm water discharge, diversion to a sanitary sewer for treatment, or strategies to require the non-storm water discharge to be separately regulated under a general NPDES permit.
- (3) TMDL Control Measures. Permittees shall compile control measures that have been identified in TMDLs and corresponding implementation plans. Permittees shall identify those control measures to be modified, if any, to most effectively address TMDL requirements within the watershed. If not sufficiently identified in previous documents, or if implementation plans have not yet been developed (e.g., USEPA established TMDLs), the Permittees shall evaluate and identify control measures to achieve water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations established in this Order pursuant to these TMDLs.

- (a) TMDL control measures shall include where necessary control measures to address both storm water and non-storm water discharges from the MS4.
 - (b) TMDL control measures may include baseline or customized activities covered under the general MCM categories in Part VI.D as well as BMPs and other control measures covered under the non-storm water discharge provisions of Part III.A of this Order.
 - (c) The WMP shall include, at a minimum, those actions that will be implemented during the permit term to achieve interim and/or final water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations with compliance deadlines within the permit term.
- (4) Each plan shall include the following components:
- (a) Identification of specific structural controls and non-structural best management practices, including operational source control and pollution prevention, and any other actions or programs to achieve all water quality-based effluent limitations and receiving water limitations contained in this Part VI.E and Attachments L through R to which the Permittee(s) is subject;
 - (b) For each structural control and non-structural best management practice, the number, type, and location(s) and/or frequency of implementation;
 - (c) For any pollution prevention measures, the nature, scope, and timing of implementation;
 - (d) For each structural control and non-structural best management practice, interim milestones and dates for achievement to ensure that TMDL compliance deadlines will be met; and
 - (e) The plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each participating Permittee for implementation of watershed control measures.
- (5) Permittees shall conduct a Reasonable Assurance Analysis for each water body-pollutant combination addressed by the Watershed Management Program. A Reasonable Assurance Analysis (RAA) shall be quantitative and performed using a peer-reviewed model in the public domain. Models to be considered for the RAA, without exclusion, are the Watershed Management Modeling System (WMMS), Hydrologic Simulation Program-FORTRAN (HSPF), and the Structural BMP Prioritization and Analysis Tool (SBPAT). The RAA shall commence with assembly of all available, relevant subwatershed data collected within the last 10 years, including land use and pollutant loading data, establishment of quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) criteria, QA/QC checks of the data, and identification of the data set meeting the criteria for use in the analysis. Data on

performance of watershed control measures needed as model input shall be drawn only from peer-reviewed sources. These data shall be statistically analyzed to determine the best estimate of performance and the confidence limits on that estimate for the pollutants to be evaluated. The objective of the RAA shall be to demonstrate the ability of Watershed Management Programs and EWMPs to ensure that Permittees' MS4 discharges achieve applicable water quality based effluent limitations and do not cause or contribute to exceedances of receiving water limitations.

- (a) Permittees shall demonstrate using the RAA that the activities and control measures identified in the Watershed Control Measures will achieve applicable water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations in Attachments L through R with compliance deadlines during the permit term.
 - (b) Where the TMDL Provisions in Part VI.E and Attachments L through R do not include interim or final water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations with compliance deadlines during the permit term, Permittees shall identify interim milestones and dates for their achievement to ensure adequate progress toward achieving interim and final water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations with deadlines beyond the permit term.
 - (c) For water body-pollutant combinations not addressed by TMDLs, Permittees shall demonstrate using the RAA that the activities and control measures identified in the Watershed Control Measures will achieve applicable receiving water limitations as soon as possible.
- (6) Permittees shall provide documentation that they have the necessary legal authority to implement the Watershed Control Measures identified in the plan, or that other legal authority exists to compel implementation of the Watershed Control Measures.

c. Compliance Schedules

Permittees shall incorporate compliance schedules in Attachments L through R into the plan and, where necessary develop interim milestones and dates for their achievement. Compliance schedules and interim milestones and dates for their achievement shall be used to measure progress towards addressing the highest water quality priorities and achieving applicable water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations.

- i. Schedules must be adequate for measuring progress on a watershed scale once every two years.

- ii. Schedules must be developed for both the strategies, control measures and BMPs implemented by each Permittee within its jurisdiction and for those that will be implemented by multiple Permittees on a watershed scale.
- iii. Schedules shall incorporate the following:
 - (1) Compliance deadlines occurring within the permit term for all applicable interim and/or final water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations in Part VI.E and Attachments L through R of this Order,
 - (2) Interim milestones and dates for their achievement within the permit term for any applicable final water quality-based effluent limitation and/or receiving water limitation in Part VI.E and Attachments L through R, where deadlines within the permit term are not otherwise specified.
 - (3) For watershed priorities related to addressing exceedances of receiving water limitations in Part V.A and not otherwise addressed by Part VI.E:
 - (a) Milestones based on measureable criteria or indicators, to be achieved in the receiving waters and/or MS4 discharges,
 - (a) A schedule with dates for achieving the milestones, and
 - (b) A final date for achieving the receiving water limitations as soon as possible.
 - (c) The milestones and implementation schedule in (a)-(c) fulfill the requirements in Part V.A.3.a to prepare an Integrated Monitoring Compliance Report.

6. Watershed Management Program Implementation

Each Permittee shall begin implementing the Watershed Management Program or EWMP immediately upon approval of the plan by the Regional Water Board or the Executive Officer on behalf of the Regional Water Board.

- a. Permittees may request an extension of deadlines for achievement of interim milestones established pursuant to Part VI.C.4.c.iii.(3) only. Permittees shall provide requests in writing at least 90 days prior to the deadline and shall include in the request the justification for the extension. Extensions shall be subject to approval by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.

7. Integrated Watershed Monitoring and Assessment

Permittees in each WMA shall develop an integrated monitoring program as set forth in Part IV of the MRP (Attachment E) or implement a customized monitoring

program with the primary objective of allowing for the customization of the outfall monitoring program (Parts VIII and IX) in conjunction with an approved Watershed Management Program or EWMP, as defined below. Each monitoring program shall assess progress toward achieving the water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations per the compliance schedules, and progress toward addressing the water quality priorities for each WMA. The customized monitoring program shall be submitted as part of the Watershed Management Program, or where Permittees elect to develop an EWMP, shall be submitted within 18 months of the effective date of this Order. If pursuing a customized monitoring program, the Permittee(s) shall provide sufficient justification for each element of the program that differs from the monitoring program requirements as set forth in Attachment E. Monitoring programs shall be subject to approval by the Executive Officer following a public comment period. The customized monitoring program shall be designed to address the Primary Objectives detailed in Attachment E, Part II.A and shall include the following program elements:

- Receiving Water Monitoring
- Storm Water Outfall Monitoring
- Non-Storm Water Outfall Monitoring
- New Development/Re-Development Effectiveness Tracking
- Regional Studies

8. Adaptive Management Process

a. Watershed Management Program Adaptive Management Process

- i. Permittees in each WMA shall implement an adaptive management process, every two years from the date of program approval, adapting the Watershed Management Program or EWMP to become more effective, based on, but not limited to a consideration of the following:
 - (1) Progress toward achieving interim and/or final water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations in Part VI.E and Attachments L through R, according to established compliance schedules;
 - (2) Progress toward achieving improved water quality in MS4 discharges and achieving receiving water limitations through implementation of the watershed control measures based on an evaluation of outfall-based monitoring data and receiving water monitoring data;
 - (3) Achievement of interim milestones;

- (4) Re-evaluation of the water quality priorities identified for the WMA based on more recent water quality data for discharges from the MS4 and the receiving water(s) and a reassessment of sources of pollutants in MS4 discharges;
 - (5) Availability of new information and data from sources other than the Permittees' monitoring program(s) within the WMA that informs the effectiveness of the actions implemented by the Permittees;
 - (6) Regional Water Board recommendations; and
 - (7) Recommendations for modifications to the Watershed Management Program solicited through a public participation process.
- ii. Based on the results of the adaptive management process, Permittees shall report any modifications, including where appropriate new compliance deadlines and interim milestones, with the exception of those compliance deadlines established in a TMDL, necessary to improve the effectiveness of the Watershed Management Program or EWMP in the Annual Report, as required pursuant to Part XVIII.A.6 of the MRP (Attachment E), and as part of the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) required pursuant to Part II.B of Attachment D – Standard Provisions.
- (1) The adaptive management process fulfills the requirements in Part V.A.4 to address continuing exceedances of receiving water limitations.
- iii. Permittees shall implement any modifications to the Watershed Management Program or EWMP upon approval by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer or within 60 days of submittal if the Regional Water Board Executive Officer expresses no objections.

D. Storm Water Management Program Minimum Control Measures

1. General Requirements

- a. Each Permittee shall implement the requirements in Parts VI.D.4 through VI.D.10 below, or may in lieu of the requirements in Parts VI.D.4 through VI.D.10 implement customized actions within each of these general categories of control measures as set forth in an approved Watershed Management Program per Part VI.C. Implementation shall be consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR § 122.26(d)(2)(iv).
- b. Timelines for Implementation
 - i. Unless otherwise noted in Part VI.D, each Permittee that does not elect to develop a Watershed Management Program or EWMP per Part VI.C shall implement the requirements contained in Part VI.D within 6 months after the

effective date of this Order. In the interim, a Permittee shall continue to implement its existing storm water management program, including actions within each of the six categories of minimum control measures consistent with 40 CFR section 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

- ii. Permittees that elect to develop a Watershed Management Program or EWMP shall continue to implement their existing storm water management programs, including actions within each of the six categories of minimum control measures consistent with 40 CFR section 122.26(d)(2)(iv) until the Watershed Management Program or EWMP is approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.

2. Progressive Enforcement and Interagency Coordination

- a. Each Permittee shall develop and implement a Progressive Enforcement Policy to ensure that (1) regulated Industrial/Commercial facilities, (2) construction sites, (3) development and redevelopment sites with post-construction controls, and (4) illicit discharges are each brought into compliance with all storm water and non-storm water requirements within a reasonable time period as specified below.

- i. **Follow-up Inspections**

In the event that a Permittee determines, based on an inspection or illicit discharge investigation conducted, that a facility or site operator has failed to adequately implement all necessary BMPs, that Permittee shall take progressive enforcement actions which, at a minimum, shall include a follow-up inspection within 4 weeks from the date of the initial inspection and/or investigation.

- ii. **Enforcement Action**

In the event that a Permittee determines that a facility or site operator has failed to adequately implement BMPs after a follow-up inspection, that Permittee shall take enforcement action as established through authority in its municipal code and ordinances, through the judicial system, or refer the case to the Regional Water Board, per the Interagency Coordination provisions below.

- iii. **Records Retention**

Each Permittee shall maintain records, per their existing record retention policies, and make them available on request to the Regional Water Board, including inspection reports, warning letters, notices of violations, and other enforcement records, demonstrating a good faith effort to bring facilities into compliance.

- iv. **Referral of Violations of Municipal Ordinances and California Water Code § 13260**

A Permittee may refer a violation(s) of its municipal storm water ordinances and/or California Water Code section 13260 by Industrial and Commercial facilities and construction site operators to the Regional Water Board

provided that the Permittee has made a good faith effort of applying its Progressive Enforcement Policy to achieve compliance with its own ordinances. At a minimum, a Permittee's good faith effort must be documented with:

- (1) Two follow-up inspections, and
- (2) Two warning letters or notices of violation.

v. Referral of Violations of the Industrial and Construction General Permits, including Requirements to File a Notice of Intent or No Exposure Certification

For those facilities or site operators in violation of municipal storm water ordinances and subject to the Industrial and/or Construction General Permits, Permittees may escalate referral of such violations to the Regional Water Board (promptly via telephone or electronically) after one inspection and one written notice of violation (copied to the Regional Water Board) to the facility or site operator regarding the violation. In making such referrals, Permittees shall include, at a minimum, the following documentation:

- (1) Name of the facility or site,
- (2) Operator of the facility or site,
- (3) Owner of the facility or site,
- (4) WDID Number (if applicable),
- (5) Records of communication with the facility/site operator regarding the violation, which shall include at least one inspection report,
- (6) The written notice of violation (copied to the Regional Water Board),
- (7) For industrial sites, the industrial activity being conducted at the facility that is subject to the Industrial General Permit, and
- (8) For construction sites, site acreage and Risk Factor rating.

b. Investigation of Complaints Transmitted by the Regional Water Board Staff

Each Permittee shall initiate, within one business day,²² investigation of complaints from facilities within its jurisdiction. The initial investigation shall include, at a minimum, a limited inspection of the facility to confirm validity of the complaint and to determine if the facility is in compliance with municipal storm water ordinances and, if necessary, to oversee corrective action.

c. Assistance with Regional Water Board Enforcement Actions

As directed by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, Permittees shall assist Regional Water Board enforcement actions by:

- i. Assisting in identification of current owners, operators, and lessees of properties and sites.**

²² Permittees may comply with the Permit by taking initial steps (such as logging, prioritizing, and tasking) to "initiate" the investigation within that one business day. However, the Regional Water Board would expect that the initial investigation, including a site visit, to occur within four business days.

- ii. Providing staff, when available, for joint inspections with Regional Water Board inspectors.
- iii. Appearing to testify as witnesses in Regional Water Board enforcement hearings.
- iv. Providing copies of inspection reports and documentation demonstrating application of its Progressive Enforcement Policy.

3. Modifications/Revisions

- a. Each Permittee shall modify its storm water management programs, protocols, practices, and municipal codes to make them consistent with the requirements in this Order.

4. Requirements Applicable to the Los Angeles County Flood Control District

a. Public Information and Participation Program (PIPP)

i. General

- (1) The LACFCD shall participate in a regional Public Information and Participation Program (PIPP) or alternatively, shall implement its own PIPP that includes the requirements listed in this part. The LACFCD shall collaborate, as necessary, with other Permittees to implement PIPP requirements. The objectives of the PIPP are as follows:
 - (a) To measurably increase the knowledge of the target audience about the MS4, the adverse impacts of storm water pollution on receiving waters and potential solutions to mitigate the impacts.
 - (b) To measurably change the waste disposal and storm water pollution generation behavior of target audiences by encouraging the implementation of appropriate alternatives by providing information to the public.
 - (c) To involve and engage a diversity of socio-economic groups and ethnic communities in Los Angeles County to participate in mitigating the impacts of stormwater pollution.

ii. PIPP Implementation

- (1) The LACFCD shall implement the PIPP requirements listed in this Part VI.D.5 using one or more of the following approaches:
 - (a) By participating in a collaborative PIPP covering the entire service area of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District,
 - (b) By participating in one or more Watershed Group sponsored PIPPs, and/or
 - (c) Individually within the service area of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District.

- (2) If the LACFCD participates in a collaborative District-wide or Watershed Group PIPP, the LACFCD shall provide the contact information for their appropriate staff responsible for storm water public education activities to the designated PIPP coordinator and contact information changes no later than 30 days after a change occurs.

iii. Public Participation

- (1) The LACFCD, in collaboration with the County of Los Angeles, shall continue to maintain the countywide hotline (888-CLEAN-LA) for public reporting of clogged catch basin inlets and illicit discharges/dumping, faded or missing catch basin labels, and general storm water management information.
 - (a) The LACFCD shall include the reporting information, updated when necessary, in public information, and the government pages of the telephone book, as they are developed or published.
 - (b) The LACFCD, in collaboration with the County of Los Angeles, shall continue to maintain the www.888cleanla.com website.

iv. Residential Outreach Program

- (1) Working in conjunction with a District-wide or Watershed Group sponsored PIPP or individually, the LACFCD shall implement the following activities:
 - (a) Conduct storm water pollution prevention public service announcements and advertising campaigns
 - (b) Facilitate the dissemination of public education materials including, at a minimum, information on the proper handling (i.e., disposal, storage and/or use) of:
 - () Vehicle waste fluids
 - (i) Household waste materials (i.e., trash and household hazardous waste)
 - (ii) Construction waste materials
 - (iii) Pesticides and fertilizers (including integrated pest management practices [IPM] to promote reduced use of pesticides),
 - (iv) Green waste (including lawn clippings and leaves)
 - (v) Animal wastes
 - (c) Facilitate the dissemination of activity-specific storm water pollution prevention public education materials, at a minimum, for the following points of purchase:
 - (i) Automotive parts stores

- (ii) Home improvement centers / lumber yards / hardware stores / paint stores
- (iii) Landscaping / gardening centers
- (iv) Pet shops / feed stores
- (d) Maintain a storm water website, which shall include educational material and opportunities for the public to participate in storm water pollution prevention and clean-up activities listed in Part VI.D.5.
- (e) When implementing activities in (a)-(d), the LACFCD shall use effective strategies to educate and involve ethnic communities in storm water pollution prevention through culturally effective methods.

b. Industrial/Commercial Facilities Program

If the LACFCD operates, or has authority over, any facility(ies) identified in Part VI.D.6.b, LACFCD shall comply with the requirements in Part VI.D.6 for those facilities.

c. Public Agency Activities Program

i. General

- (1) The LACFCD shall implement a Public Agency Activities Program to minimize storm water pollution impacts from LACFCD-owned or operated facilities and activities. Requirements for Public Agency Facilities and Activities consist of the following components:
 - (a) Public Construction Activities Management.
 - (b) Public Facility Inventory
 - (c) Public Facility and Activity Management
 - (d) Vehicle and Equipment Washing
 - (e) Landscape and Recreational Facilities Management
 - (f) Storm Drain Operation and Maintenance
 - (g) Parking Facilities Management
 - (h) Emergency Procedures
 - (i) Employee and Contractor Training

ii. Public Construction Activities Management

- (1) The LACFCD shall implement and comply with the Planning and Land Development Program requirements in Part VI.D.7 of this Order at LACFCD-owned or operated public construction projects that are categorized under the project types identified in Part VI.D.7 of this Order.
- (2) The LACFCD shall implement and comply with the appropriate Development Construction Program requirements in Part VI.D.8 of this Order at LACFCD-owned or operated construction projects as applicable.
- (3) For LACFCD-owned or operated projects that disturb less than one acre of soil, the LACFCD shall require the implementation of an effective combination of erosion and sediment control BMPs from Table 13 (see Construction Development Program).
- (4) The LACFCD shall obtain separate coverage under the Construction General Permit for all LACFCD-owned or operated construction sites that require coverage.

iii. Public Facility Inventory

- (1) The LACFCD shall maintain an updated watershed-based inventory and map of all LACFCD-owned or operated facilities that are potential sources of storm water pollution. The incorporation of facility information into a GIS is recommended. Sources to be tracked include but are not limited to the following:
 - (a) Chemical storage facilities
 - (b) Equipment storage and maintenance facilities (including landscape maintenance-related operations)
 - (c) Fueling or fuel storage facilities
 - (d) Materials storage yards
 - (e) Pesticide storage facilities
 - (f) LACFCD buildings
 - (g) LACFCD vehicle storage and maintenance yards
 - (h) All other LACFCD-owned or operated facilities or activities that the LACFCD determines may contribute a substantial pollutant load to the MS4.
- (2) The LACFCD shall include the following minimum fields of information for each LACFCD-owned or operated facility in its watershed-based inventory and map.
 - (a) Name of facility
 - (b) Name of facility manager and contact information

- (c) Address of facility (physical and mailing)
 - (d) A narrative description of activities performed and principal products used at each facility and status of exposure to storm water.
 - (e) Coverage under the Industrial General Permit or other individual or general NPDES permits or any applicable waiver issued by the Regional or State Water Board pertaining to storm water discharges.
- (3) The LACFCD shall update its inventory and map once during the Permit term. The update shall be accomplished through a collection of new information obtained through field activities.

iv. Public Agency Facility and Activity Management

- (1) The LACFCD shall obtain separate coverage under the Industrial General Permit for all LACFCD-owned or operated facilities where industrial activities are conducted that require coverage under the Industrial General Permit.
- (2) The LACFCD shall implement the following measures for flood management projects:
 - (a) Develop procedures to assess the impacts of flood management projects on the water quality of receiving waterbodies; and
 - (b) Evaluate existing structural flood control facilities during the planning phases of major maintenance or rehabilitation projects to determine if retrofitting the facility to provide additional pollutant removal from storm water is feasible.

- (3) The LACFCD shall implement and maintain the general and activity-specific BMPs listed in Table 18 (BMPs for Public Agency Facilities and Activities) or an equivalent set of BMPs when such activities occur at LACFCD-owned or operated facilities and field activities (e.g., project sites) including but not limited to the facility types listed in Part VI.D.9.c above, and at any area that includes the activities described in Table 18, or that have the potential to discharge pollutants in storm water.
- (4) Any contractors hired by the LACFCD to conduct Public Agency Activities shall be contractually required to implement and maintain the general and activity specific BMPs listed in Table 18 or an equivalent set of BMPs. The LACFCD shall conduct oversight of contractor activities to ensure these BMPs are implemented and maintained.
- (5) Effective source control BMPs for the activities listed in Table 18 shall be implemented at LACFCD-owned or operated facilities, unless the pollutant generating activity does not occur. The LACFCD shall require implementation of additional BMPs where storm water from the MS4 discharges to a significant ecological area (SEA, see Attachment A for definition), a water body subject to TMDL Provisions in Part VI.E, or a CWA section 303(d) listed water body (see Part VI.E below). Likewise, for those BMPs that are not adequately protective of water quality standards, the LACFCD shall implement additional site-specific controls.

v. Vehicle and Equipment Washing

- (1) The LACFCD shall implement and maintain the activity specific BMPs listed in Table 18 (BMPs for Public Agency Facilities and Activities) or an equivalent set of BMPs for all fixed vehicle and equipment washing areas;
- (2) The LACFCD shall prevent discharges of wash waters from vehicle and equipment washing to the MS4 by implementing any of the following measures at existing facilities with vehicle or equipment wash areas:
 - (a) Self-contain, and haul off for disposal; or
 - (b) Equip with a clarifier or an alternative pre-treatment device and plumb to the sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable waste water provider regulations

- (3) The LACFCD shall ensure that any LACFCD facilities constructed, redeveloped, or replaced shall not discharge wastewater from vehicle and equipment wash areas to the MS4 by plumbing all areas to the sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable waste water provider regulations, or self-containing all waste water/ wash water and hauling to a point of legal disposal.

vi. Landscape and Recreational Facilities Management

- (1) The LACFCD shall implement and maintain the activity specific BMPs listed in Table 18 (BMPs for Public Agency Facilities and Activities) or an equivalent set of BMPs for all its public right-of-ways, flood control facilities and open channels and reservoirs, and landscape and recreational facilities and activities.
- (2) The LACFCD shall implement an IPM program that includes the following:
 - (a) Pesticides are used only if monitoring indicates they are needed, and pesticides are applied according to applicable permits and established guidelines.
 - (b) Treatments are made with the goal of removing only the target organism.
 - (c) Pest controls are selected and applied in a manner that minimizes risks to human health, beneficial non-target organisms, and the environment.
 - (d) The use of pesticides, including Organophosphates and Pyrethroids, does not threaten water quality.
 - (e) Partner, as appropriate, with other agencies and organizations to encourage the use of IPM.
 - (f) Adopt and verifiably implement policies, procedures, and/ or ordinances requiring the minimization of pesticide use and encouraging the use of IPM techniques (including beneficial insects) for Public Agency Facilities and Activities.
 - (g) Policies, procedures, and ordinances shall include a schedule to reduce the use of pesticides that cause impairment of surface waters by implementing the following procedures:
 - (i) Prepare and annually update an inventory of pesticides used by all internal departments, divisions, and other operational units.
 - (ii) Quantify pesticide use by staff and hired contractors.
 - (iii) Demonstrate implementation of IPM alternatives where feasible to reduce pesticide use.

- (3) The LACFCD shall implement the following requirements:
 - (a) Use a standardized protocol for the routine and non-routine application of pesticides (including pre-emergents), and fertilizers.
 - (b) Ensure there is no application of pesticides or fertilizers (1) when two or more consecutive days with greater than 50% chance of rainfall are predicted by NOAA, (2) within 48 hours of a ½-inch rain event, or (3) when water is flowing off the area where the application is to occur. This requirement does not apply to the application of aquatic pesticides or pesticides which require water for activation.
 - (c) Ensure that no banned or unregistered pesticides are stored or applied.
 - (d) Ensure that all staff applying pesticides are certified in the appropriate category by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, or are under the direct supervision of a pesticide applicator certified in the appropriate category.
 - (e) Implement procedures to encourage the retention and planting of native vegetation to reduce water, pesticide and fertilizer needs; and
 - (f) Store pesticides and fertilizers indoors or under cover on paved surfaces, or use secondary containment.
 - (i) Reduce the use, storage, and handling of hazardous materials to reduce the potential for spills.
 - (ii) Regularly inspect storage areas.

vii. Storm Drain Operation and Management

- (1) The LACFCD shall implement and maintain the activity specific BMPs listed in Table 18 or equivalent set of BMPs for storm drain operation and maintenance.
- (2) Ensure that all the material removed from the MS4 does not reenter the system. Solid material shall be dewatered in a contained area and liquid material shall be disposed in accordance with any of the following measures:
 - (a) Self-contain, and haul off for legal disposal; or
 - (b) Equip with a clarifier or an alternative pre-treatment device; and plumb to the sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable waste water provider regulations.
- (3) Catch Basin Cleaning
 - (a) In areas that are not subject to a trash TMDL, the LACFCD shall determine priority areas and shall update its map or list of catch basins with their GPS coordinates and priority:

Priority A: Catch basins that are designated as consistently generating the highest volumes of trash and/or debris.

Priority B: Catch basins that are designated as consistently generating moderate volumes of trash and/or debris.

Priority C: Catch basins that are designated as generating low volumes of trash and/or debris.

The map or list shall contain the rationale or data to support priority designations.

- (b) In areas not subject to a trash TMDL, the LACFCD shall inspect its catch basins according to the following schedule:

Priority A: A minimum of 3 times during the wet season (October 1 through April 15) and once during the dry season every year.

Priority B: A minimum of once during the wet season and once during the dry season every year.

Priority C: A minimum of once per year.

Catch basins shall be cleaned as necessary on the basis of inspections. At a minimum, LACFCD shall ensure that any catch basin that is determined to be at least 25% full of trash shall be cleaned out. LACFCD shall maintain inspection and cleaning records for Regional Water Board review.

- (c) In areas that are subject to a trash TMDL, the subject Permittees shall implement the applicable provisions in Part VI.E.

(4) Catch Basin Labels and Open Channel Signage

(a) LACFCD shall label all catch basin inlets that they own with a legible "no dumping" message.

(b) The LACFCD shall inspect the legibility of the catch basin stencil or label nearest the inlet prior to the wet season every year.

(c) The LACFCD shall record all catch basins with illegible stencils and re-stencil or re-label within 180 days of inspection.

(d) The LACFCD shall post signs, referencing local code(s) that prohibit littering and illegal dumping, at designated public access points to open channels, creeks, urban lakes, and other relevant waterbodies.

(5) Open Channel Maintenance

The LACFCD shall implement a program for Open Channel Maintenance that includes the following:

- (a) Visual monitoring of LACFCD owned open channels and other drainage structures for trash and debris at least annually;
 - (b) Removal of trash and debris from open channels a minimum of once per year before the wet season;
 - (c) Elimination of the discharge of contaminants produced by storm drain maintenance and clean outs; and
 - (d) Proper disposal of debris and trash removed during open channel maintenance.
- (6) Infiltration from Sanitary Sewer to MS4/Preventive Maintenance
- (a) The LACFCD shall implement controls and measures to prevent and eliminate infiltration of seepage from sanitary sewers to its MS4 thorough routine preventive maintenance of its MS4.
 - (b) The LACFCD shall implement controls to limit infiltration of seepage from sanitary sewers to its MS4 where necessary. Such controls must include:
 - (i) Adequate plan checking for construction and new development;
 - (ii) Incident response training for its employees that identify sanitary sewer spills;
 - (iii) Code enforcement inspections;
 - (iv) MS4 maintenance and inspections;
 - (v) Interagency coordination with sewer agencies; and
 - (vi) Proper education of its staff and contractors conducting field operations on its MS4.
- (7) LACFCD-Owned Treatment Control BMPs
- (a) The LACFCD shall implement an inspection and maintenance program for all LACFCD-owned treatment control BMPs, including post-construction treatment control BMPs.
 - (b) The LACFCD shall ensure proper operation of all its treatment control BMPs and maintain them as necessary for proper operation, including all post-construction treatment control BMPs.
 - (c) Any residual water produced by a treatment control BMP and not being internal to the BMP performance when being maintained shall be:
 - (i) Hauled away and legally disposed of; or
 - (ii) Applied to the land without runoff; or
 - (iii) Discharged to the sanitary sewer system (with permits or authorization); or

- (iv) Treated or filtered to remove bacteria, sediments, nutrients, and meet the limitations set in Table 19 (Discharge Limitations for Dewatering Treatment BMPs), prior to discharge to the MS4.

viii. Parking Facilities Management

LACFCD-owned parking lots exposed to storm water shall be kept clear of debris and excessive oil buildup and cleaned no less than 2 times per month and/or inspected no less than 2 times per month to determine if cleaning is necessary. In no case shall a LACFCD-owned parking lot be cleaned less than once a month.

ix. Emergency Procedures

The LACFCD may conduct repairs and rehabilitation of essential public service systems and infrastructure in emergency situations with a self-waiver of the provisions of this Order as follows:

- (1) The LACFCD shall abide by all other regulatory requirements, including notification to other agencies as appropriate.
- (2) Where the self-waiver has been invoked, the LACFCD shall notify the Regional Water Board Executive Officer of the occurrence of the emergency no later than 30 business days after the situation of emergency has passed.
- (3) Minor repairs of essential public service systems and infrastructure in emergency situations (that can be completed in less than one week) are not subject to the notification provisions. Appropriate BMPs to reduce the threat to water quality shall be implemented.

x. Employee and Contractor Training

- (1) The LACFCD shall, no later than one year after Order adoption and annually thereafter before June 30, train all of their employees and contractors in targeted positions (whose interactions, jobs, and activities affect storm water quality) on the requirements of the overall storm water management program to:
 - (a) Promote a clear understanding of the potential for activities to pollute storm water.
 - (b) Identify opportunities to require, implement, and maintain appropriate BMPs in their line of work.

- (2) The LACFCD shall, no later than one year after Order adoption and annually thereafter before June 30, train all of their employees and contractors who use or have the potential to use pesticides or fertilizers (whether or not they normally apply these as part of their work). Outside contractors can self-certify, providing they certify they have received all applicable training required in the Order and have documentation to that effect. Training programs shall address:
 - (a) The potential for pesticide-related surface water toxicity.
 - (b) Proper use, handling, and disposal of pesticides.
 - (c) Least toxic methods of pest prevention and control, including IPM.
 - (d) Reduction of pesticide use.
- (3) The LACFCD shall require appropriate training of contractor employees in targeted positions as described above.

d. Illicit Connections and Illicit Discharge Elimination Program

i. General

- (1) The LACFCD shall continue to implement an Illicit Connection and Illicit Discharge (IC/ID) Program to detect, investigate, and eliminate IC/IDs to its MS4. The IC/ID Program must be implemented in accordance with the requirements and performance measures specified in the following subsections.
- (2) As stated in Part VI.A.2 of this Order, each Permittee must have adequate legal authority to prohibit IC/IDs to the MS4 and enable enforcement capabilities to eliminate the source of IC/IDs.
- (3) The LACFCD's IC/ID Program shall consist of at least the following major program components:
 - (a) An up-to-date map of LACFCD's MS4
 - (b) Procedures for conducting source investigations for IC/IDs
 - (c) Procedures for eliminating the source of IC/IDs
 - (d) Procedures for public reporting of illicit discharges
 - (e) Spill response plan
 - (f) IC/IDs education and training for LACFCD staff

ii. MS4 Mapping

- (1) The LACFCD shall maintain an up-to-date and accurate electronic map of its MS4. If possible, the map should be maintained within a GIS. The map must show the following, at a minimum:
 - (a) Within one year of Permit adoption, the location of outfalls owned and maintained by the LACFCD. Each outfall shall be given an alphanumeric identifier, which must be noted on the map. Each mapped outfall shall be located using a geographic positioning system (GPS). Photographs of the major outfalls shall be taken to provide baseline information to track operation and maintenance needs over time.
 - (b) The location and length of open channels and underground storm drain pipes with a diameter of 36 inches or greater that are owned and operated by the LACFCD.
 - (c) The location and name of all waterbodies receiving discharges from those MS4 major outfalls identified in (a).
 - (d) All LACFCD's dry weather diversions installed within the MS4 to direct flows from the MS4 to the sanitary sewer system, including the owner and operator of each diversion.
 - (e) By the end of the Permit term, map all known permitted and documented connections to its MS4 system.
- (2) The MS4 map shall be updated as necessary.

iii. Illicit Discharge Source Investigation and Elimination

- (1) The LACFCD shall develop written procedures for conducting investigations to prioritize and identify the source of all illicit discharges to its MS4, including procedures to eliminate the discharge once the source is located.
- (2) At a minimum, the LACFCD shall initiate²³ an investigation(s) to identify and locate the source within one business day of becoming aware of the illicit discharge.
- (3) When conducting investigations, the LACFCD shall comply with the following:
 - (a) Illicit discharges suspected of being sanitary sewage and/or significantly contaminated shall be investigated first.
 - (b) The LACFCD shall track all investigations to document, at a minimum, the date(s) the illicit discharge was observed; the results

²³ Permittees may comply with the Permit by taking initial steps (such as logging, prioritizing, and tasking) to "initiate" the investigation within one business day. However, the Regional Water Board would expect that the initial investigation, including a site visit, occur within two business days of becoming aware of the illicit discharge.

- of the investigation; any follow-up of the investigation; and the date the investigation was closed.
- (c) The LACFCD shall prioritize and investigate the source of all observed illicit discharges to its MS4.
 - (d) If the source of the illicit discharge is found to be a discharge authorized under an NPDES permit, the LACFCD shall document the source and report to the Regional Water Board within 30 days of determination. No further action is required.
 - (e) If the source of the illicit discharge has been determined to originate from within the jurisdiction of other Permittee(s) with land use authority over the suspected responsible party/parties, the LACFCD shall immediately alert the appropriate Permittee(s) of the problem for further action by the Permittee(s).
- (4) When taking corrective action to eliminate illicit discharges, the LACFCD shall comply with the following:
- (a) If the source of the illicit discharge has been determined or suspected by the LACFCD to originate within an upstream jurisdiction(s), the LACFCD shall immediately notify the upstream jurisdiction(s), and notify the Regional Water Board within 30 days of such determination and provide all the information collected and efforts taken.
 - (b) Once the Permittee with land use authority over the suspected responsible party/parties has been alerted, the LACFCD may continue to work in cooperation with the Permittee(s) to notify the responsible party/parties of the problem, and require the responsible party/parties to immediately initiate necessary corrective actions to eliminate the illicit discharge. Upon being notified that the discharge has been eliminated, the LACFCD may, in conjunction with the Permittee(s) conduct a follow-up investigation to verify that the discharge has been eliminated and cleaned up to the satisfaction of the LACFCD. The LACFCD shall document its follow-up investigation. The LACFCD may seek recovery and remediation costs from responsible parties or require compensation for the cost of all inspection and investigation activities. Resulting enforcement actions shall follow the program's Progressive Enforcement Policy.
 - (c) If the source of the illicit discharge cannot be traced to a suspected responsible party, the LACFCD, in conjunction with other affected Permittees, shall continue implementing the illicit discharge/spill response plan.

- (5) In the event the LACFCD and/or other Permittees are unable to eliminate an ongoing illicit discharge following full execution of its legal authority and in accordance with its Progressive Enforcement Policy, including the inability to find the responsible party/parties, or other circumstances prevent the full elimination of an ongoing illicit discharge, the LACFCD and/or other Permittees shall notify the Regional Water Board within 30 days of such determination and provide available information to the Regional Water Board.

iv. Identification and Response to Illicit Connections

- (1) Investigation

The LACFCD, upon discovery or upon receiving a report of a suspected illicit connection, shall initiate an investigation within 21 days, to determine the following: (1) source of the connection, (2) nature and volume of discharge through the connection, and (3) responsible party for the connection.

- (2) Elimination

The LACFCD, upon confirmation of an illicit connection to its MS4, shall ensure that the connection is:

- (a) Permitted or documented, provided the connection will only discharge storm water and non-storm water allowable under this Order or other individual or general NPDES Permits/WDRs, or
- (b) Eliminated within 180 days of completion of the investigation, using its formal enforcement authority, if necessary, to eliminate the illicit connection.

- (3) Documentation

Formal records must be maintained for all illicit connection investigations and the formal enforcement taken to eliminate illicit connections.

v. Public Reporting of Non-Stormwater Discharges and Spills

- (1) The LACFCD shall, in collaboration with the County, continue to maintain the 888-CLEAN-LA hotline and corresponding internet site at www.888cleanla.org to promote, publicize, and facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges or water quality impacts associated with discharges into or from MS4s.
- (2) The LACFCD shall include information regarding public reporting of illicit discharges or improper disposal on the signage adjacent to open channels as required in Part VI.D.9.h.vi.(4).
- (3) The LACFCD shall develop and maintain written procedures that document how complaint calls and internet submissions are received, documented, and tracked to ensure that all complaints are adequately addressed. The procedures shall be evaluated annually to determine whether changes or updates are needed to ensure that the procedures accurately document the methods employed by the LACFCD. Any identified changes shall be made to the procedures subsequent to the annual evaluation.
- (4) The LACFCD shall maintain documentation of the complaint calls and internet submissions and record the location of the reported spill or IC/ID and the actions undertaken, including referrals to other agencies, in response to all IC/ID complaints.

vi. Illicit Discharge and Spill Response Plan

- (1) The LACFCD shall implement an ID and spill response plan for all spills that may discharge into its system. The ID and spill response plan shall clearly identify agencies responsible for ID and spill response and cleanup, contact information, and shall contain at a minimum the following requirements:
 - (a) Coordination with spill response teams throughout all appropriate departments, programs and agencies so that maximum water quality protection is provided.
 - (b) Initiation of investigation of all public and employee ID and spill complaints within one business day of receiving the complaint to assess validity.
 - (c) Response to ID and spills within 4 hours of becoming aware of the ID or spill, except where such IDs or spills occur on private property, in which case the response should be within 2 hours of gaining legal access to the property.
 - (d) IDs or spills that may endanger health or the environment shall be reported to appropriate public health agencies and the Office of Emergency Services (OES).

vii. Illicit Connection and Illicit Discharge Education and Training

- (1) The LACFCD must continue to implement a training program regarding the identification of IC/IDs for all LACFCD field staff, who, as part of their normal job responsibilities (e.g., storm drain inspection and maintenance), may come into contact with or otherwise observe an illicit discharge or illicit connection to its MS4. Contact information, including the procedure for reporting an illicit discharge, must be included in the LACFCD's fleet vehicles that are used by field staff. Training program documents must be available for review by the Regional Water Board.
- (2) The LACFCD's training program should address, at a minimum, the following:
 - (a) IC/ID identification, including definitions and examples,
 - (b) investigation,
 - (c) elimination,
 - (d) cleanup,
 - (e) reporting, and
 - (f) documentation.
- (3) The LACFCD must create a list of applicable positions which require IC/ID training and ensure that training is provided at least twice during the term of this Order. The LACFCD must maintain documentation of the training activities.
- (4) New LACFCD staff members must be provided with IC/ID training within 180 days of starting employment.
- (5) The LACFCD shall require its contractors to train their employees in targeted positions as described above.

5. Public Information and Participation Program

a. General

- i. Each Permittee shall implement a Public Information and Participation Program (PIPP) that includes the requirements listed in this Part VI.D.5. Each Permittee shall be responsible for developing and implementing the PIPP and implementing specific PIPP requirements. The objectives of the PIPP are as follows:
 - (1) To measurably increase the knowledge of the target audiences about the MS4, the adverse impacts of storm water pollution on receiving waters and potential solutions to mitigate the impacts.
 - (2) To measurably change the waste disposal and storm water pollution generation behavior of target audiences by developing and encouraging the implementation of appropriate alternatives.

- (3) To involve and engage a diversity of socio-economic groups and ethnic communities in Los Angeles County to participate in mitigating the impacts of storm water pollution.

b. PIPP Implementation

- i. Each Permittee shall implement the PIPP requirements listed in this Part VI.D.4 using one or more of the following approaches:
 - (1) By participating in a County-wide PIPP,
 - (2) By participating in one or more Watershed Group sponsored PIPPs, and/or
 - (3) Or individually within its jurisdiction.
- ii. If a Permittee participates in a County-wide or Watershed Group PIPP, the Permittee shall provide the contact information for their appropriate staff responsible for storm water public education activities to the designated PIPP coordinator and contact information changes no later than 30 days after a change occurs.

c. Public Participation

- i. Each Permittee, whether participating in a County-wide or Watershed Group sponsored PIPP, or acting individually, shall provide a means for public reporting of clogged catch basin inlets and illicit discharges/dumping, faded or missing catch basin labels, and general storm water and non-storm water pollution prevention information.
 - (1) Permittees may elect to use the 888-CLEAN-LA hotline as the general public reporting contact or each Permittee or Watershed Group may establish its own hotline, if preferred.
 - (2) Each Permittee shall include the reporting information, updated when necessary, in public information, and the government pages of the telephone book, as they are developed or published.
 - (3) Each Permittee shall identify staff or departments who will serve as the contact person(s) and shall make this information available on its website.
 - (4) Each Permittee is responsible for providing current, updated hotline contact information to the general public within its jurisdiction.
- ii. Organize events targeted to residents and population subgroups to educate and involve the community in storm water and non-storm water pollution prevention and clean-up (e.g., education seminars, clean-ups, and community catch basin stenciling).

d. Residential Outreach Program

- i. Working in conjunction with a County-wide or Watershed Group sponsored PIPP or individually, each Permittee shall implement the following activities:

- (1) Conduct storm water pollution prevention public service announcements and advertising campaigns
- (2) Public education materials shall include but are not limited to information on the proper handling (i.e., disposal, storage and/or use) of:
 - (a) Vehicle waste fluids
 - (b) Household waste materials (i.e., trash and household hazardous waste, including personal care products and pharmaceuticals)
 - (c) Construction waste materials
 - (d) Pesticides and fertilizers (including integrated pest management practices [IPM] to promote reduced use of pesticides)
 - (e) Green waste (including lawn clippings and leaves)
 - (f) Animal wastes
- (3) Distribute activity specific storm water pollution prevention public education materials at, but not limited to, the following points of purchase:
 - (a) Automotive parts stores
 - (b) Home improvement centers / lumber yards / hardware stores/paint stores
 - (c) Landscaping / gardening centers
 - (d) Pet shops / feed stores
- (4) Maintain storm water websites or provide links to storm water websites via the Permittee's website, which shall include educational material and opportunities for the public to participate in storm water pollution prevention and clean-up activities listed in Part VI.D.4.
- (5) Provide independent, parochial, and public schools within in each Permittee's jurisdiction with materials to educate school children (K-12) on storm water pollution. Material may include videos, live presentations, and other information. Permittees are encouraged to work with, or leverage, materials produced by other statewide agencies and associations such as the State Water Board's "Erase the Waste" educational program and the California Environmental Education Interagency Network (CEEIN) to implement this requirement.
- (6) When implementing activities in subsections (1)-(5), Permittees shall use effective strategies to educate and involve ethnic communities in storm water pollution prevention through culturally effective methods.

6. Industrial/Commercial Facilities Program

a. General

- i. Each Permittee shall implement an Industrial / Commercial Facilities Program that meets the requirements of this Part VI.D.6. The Industrial / Commercial

Facilities Program shall be designed to prevent illicit discharges into the MS4 and receiving waters, reduce industrial / commercial discharges of storm water to the maximum extent practicable, and prevent industrial / commercial discharges from the MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of receiving water limitations. At a minimum, the Industrial / Commercial Facilities Program shall be implemented in accordance with the requirements listed in this Part VI.D.6, or as approved in a Watershed Management Program per Part VI.C. Minimum program components shall include the following components:

- (1) Track
- (2) Educate
- (3) Inspect
- (4) Ensure compliance with municipal ordinances at industrial and commercial facilities that are critical sources of pollutants in storm water

b. Track Critical Industrial / Commercial Sources

- i. Each Permittee shall maintain an updated watershed-based inventory or database containing the latitude / longitude coordinates of all industrial and commercial facilities within its jurisdiction that are critical sources of storm water pollution. The inventory or database shall be maintained in electronic format and incorporation of facility information into a Geographical Information System (GIS) is recommended. Critical Sources to be tracked are summarized below:

- (1) Commercial Facilities
 - (a) Restaurants
 - (b) Automotive service facilities (including those located at automotive dealerships)
 - (c) Retail Gasoline Outlets
 - (d) Nurseries and Nursery Centers (Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods, and Retail Trade)
- (2) USEPA "Phase I" Facilities [as specified in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(i)-(xi)]
- (3) Other federally-mandated facilities [as specified in 40 CFR §122.26(d)(2)(iv)(C)]
 - (a) Municipal landfills
 - (b) Hazardous waste treatment, disposal, and recovery facilities
 - (c) Industrial facilities subject to section 313 "Toxic Release Inventory" reporting requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) [42 U.S.C. § 11023]
- (4) All other commercial or industrial facilities that the Permittee determines may contribute a substantial pollutant load to the MS4.

- ii. Each Permittee shall include the following minimum fields of information for each critical source industrial and commercial facility identified in its watershed-based inventory or database:
 - (1) Name of facility
 - (2) Name of owner/ operator and contact information
 - (3) Address of facility (physical and mailing)
 - (4) North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code
 - (5) Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code
 - (6) A narrative description of the activities performed and/or principal products produced
 - (7) Status of exposure of materials to storm water
 - (8) Name of receiving water
 - (9) Identification of whether the facility is tributary to a CWA § 303(d) listed water body segment or water body segment subject to a TMDL, where the facility generates pollutants for which the water body segment is impaired.
 - (10) Ability to denote if the facility is known to maintain coverage under the State Water Board's General NPDES Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities (Industrial General Permit) or other individual or general NPDES permits or any applicable waiver issued by the Regional or State Water Board pertaining to storm water discharges.
 - (11) Ability to denote if the facility has filed a No Exposure Certification with the State Water Board.
- iii. Each Permittee shall update its inventory of critical sources at least annually. The update shall be accomplished through collection of new information obtained through field activities or through other readily available inter- and intra-agency informational databases (e.g., business licenses, pretreatment permits, sanitary sewer connection permits, and similar information).

c. Educate Industrial / Commercial Sources

- i. At least once during the five-year period of this Order, each Permittee shall notify the owner/operator of each of its inventoried commercial and industrial sites identified in Part VI.D.6.b of the BMP requirements applicable to the site/source.
- ii. Business Assistance Program
 - (1) Each Permittee shall implement a Business Assistance Program to provide technical information to businesses to facilitate their efforts to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water. Assistance shall be targeted to select business sectors or small businesses upon a determination that their activities may be contributing substantial pollutant

loads to the MS4 or receiving water. Assistance may include technical guidance and provision of educational materials. The Program may include:

- (a) On-site technical assistance, telephone, or e-mail consultation regarding the responsibilities of business to reduce the discharge of pollutants, procedural requirements, and available guidance documents.
- (b) Distribution of storm water pollution prevention educational materials to operators of auto repair shops; car wash facilities; restaurants and mobile sources including automobile/equipment repair, washing, or detailing; power washing services; mobile carpet, drape, or upholstery cleaning services; swimming pool, water softener, and spa services; portable sanitary services; and commercial applicators and distributors of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers, if present.

d. Inspect Critical Commercial Sources

i. Frequency of Mandatory Commercial Facility Inspections

Each Permittee shall inspect all commercial facilities identified in Part VI.D.6.b twice during the 5-year term of the Order, provided that the first mandatory compliance inspection occurs no later than 2 years after the effective date of this Order. A minimum interval of 6 months between the first and the second mandatory compliance inspection is required. In addition, each Permittee shall implement the activities outlined in the following subparts.

ii. Scope of Mandatory Commercial Facility Inspections

Each Permittee shall inspect all commercial facilities to confirm that storm water and non-storm water BMPs are being effectively implemented in compliance with municipal ordinances. At each facility, inspectors shall verify that the operator is implementing effective source control BMPs for each corresponding activity. Each Permittee shall require implementation of additional BMPs where storm water from the MS4 discharges to a significant ecological area (SEA), a water body subject to TMDL provisions in Part VI.E, or a CWA § 303(d) listed impaired water body. Likewise, for those BMPs that are not adequately protective of water quality standards, a Permittee may require additional site-specific controls.

e. Inspect Critical Industrial Sources

Each Permittee shall conduct industrial facility compliance inspections as specified below.

i. Frequency of Mandatory Industrial Facility Compliance Inspections

(1) Minimum Inspection Frequency

Each Permittee shall perform an initial mandatory compliance inspection at all industrial facilities identified in Part VI.D.6.b no later than 2 years after the effective date of this Order. After the initial inspection, all

facilities that have not filed a No Exposure Certification with the State Water Board are subject to a second mandatory compliance inspection. A minimum interval of 6 months between the first and the second mandatory compliance inspection is required. A facility need not be inspected more than twice during the term of the Order unless subject to an enforcement action as specified in Part VI.D.6.h below.

(2) Exclusion of Facilities Previously Inspected by the Regional Water Board

Each Permittee shall review the State Water Board's Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) database²⁴ at defined intervals to determine if an industrial facility has recently been inspected by the Regional Water Board. The first interval shall occur approximately 2 years after the effective date of the Order. The Permittee does not need to inspect the facility if it is determined that the Regional Water Board conducted an inspection of the facility within the prior 24 month period. The second interval shall occur approximately 4 years after the effective date of the Order. Likewise, the Permittee does not need to inspect the facility if it is determined that the Regional Water Board conducted an inspection of the facility within the prior 24 month period.

(3) No Exposure Verification

As a component of the first mandatory inspection, each Permittee shall identify those facilities that have filed a No Exposure Certification with the State Water Board. Approximately 3 to 4 years after the effective date of the Order, each Permittee shall evaluate its inventory of industrial facilities and perform a second mandatory compliance inspection at a minimum of 25% of the facilities identified to have filed a No Exposure Certification. The purpose of this inspection is to verify the continuity of the no exposure status.

(4) Exclusion Based on Watershed Management Program

A Permittee is exempt from the mandatory inspection frequencies listed above if it is implementing industrial inspections in accordance with an approved Watershed Management Program per Part VI.C.

ii. Scope of Mandatory Industrial Facility Inspections

Each Permittee shall confirm that each industrial facility:

- (1) Has a current Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) number for coverage under the Industrial General Permit, and that a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is available on-site; *or*
- (2) Has applied for, and has received a current No Exposure Certification for facilities subject to this requirement;
- (3) Is effectively implementing BMPs in compliance with municipal ordinances. Facilities must implement the source control BMPs identified

²⁴ SMARTS is accessible at <https://smarts.waterboards.ca.gov/smarts/faces/SwSmartsLogin.jsp>

in Table 10, unless the pollutant generating activity does not occur. The Permittees shall require implementation of additional BMPs where storm water from the MS4 discharges to a water body subject to TMDL Provisions in Part VI.E, or a CWA § 303(d) listed impaired water body. Likewise, if the specified BMPs are not adequately protective of water quality standards, a Permittee may require additional site-specific controls. For critical sources that discharge to MS4s that discharge to SEAs, each Permittee shall require operators to implement additional pollutant-specific controls to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff that are causing or contributing to exceedances of water quality standards.

- (4) Applicable industrial facilities identified as not having either a current WDID or No Exposure Certification shall be notified that they must obtain coverage under the Industrial General Permit and shall be referred to the Regional Water Board per the Progressive Enforcement Policy procedures identified in Part VI.D.2.

f. Source Control BMPs for Commercial and Industrial Facilities

Effective source control BMPs for the activities listed in Table 10 shall be implemented at commercial and industrial facilities, unless the pollutant generating activity does not occur:

Table 10. Source Control BMPs at Commercial and Industrial Facilities

Pollutant-Generating Activity	BMP Narrative Description
Unauthorized Non-Storm water Discharges	Effective elimination of non-storm water discharges
Accidental Spills/ Leaks	Implementation of effective spills/ leaks prevention and response procedures
Vehicle/ Equipment Fueling	Implementation of effective fueling source control devices and practices
Vehicle/ Equipment Cleaning	Implementation of effective equipment/ vehicle cleaning practices and appropriate wash water management practices
Vehicle/ Equipment Repair	Implementation of effective vehicle/ equipment repair practices and source control devices
Outdoor Liquid Storage	Implementation of effective outdoor liquid storage source controls and practices
Outdoor Equipment Operations	Implementation of effective outdoor equipment source control devices and practices
Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials	Implementation of effective source control practices and structural devices
Storage and Handling of Solid Waste	Implementation of effective solid waste storage/ handling practices and appropriate control measures
Building and Grounds Maintenance	Implementation of effective facility maintenance practices

Pollutant-Generating Activity	BMP Narrative Description
Parking/ Storage Area Maintenance	Implementation of effective parking/ storage area designs and housekeeping/ maintenance practices
Storm water Conveyance System Maintenance Practices	Implementation of proper conveyance system operation and maintenance protocols
Pollutant-Generating Activity	BMP Narrative Description from Regional Water Board Resolution No. 98-08
Sidewalk Washing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove trash, debris, and free standing oil/grease spills/leaks (use absorbent material, if necessary) from the area before washing; and 2. Use high pressure, low volume spray washing using only potable water with no cleaning agents at an average usage of 0.006 gallons per square feet of sidewalk area.
Street Washing	Collect and divert wash water to the sanitary sewer – publically owned treatment works (POTW). Note: POTW approval may be needed.

g. Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs)

See VI.D.6.e.ii.3.

h. Progressive Enforcement

Each Permittee shall implement its Progressive Enforcement Policy to ensure that Industrial / Commercial facilities are brought into compliance with all storm water requirements within a reasonable time period. See Part VI.D.2 for requirements for the development and implementation of a Progressive Enforcement Policy.

7. Planning and Land Development Program

a. Purpose

i. Each Permittee shall implement a Planning and Land Development Program pursuant to Part VI.D.7.b for all New Development and Redevelopment projects subject to this Order to:

(1) Lessen the water quality impacts of development by using smart growth practices such as compact development, directing development towards existing communities via infill or redevelopment, and safeguarding of environmentally sensitive areas.

(2) Minimize the adverse impacts from storm water runoff on the biological integrity of Natural Drainage Systems and the beneficial uses of water

bodies in accordance with requirements under CEQA (Cal. Pub. Resources Code § 21000 et seq.).

- (3) Minimize the percentage of impervious surfaces on land developments by minimizing soil compaction during construction, designing projects to minimize the impervious area footprint, and employing Low Impact Development (LID) design principles to mimic predevelopment hydrology through infiltration, evapotranspiration and rainfall harvest and use.
- (4) Maintain existing riparian buffers and enhance riparian buffers when possible.
- (5) Minimize pollutant loadings from impervious surfaces such as roof tops, parking lots, and roadways through the use of properly designed, technically appropriate BMPs (including Source Control BMPs such as good housekeeping practices), LID Strategies, and Treatment Control BMPs.
- (6) Properly select, design and maintain LID and Hydromodification Control BMPs to address pollutants that are likely to be generated, reduce changes to pre-development hydrology, assure long-term function, and avoid the breeding of vectors²⁵.
- (7) Prioritize the selection of BMPs to remove storm water pollutants, reduce storm water runoff volume, and beneficially use storm water to support an integrated approach to protecting water quality and managing water resources in the following order of preference:
 - (a) On-site infiltration, bioretention and/or rainfall harvest and use.
 - (b) On-site biofiltration, off-site ground water replenishment, and/or off-site retrofit.

b. Applicability

i. New Development Projects

- (1) Development projects subject to Permittee conditioning and approval for the design and implementation of post-construction controls to mitigate storm water pollution, prior to completion of the project(s), are:
 - (a) All development projects equal to 1 acre or greater of disturbed area and adding more than 10,000 square feet of impervious surface area
 - (b) Industrial parks 10,000 square feet or more of surface area
 - (c) Commercial malls 10,000 square feet or more surface area
 - (d) Retail gasoline outlets 5,000 square feet or more of surface area
 - (e) Restaurants (SIC 5812) 5,000 square feet or more of surface area

²⁵ Treatment BMPs when designed to drain within 96 hours of the end of rainfall minimize the potential for the breeding of vectors. See California Department of Public Health *Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California* (2012) at <http://www.westnile.ca.gov/resources.php>

- (f) Parking lots 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface area, or with 25 or more parking spaces
- (g) Street and road construction of 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surface area shall follow USEPA guidance regarding Managing Wet Weather with Green Infrastructure: Green Streets²⁶ (December 2008 EPA-833-F-08-009) to the maximum extent practicable. Street and road construction applies to standalone streets, roads, highways, and freeway projects, and also applies to streets within larger projects.
- (h) Automotive service facilities (SIC 5013, 5014, 5511, 5541, 7532-7534 and 7536-7539) 5,000 square feet or more of surface area
- (i) Redevelopment projects in subject categories that meet Redevelopment thresholds identified in Part VI.D.6.b.ii (Redevelopment Projects) below
- (j) Projects located in or directly adjacent to, or discharging directly to a Significant Ecological Area (SEA), where the development will:
 - (i) Discharge storm water runoff that is likely to impact a sensitive biological species or habitat; and
 - (ii) Create 2,500 square feet or more of impervious surface area
- (k) Single-family hillside homes. To the extent that a Permittee may lawfully impose conditions, mitigation measures or other requirements on the development or construction of a single-family home in a hillside area as defined in the applicable Permittee's Code and Ordinances, each Permittee shall require that during the construction of a single-family hillside home, the following measures are implemented:
 - (i) Conserve natural areas
 - (ii) Protect slopes and channels
 - (iii) Provide storm drain system stenciling and signage
 - (iv) Divert roof runoff to vegetated areas before discharge unless the diversion would result in slope instability
 - (v) Direct surface flow to vegetated areas before discharge unless the diversion would result in slope instability.

ii. Redevelopment Projects

- (1) Redevelopment projects subject to Permittee conditioning and approval for the design and implementation of post-construction controls to mitigate storm water pollution, prior to completion of the project(s), are:
 - (a) Land-disturbing activity that results in the creation or addition or replacement of 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface area

²⁶ <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/greeninfrastructure/index.cfm>

on an already developed site on development categories identified in Part VI.D.6.c. (New Development/Redevelopment Performance Criteria).

- (b) Where Redevelopment results in an alteration to more than fifty percent of impervious surfaces of a previously existing development, and the existing development was not subject to post-construction storm water quality control requirements, the entire project must be mitigated.
- (c) Where Redevelopment results in an alteration of less than fifty percent of impervious surfaces of a previously existing development, and the existing development was not subject to post-construction storm water quality control requirements, only the alteration must be mitigated, and not the entire development.
 - (i) Redevelopment does not include routine maintenance activities that are conducted to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, original purpose of facility or emergency redevelopment activity required to protect public health and safety. Impervious surface replacement, such as the reconstruction of parking lots and roadways which does not disturb additional area and maintains the original grade and alignment, is considered a routine maintenance activity. Redevelopment does not include the repaving of existing roads to maintain original line and grade.
 - (ii) Existing single-family dwelling and accessory structures are exempt from the Redevelopment requirements unless such projects create, add, or replace 10,000 square feet of impervious surface area.
- (d) In this section, Existing Development or Redevelopment projects shall mean all discretionary permit projects or project phases that have not been deemed complete for processing, or discretionary permit projects without vesting tentative maps that have not requested and received an extension of previously granted approvals within 90 days of adoption of the Order. Projects that have been deemed complete within 90 days of adoption of the Order are not subject to the requirements Section 7.c. For Permittee's projects the effective date shall be the date the governing body or their designee approves initiation of the project design.
- (e) Specifically, the Newhall Ranch Project Phases I and II (a.k.a. the Landmark and Mission Village projects) are deemed to be an existing development that will at a minimum, be designed to comply with the Specific LID Performance Standards attached to the Waste Discharge Requirements (Order No. R4-2012-0139). All subsequent phases of the Newhall Ranch Project constructed during the term of this Order shall be subject to the requirements of this Order.

c. New Development/ Redevelopment Project Performance Criteria

i. Integrated Water Quality/Flow Reduction/Resources Management Criteria

- (1) Each Permittee shall require all New Development and Redevelopment projects (referred to hereinafter as "new projects") identified in Part VI.D.7.b to control pollutants, pollutant loads, and runoff volume emanating from the project site by: (1) minimizing the impervious surface area and (2) controlling runoff from impervious surfaces through infiltration, bioretention and/or rainfall harvest and use.
- (2) Except as provided in Part VI.D.7.c.ii. (Technical Infeasibility or Opportunity for Regional Ground Water Replenishment), Part VI.D.7.d.i (Local Ordinance Equivalence), or Part VI.D.7.c.v (Hydromodification), below, each Permittee shall require the project to retain on-site the Stormwater Quality Design Volume (SWQDv) defined as the runoff from:
 - (a) The 0.75-inch, 24-hour rain event or
 - (b) The 85th percentile, 24-hour rain event, as determined from the Los Angeles County 85th percentile precipitation isohyetal map, *whichever is greater*.
- (3) Bioretention and biofiltration systems shall meet the design specifications provided in Attachment H to this Order unless otherwise approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.
- (4) When evaluating the potential for on-site retention, each Permittee shall consider the maximum potential for evapotranspiration from green roofs and rainfall harvest and use.

ii. Alternative Compliance for Technical Infeasibility or Opportunity for Regional Ground Water Replenishment

- (1) In instances of technical infeasibility or where a project has been determined to provide an opportunity to replenish regional ground water supplies at an offsite location, each Permittee may allow projects to comply with this Order through the alternative compliance measures as described in Part VI.D.7.c.iii.
- (2) To demonstrate technical infeasibility, the project applicant must demonstrate that the project cannot reliably retain 100 percent of the SWQDv on-site, even with the maximum application of green roofs and rainwater harvest and use, and that compliance with the applicable post-construction requirements would be technically infeasible by submitting a site-specific hydrologic and/or design analysis conducted and endorsed by a registered professional engineer, geologist, architect, and/or landscape architect. Technical infeasibility may result from conditions including the following:
 - (a) The infiltration rate of saturated in-situ soils is less than 0.3 inch per hour and it is not technically feasible to amend the in-situ soils to attain an infiltration rate necessary to achieve reliable performance of infiltration or bioretention BMPs in retaining the SWQDv on-site.

- (b) Locations where seasonal high ground water is within 5 to 10 feet of the surface,
 - (c) Locations within 100 feet of a ground water well used for drinking water,
 - (d) Brownfield development sites where infiltration poses a risk of causing pollutant mobilization,
 - (e) Other locations where pollutant mobilization is a documented concern²⁷,
 - (f) Locations with potential geotechnical hazards, or
 - (g) Smart growth and infill or redevelopment locations where the density and/ or nature of the project would create significant difficulty for compliance with the on-site volume retention requirement.
- (3) To utilize alternative compliance measures to replenish ground water at an offsite location, the project applicant shall demonstrate (i) why it is not advantageous to replenish ground water at the project site, (ii) that ground water can be used for beneficial purposes at the offsite location, and (iii) that the alternative measures shall also provide equal or greater water quality benefits to the receiving surface water than the Water Quality/Flow Reduction/Resource Management Criteria in Part VI.7.D.c.i.

iii. Alternative Compliance Measures

When a Permittee determines a project applicant has demonstrated that it is technically infeasible to retain 100 percent of the SWQD_v on-site, or is proposing an alternative offsite project to replenish regional ground water supplies, the Permittee shall require one of the following mitigation options:

(1) On-site Biofiltration

- (a) If using biofiltration due to demonstrated technical infeasibility, then the new project must biofiltrate 1.5 times the portion of the SWQD_v that is not reliably retained on-site, as calculated by Equation 1 below.

Equation 1:

$$B_v = 1.5 * [SWQD_v - R_v]$$

Where:

B_v = biofiltration volume

²⁷ Pollutant mobilization is considered a documented concern at or near properties that are contaminated or store hazardous substances underground.

SWQDv = the storm water runoff from a 0.75 inch, 24-hour storm or the 85th percentile storm, *whichever is greater*.

Rv = volume reliably retained on-site

(b) Conditions for On-site Biofiltration

- (i) Biofiltration systems shall meet the design specifications provided in Attachment H to this Order unless otherwise approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.
- (ii) Biofiltration systems discharging to a receiving water that is included on the Clean Water Act section 303(d) list of impaired water quality-limited water bodies due to nitrogen compounds or related effects shall be designed and maintained to achieve enhanced nitrogen removal capability. See Attachment H for design criteria for underdrain placement to achieve enhanced nitrogen removal.

(2) Offsite Infiltration

- (a) Use infiltration or bioretention BMPs to intercept a volume of storm water runoff equal to the SWQDv, less the volume of storm water runoff reliably retained on-site, at an approved offsite project, and
- (b) Provide pollutant reduction (treatment) of the storm water runoff discharged from the project site in accordance with the Water Quality Mitigation Criteria provided in Part VI.D.7.c.iv.
- (c) The required offsite mitigation volume shall be calculated by Equation 2 below and equal to:

Equation 2:

$$Mv = 1.0 * [SWQDv - Rv]$$

Where:

Mv = mitigation volume

SWQDv = runoff from the 0.75 inch, 24-hour storm event or the 85th percentile storm, *whichever is greater*

Rv = the volume of storm water runoff reliably retained on-site.

(3) Ground Water Replenishment Projects

Permittees may propose, in their Watershed Management Program or EWMP, regional projects to replenish regional ground water supplies at offsite locations, provided the groundwater supply has a designated beneficial use in the Basin Plan.

- (a) Regional groundwater replenishment projects must use infiltration, ground water replenishment, or bioretention BMPs to intercept a volume of storm water runoff equal to the SWQDv for new development and redevelopment projects, subject to Permittee conditioning and approval for the design and implementation of post-construction controls, within the approved project area, and
- (b) Provide pollutant reduction (treatment) of the storm water runoff discharged from development projects, within the project area, subject to Permittee conditioning and approval for the design and implementation of post-construction controls to mitigate storm water pollution in accordance with the Water Quality Mitigation Criteria provided in Part VI.D.7.c.iv.
- (c) Permittees implementing a regional ground water replenishment project in lieu of onsite controls shall ensure the volume of runoff captured by the project shall be equal to:

Equation 2:

$$Mv = 1.0 * [SWQDv - Rv]$$

Where:

Mv = mitigation volume

SWQDv = runoff from the 0.75 inch, 24-hour storm event or the 85th percentile storm, whichever is greater

Rv = the volume of storm water runoff reliably retained on-site.

- (d) Regional groundwater replenishment projects shall be located in the same sub-watershed (defined as draining to the same HUC-12 hydrologic area in the Basin Plan) as the new development or redevelopment projects which did not implement on site retention BMPs. Each Permittee may consider locations outside of the HUC-12 but within the HUC-10 subwatershed area if there are no opportunities within the HUC-12 subwatershed or if greater pollutant reductions and/or ground water replenishment can be achieved at a location within the expanded HUC-10 subwatershed. The use of a mitigation, ground water replenishment, or retrofit project outside of the HUC-12 subwatershed is subject to the approval of the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

(4) Offsite Project - Retrofit Existing Development

Use infiltration, bioretention, rainfall harvest and use and/or biofiltration BMPs to retrofit an existing development, with similar land uses as the new development or land uses associated with comparable or higher storm water runoff event mean concentrations (EMCs) than the new development.

Comparison of EMCs for different land uses shall be based on published data from studies performed in southern California. The retrofit plan shall be designed and constructed to:

- (a) Intercept a volume of storm water runoff equal to the mitigation volume (Mv) as described above in Equation 2, except biofiltration BMPs shall be designed to meet the biofiltration volume as described in Equation 1 and
- (b) Provide pollutant reduction (treatment) of the storm water runoff from the project site as described in the Water Quality Mitigation Criteria provided in Part VI.D.7.c.iv.

(5) Conditions for Offsite Projects

- (a) Project applicants seeking to utilize these alternative compliance provisions may propose other offsite projects, which the Permittees may approve if they meet the requirements of this subpart.
- (b) Location of offsite projects. Offsite projects shall be located in the same sub-watershed (defined as draining to the same HUC-12 hydrologic area in the Basin Plan) as the new development or redevelopment project. Each Permittee may consider locations outside of the HUC-12 but within the HUC-10 subwatershed area if there are no opportunities within the HUC-12 subwatershed or if greater pollutant reductions and/or ground water replenishment can be achieved at a location within the expanded HUC-10 subwatershed. The use of a mitigation, ground water replenishment, or retrofit project outside of the HUC-12 subwatershed is subject to the approval of the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.
- (c) Project applicant must demonstrate that equal benefits to ground water recharge cannot be met on the project site.
- (d) Each Permittee shall develop a prioritized list of offsite mitigation, ground water replenishment and/or retrofit projects, and when feasible, the mitigation must be directed to the highest priority project within the same HUC-12 or if approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, the HUC-10 drainage area, as the new development project.
- (e) Infiltration/bioretention shall be the preferred LID BMP for offsite mitigation or ground water replenishment projects. Offsite retrofit projects may include green streets, parking lot retrofits, green roofs, and rainfall harvest and use. Biofiltration BMPs may be considered for retrofit projects when infiltration, bioretention or rainfall harvest and use is technically infeasible.
- (f) Each Permittee shall develop a schedule for the completion of offsite projects, including milestone dates to identify, fund, design, and construct the projects. Offsite projects shall be completed as soon as possible, and at the latest, within 4 years of the certificate of occupancy for the first project that contributed funds toward the

construction of the offsite project, unless a longer period is otherwise authorized by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board. For public offsite projects, each Permittee must provide in their annual reports a summary of total offsite project funds raised to date and a description (including location, general design concept, volume of water expected to be retained, and total estimated budget) of all pending public offsite projects. Funding sufficient to address the offsite volume must be transferred to the Permittee (for public offsite mitigation projects) or to an escrow account (for private offsite mitigation projects) within one year of the initiation of construction.

- (g) Offsite projects must be approved by the Permittee and may be subject to approval by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, if a third-party petitions the Executive Officer to review the project. Offsite projects will be publicly noticed on the Regional Water Board's website for 30 days prior to approval.
- (h) The project applicant must perform the offsite projects as approved by either the Permittee or the Regional Water Board Executive Officer or provide sufficient funding for public or private offsite projects to achieve the equivalent mitigation storm water volume.

(6) Regional Storm Water Mitigation Program

A Permittee or Permittee group may apply to the Regional Water Board for approval of a regional or sub-regional storm water mitigation program to substitute in part or wholly for New and Redevelopment requirements for the area covered by the regional or sub-regional storm water mitigation program. Upon review and a determination by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer that the proposal is technically valid and appropriate, the Regional Water Board may consider for approval such a program if its implementation meets all of the following requirements:

- (a) Retains the runoff from the 85th percentile, 24-hour rain event or the 0.75 inch, 24-hour rain event, whichever is greater;
- (b) Results in improved storm water quality;
- (c) Protects stream habitat;
- (d) Promotes cooperative problem solving by diverse interests;
- (e) Is fiscally sustainable and has secure funding; and
- (f) Is completed in five years including the construction and start-up of treatment facilities.
- (g) Nothing in this provision shall be construed as to delay the implementation of requirements for new and redevelopment, as approved in this Order.

(7) Water Quality Mitigation Criteria

- (a) Each Permittee shall require all New Development and Redevelopment projects that have been approved for offsite mitigation or ground water replenishment projects as defined in Part VI.D.7.c.ii-iii to also provide treatment of storm water runoff from the project site. Each Permittee shall require these projects to design and implement post-construction storm water BMPs and control measures to reduce pollutant loading as necessary to:
 - (i) Meet the pollutant specific benchmarks listed in Table 11 at the treatment systems outlet or prior to the discharge to the MS4, and
 - (ii) Ensure that the discharge does not cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards at the Permittee's downstream MS4 outfall.
- (b) Each Permittee may allow the project proponent to install flow-through modular treatment systems including sand filters, or other proprietary BMP treatment systems with a demonstrated efficiency at least equivalent to a sand filter. The sizing of the flow through treatment device shall be based on a rainfall intensity of:
 - (i) 0.2 inches per hour, or
 - (ii) The one year, one-hour rainfall intensity as determined from the most recent Los Angeles County isohyetal map, *whichever is greater*.

Table 11. Benchmarks Applicable to New Development Treatment BMPs²⁸

Conventional Pollutants

Pollutant	Suspended Solids mg/L	Total P mg/L	Total N mg/L		TKN mg/L	
Effluent Concentration	14	0.13	1.28		1.09	

Metals

Pollutant	Total Cd µg/L	Total Cu µg/L	Total Cr µg/L	Total Pb µg/L	Total Zn µg/L
Effluent Concentration	0.3	6	2.8	2.5	23

²⁸ The treatment control BMP performance benchmarks were developed from the median effluent water quality values of the six highest performing BMPs, per pollutant, in the storm water BMP database (<http://www.bmpdatabase.org/>, last visited September 25, 2012).

- (c) In addition to the requirements for controlling pollutant discharges as described in Part VI.D.7.c.iii. and the treatment benchmarks described above, each Permittee shall ensure that the new development or redevelopment will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality-based effluent limitations established in Part VI.E pursuant to Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs).

iv. Hydromodification (Flow/ Volume/ Duration) Control Criteria

Each Permittee shall require all New Development and Redevelopment projects located within natural drainage systems as described in Part VI.D.7.c.iv.(1)(a)(iii) to implement hydrologic control measures, to prevent accelerated downstream erosion and to protect stream habitat in natural drainage systems. The purpose of the hydrologic controls is to minimize changes in post-development hydrologic storm water runoff discharge rates, velocities, and duration. This shall be achieved by maintaining the project's pre-project storm water runoff flow rates and durations.

(1) Description

- (a) Hydromodification control in natural drainage systems shall be achieved by maintaining the Erosion Potential (E_p) in streams at a value of 1, unless an alternative value can be shown to be protective of the natural drainage systems from erosion, incision, and sedimentation that can occur as a result of flow increases from impervious surfaces and prevent damage to stream habitat in natural drainage system tributaries (see Attachment J - Determination of Erosion Potential).
- (ii) Hydromodification control may include one, or a combination of on-site, regional or sub-regional hydromodification control BMPs, LID strategies, or stream and riparian buffer restoration measures. Any in-stream restoration measure shall not adversely affect the beneficial uses of the natural drainage systems.
- (iii) Natural drainage systems that are subject to the hydromodification assessments and controls as described in this Part of the Order, include all drainages that have not been improved (e.g., channelized or armored with concrete, shotcrete, or rip-rap) or drainage systems that are tributary to a natural drainage system, except as provided in Part VI.D.7c.iv.(1)(b)--Exemptions to Hydromodification Controls [see below]. The clearing or dredging of a natural drainage system does not constitute an "improvement."
- (iv) Until the State Water Board or the Regional Water Board adopts a final Hydromodification Policy or criteria, Permittees shall implement the Hydromodification Control Criteria described in Part VI.D.7.c.iv.(1)(c) to control the potential adverse impacts of changes in hydrology that may result from new development and

redevelopment projects located within natural drainage systems as described in Part VI.D.7.c.iv.(1)(a)(iii).

- (b) Exemptions to Hydromodification Controls. Permittees may exempt the following New Development and Redevelopment projects from implementation of hydromodification controls where assessments of downstream channel conditions and proposed discharge hydrology indicate that adverse hydromodification effects to beneficial uses of Natural Drainage Systems are unlikely:
- (i) Projects that are replacement, maintenance or repair of a Permittee's existing flood control facility, storm drain, or transportation network.
 - (ii) Redevelopment Projects in the Urban Core that do not increase the effective impervious area or decrease the infiltration capacity of pervious areas compared to the pre-project conditions.
 - (iii) Projects that have any increased discharge directly or via a storm drain to a sump, lake, area under tidal influence, into a waterway that has a 100-year peak flow (Q100) of 25,000 cfs or more, or other receiving water that is not susceptible to hydromodification impacts.
 - (iv) Projects that discharge directly or via a storm drain into concrete or otherwise engineered (not natural) channels (e.g., channelized or armored with rip rap, shotcrete, etc.), which, in turn, discharge into receiving water that is not susceptible to hydromodification impacts (as in Parts VI.D.7.c.iv.(1)(b)(i)-(iii) above).
 - (v) LID BMPs implemented on single family homes are sufficient to comply with Hydromodification criteria.
- (c) Hydromodification Control Criteria. The Hydromodification Control Criteria to protect natural drainage systems are as follows:
- (i) Except as provided for in Part VI.D.7.c.iv.(1)(b), projects disturbing an area greater than 1 acre but less than 50 acres within natural drainage systems will be presumed to meet pre-development hydrology if one of the following demonstrations is made:
 1. The project is designed to retain on-site, through infiltration, evapotranspiration, and/or harvest and use, the storm water volume from the runoff of the 95th percentile, 24-hour storm, or
 2. The runoff flow rate, volume, velocity, and duration for the post-development condition do not exceed the pre-development condition for the 2-year, 24-hour rainfall event. This condition may be substantiated by simple screening models, including those described in *Hydromodification Effects on Flow Peaks*

and Durations in Southern California Urbanizing Watersheds (Hawley et al., 2011) or other models acceptable to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board, or

3. The Erosion Potential (Ep) in the receiving water channel will approximate 1, as determined by a Hydromodification Analysis Study and the equation presented in Attachment J. Alternatively, Permittees can opt to use other work equations to calculate Erosion Potential with Executive Officer approval.
- (ii) Projects disturbing 50 acres or more within natural drainage systems will be presumed to meet pre-development hydrology based on the successful demonstration of one of the following conditions:
1. The site infiltrates on-site at least the runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm event, or
 2. The runoff flow rate, volume, velocity, and duration for the post-development condition does not exceed the pre-development condition for the 2-year, 24-hour rainfall events. These conditions must be substantiated by hydrologic modeling acceptable to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, or
 3. The Erosion Potential (Ep) in the receiving water channel will approximate 1, as determined by a Hydromodification Analysis Study and the equation presented in Attachment J.
- (c) Alternative Hydromodification Criteria
- (i) Permittees may satisfy the requirement for Hydromodification Controls by implementing the hydromodification requirements in the County of Los Angeles Low Impact Development Manual (2009) for all projects disturbing an area greater than 1 acre within natural drainage systems.
 - (ii) Each Permittee may alternatively develop and implement watershed specific Hydromodification Control Plans (HCPs). Such plans shall be developed no later than one year after the effective date of this Order.
 - (iii) The HCP shall identify:
 1. Stream classifications
 2. Flow rate and duration control methods
 3. Sub-watershed mitigation strategies
 4. Stream and/or riparian buffer restoration measures, which will maintain the stream and tributary Erosion Potential at 1 unless

an alternative value can be shown to be protective of the natural drainage systems from erosion, incision, and sedimentation that can occur as a result of flow increases from impervious surfaces and prevent damage to stream habitat in natural drainage system tributaries.

(iv) The HCP shall contain the following elements:

1. Hydromodification Management Standards
2. Natural Drainage Areas and Hydromodification Management Control Areas
3. New Development and Redevelopment Projects subject to the HCP
4. Description of authorized Hydromodification Management Control BMPs
5. Hydromodification Management Control BMP Design Criteria
6. For flow duration control methods, the range of flows to control for, and goodness of fit criteria
7. Allowable low critical flow, Q_c , which initiates sediment transport
8. Description of the approved Hydromodification Model
9. Any alternate Hydromodification Management Model and Design
10. Stream Restoration Measures Design Criteria
11. Monitoring and Effectiveness Assessment
12. Record Keeping
13. The HCP shall be deemed in effect upon Executive Officer approval.

v. Watershed Equivalence.

Regardless of the methods through which Permittees allow project applicants to implement alternative compliance measures, the subwatershed-wide (defined as draining to the same HUC-12 hydrologic area in the Basin Plan) result of all development must be at least the same level of water quality protection as would have been achieved if all projects utilizing these alternative compliance provisions had complied with Part VI.D.7.c.i (Integrated Water Quality/Flow Reduction/Resource Management Criteria).

vi. Annual Report

Each Permittee shall provide in their annual report to the Regional Water Board a list of mitigation project descriptions and estimated pollutant and flow reduction analyses (compiled from design specifications submitted by project

applicants and approved by the Permittee(s)). Within 4 years of Order adoption, Permittees must submit in their Annual Report, a comparison of the expected aggregate results of alternative compliance projects to the results that would otherwise have been achieved by retaining on site the SWQDv.

d. Implementation

i. Local Ordinance Equivalence

A Permittee that has adopted a local LID ordinance prior to the adoption of this Order, and which includes a retention requirement numerically equal to the 0.75-inch, 24-hour rain event or the 85th percentile, 24-hour rain event, whichever is greater, may submit documentation to the Regional Water Board that the alternative requirements in the local ordinance will provide equal or greater reduction in storm water discharge pollutant loading and volume as would have been obtained through strict conformance with Part VI.D.7.c.i. (Integrated Water Quality/Flow Reduction Resources Management Criteria) or Part VI.D.7.c.ii. (Alternative Compliance Measures for Technical Infeasibility or Opportunity for Regional Ground water Replenishment) of this Order and, if applicable, Part VI.D.7.c.iv. (Hydromodification (Flow/Volume Duration) Control Criteria).

- (1) Documentation shall be submitted within 180 days after the effective date of this Order.
- (2) The Regional Water Board shall provide public notice of the proposed equivalency determination and a minimum 30-day period for public comment. After review and consideration of public comments, the Regional Water Board Executive Officer will determine whether implementation of the local ordinance provides equivalent pollutant control to the applicable provisions of this Order. Local ordinances that do not strictly conform to the provisions of this Order must be approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer as being "equivalent" in effect to the applicable provisions of this Order in order to substitute for the requirements in Parts VI.D.7.c.i and, where applicable, VI.D.7.c.iv.
- (3) Where the Regional Water Board Executive Officer determines that a Permittee's local LID ordinance does not provide equivalent pollutant control, the Permittee shall either
 - (a) Require conformance with Parts VI.D.7.c.i and, where applicable, VI.D.7.c.iv, or
 - (b) Update its local ordinance to conform to the requirements herein within two years of the effective date of this Order.

ii. Project Coordination

- (1) Each Permittee shall facilitate a process for effective approval of post-construction storm water control measures. The process shall include:
 - (a) Detailed LID site design and BMP review including BMP sizing calculations, BMP pollutant removal performance, and municipal approval; and

- (b) An established structure for communication and delineated authority between and among municipal departments that have jurisdiction over project review, plan approval, and project construction through memoranda of understanding or an equivalent agreement.

iii. Maintenance Agreement and Transfer

- (1) Prior to issuing approval for final occupancy, each Permittee shall require that all new development and redevelopment projects subject to post-construction BMP requirements, with the exception of simple LID BMPs implemented on single family residences, provide an operation and maintenance plan, monitoring plan, where required, and verification of ongoing maintenance provisions for LID practices, Treatment Control BMPs, and Hydromodification Control BMPs including but not limited to: final map conditions, legal agreements, covenants, conditions or restrictions, CEQA mitigation requirements, conditional use permits, and/or other legally binding maintenance agreements. Permittees shall require maintenance records be kept on site for treatment BMPs implemented on single family residences.
 - (a) Verification at a minimum shall include the developer's signed statement accepting responsibility for maintenance until the responsibility is legally transferred; and either:
 - (i) A signed statement from the public entity assuming responsibility for BMP maintenance; or
 - (ii) Written conditions in the sales or lease agreement, which require the property owner or tenant to assume responsibility for BMP maintenance and conduct a maintenance inspection at least once a year; or
 - (iii) Written text in project covenants, conditions, and restrictions (CCRs) for residential properties assigning BMP maintenance responsibilities to the Home Owners Association; or
 - (iv) Any other legally enforceable agreement or mechanism that assigns responsibility for the maintenance of BMPs.
 - (b) Each Permittee shall require all development projects subject to post-construction BMP requirements to provide a plan for the operation and maintenance of all structural and treatment controls. The plan shall be submitted for examination of relevance to keeping the BMPs in proper working order. Where BMPs are transferred to Permittee for ownership and maintenance, the plan shall also include all relevant costs for upkeep of BMPs in the transfer. Operation and Maintenance plans for private BMPs shall be kept on-site for periodic review by Permittee inspectors.

iv. Tracking, Inspection, and Enforcement of Post-Construction BMPs

- (1) Each Permittee shall implement a tracking system and an inspection and enforcement program for new development and redevelopment post-construction storm water no later than 60 days after Order adoption date.
 - (a) Implement a GIS or other electronic system for tracking projects that have been conditioned for post-construction BMPs. The electronic system, at a minimum, should contain the following information:
 - (i) Municipal Project ID
 - (ii) State WDID No.
 - (iii) Project Acreage
 - (iv) BMP Type and Description
 - (v) BMP Location (coordinates)
 - (vi) Date of Acceptance
 - (vii) Date of Maintenance Agreement
 - (viii) Maintenance Records
 - (ix) Inspection Date and Summary
 - (x) Corrective Action
 - (xi) Date Certificate of Occupancy Issued
 - (xii) Replacement or Repair Date
 - (b) Inspect all development sites upon completion of construction and prior to the issuance of occupancy certificates to ensure proper installation of LID measures, structural BMPs, treatment control BMPs and hydromodification control BMPs. The inspection may be combined with other inspections provided it is conducted by trained personnel.
 - (c) Verify proper maintenance and operation of post-construction BMPs previously approved for new development and redevelopment and operated by the Permittee. The post-construction BMP maintenance inspection program shall incorporate the following elements:
 - (i) The development of a Post-construction BMP Maintenance Inspection checklist
 - (ii) Inspection at least once every 2 years after project completion, of post-construction BMPs to assess operation conditions with particular attention to criteria and procedures for post-construction

treatment control and hydromodification control BMP repair, replacement, or re-vegetation.

- (d) For post-construction BMPs operated and maintained by parties other than the Permittee, the Permittee shall require the other parties to document proper maintenance and operations.
- (e) Undertake enforcement action per the established Progressive Enforcement Policy as appropriate based on the results of the inspection. See Part VI.D.2 for requirements for the development and implementation of a Progressive Enforcement Policy.

8. Development Construction Program

- a. Each Permittee shall develop, implement, and enforce a construction program that:
 - i. Prevents illicit construction-related discharges of pollutants into the MS4 and receiving waters.
 - ii. Implements and maintains structural and non-structural BMPs to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from construction sites.
 - iii. Reduces construction site discharges of pollutants to the MS4 to the MEP.
 - iv. Prevents construction site discharges to the MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards.
- b. Each Permittee shall establish for its jurisdiction an enforceable erosion and sediment control ordinance for all construction sites that disturb soil.

c. Applicability

The provisions contained in Part VI.D.8.d below apply exclusively to construction sites less than 1 acre. Provisions contained in Part VI.D.8.e – j, apply exclusively to construction sites 1 acre or greater. The requirements contained in this part apply to all activities involving soil disturbance with the exception of agricultural activities. Activities covered by this permit include but are not limited to grading, vegetation clearing, soil compaction, paving, re-paving and linear underground/overhead projects (LUPs).

d. Requirements for Construction Sites Less than One Acre

- i. For construction sites less than 1 acre, each Permittee shall:
 - (1) Through the use of the Permittee's erosion and sediment control ordinance or and/or building permit, require the implementation of an effective combination of erosion and sediment control BMPs from Table 12 to prevent erosion and sediment loss, and the discharge of construction wastes.

Table 12. Applicable Set of BMPs for All Construction Sites

Erosion Controls	Scheduling
	Preservation of Existing Vegetation
Sediment Controls	Silt Fence
	Sand Bag Barrier
	Stabilized Construction Site Entrance/Exit
Non-Storm Water Management	Water Conservation Practices
	Dewatering Operations
Waste Management	Material Delivery and Storage
	Stockpile Management
	Spill Prevention and Control
	Solid Waste Management
	Concrete Waste Management
	Sanitary/Septic Waste Management

- (2) Possess the ability to identify all construction sites with soil disturbing activities that require a permit, regardless of size, and shall be able to provide a list of permitted sites upon request of the Regional Water Board. Permittees may use existing permit databases or other tracking systems to comply with these requirements.
 - (3) Inspect construction sites on as needed based on the evaluation of the factors that are a threat to water quality. In evaluating the threat to water quality, the following factors shall be considered: soil erosion potential; site slope; project size and type; sensitivity of receiving water bodies; proximity to receiving water bodies; non-storm water discharges; past record of non-compliance by the operators of the construction site; and any water quality issues relevant to the particular MS4.
 - (4) Implement the Permittee’s Progressive Enforcement Policy to ensure that construction sites are brought into compliance with the erosion and sediment control ordinance within a reasonable time period. See Part VI.D.2 for requirements for the development and implementation of a Progressive Enforcement Policy.
- e. Each Permittee shall require operators of public and private construction sites within its jurisdiction to select, install, implement, and maintain BMPs that comply with its erosion and sediment control ordinance.
 - f. The requirements contained in this part apply to all activities involving soil disturbance with the exception of agricultural activities. Activities covered by this permit include but are not limited to grading, vegetation clearing, soil compaction, paving, re-paving and linear underground/overhead projects (LUPs).
 - g. Construction Site Inventory / Electronic Tracking System**

- i. Each Permittee shall use an electronic system to inventory grading permits, encroachment permits, demolition permits, building permits, or construction permits (and any other municipal authorization to move soil and/ or construct or destruct that involves land disturbance) issued by the Permittee. To satisfy this requirement, the use of a database or GIS system is recommended.
- ii. Each Permittee shall complete an inventory and continuously update as new sites are permitted and sites are completed. The inventory / tracking system shall contain, at a minimum:
 - (1) Relevant contact information for each project (e.g., name, address, phone, email, etc. for the owner and contractor.
 - (2) The basic site information including location, status, size of the project and area of disturbance.
 - (3) The proximity all water bodies, water bodies listed as impaired by sediment-related pollutants, and water bodies for which a sediment-related TMDL has been adopted and approved by USEPA.
 - (4) Significant threat to water quality status, based on consideration of factors listed in Appendix 1 to the Statewide General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit).
 - (5) Current construction phase where feasible.
 - (6) The required inspection frequency.
 - (7) The project start date and anticipated completion date.
 - (8) Whether the project has submitted a Notice of Intent and obtained coverage under the Construction General Permit.
 - (9) The date the Permittee approved the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP).
 - (10) Post-Construction Structural BMPs subject to Operation and Maintenance Requirements.

h. Construction Plan Review and Approval Procedures

- i. Each Permittee shall develop procedures to review and approve relevant construction plan documents.
- ii. The review procedures shall be developed and implemented such that the following minimum requirements are met:
 - (1) Prior to issuing a grading or building permit, each Permittee shall require each operator of a construction activity within its jurisdiction to prepare and submit an ESCP prior to the disturbance of land for the Permittee's review and written approval. The construction site operator shall be prohibited from commencing construction activity prior to receipt of written approval by the Permittee. Each Permittee shall not approve any ESCP unless it contains appropriate site-specific construction site BMPs that

- meet the minimum requirements of a Permittee's erosion and sediment control ordinance.
- (2) ESCPs must include the elements of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). SWPPPs prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Construction General Permit can be accepted as ESCPs.
 - (3) At a minimum, the ESCP must address the following elements:
 - (a) Methods to minimize the footprint of the disturbed area and to prevent soil compaction outside of the disturbed area.
 - (b) Methods used to protect native vegetation and trees.
 - (c) Sediment/Erosion Control.
 - (d) Controls to prevent tracking on and off the site.
 - (e) Non-storm water controls (e.g., vehicle washing, dewatering, etc.).
 - (f) Materials Management (delivery and storage).
 - (g) Spill Prevention and Control.
 - (h) Waste Management (e.g., concrete washout/waste management; sanitary waste management).
 - (i) Identification of site Risk Level as identified per the requirements in Appendix 1 of the Construction General Permit.
 - (4) The ESCP must include the rationale for the selection and design of the proposed BMPs, including quantifying the expected soil loss from different BMPs.
 - (5) Each Permittee shall require that the ESCP is developed and certified by a Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD).
 - (6) Each Permittee shall require that all structural BMPs be designed by a licensed California Engineer.
 - (7) Each Permittee shall require that for all sites, the landowner or the landowner's agent sign a statement on the ESCP as follows:
 - (a) "I certify that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure 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 submitting false and/ or inaccurate information, failing to update the ESCP to reflect current conditions, or failing to properly and/ or adequately implement the ESCP may result in revocation of grading and/ or other permits or other sanctions provided by law."
 - (8) Prior to issuing a grading or building permit, each Permittee must verify that the construction site operators have existing coverage under

applicable permits, including, but not limited to the State Water Board's Construction General Permit, and State Water Board 401 Water Quality Certification.

- (9) Each Permittee shall develop and implement a checklist to be used to conduct and document review of each ESCP.

i. BMP Implementation Level

- i. Each Permittee shall implement technical standards for the selection, installation and maintenance of construction BMPs for all construction sites within its jurisdiction.
- ii. The BMP technical standards shall require:
- (1) The use of BMPs that are tailored to the risks posed by the project. Sites are to be ranked from Low Risk (Risk 1) to High Risk (Risk 3). Project risks are to be calculated based on the potential for erosion from the site and the sensitivity of the receiving water body. Receiving water bodies that are listed on the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d) list for sediment or siltation are considered High Risk. Likewise, water bodies with designated beneficial uses of SPWN, COLD, and MIGR are also considered to be High Risk. The combined (sediment/receiving water) site risk shall be calculated using the methods provided in Appendix 1 of the Construction General Permit. At a minimum, the BMP technical standards shall include requirements for High Risk sites as defined in Table 15.
 - (2) The use of BMPs for all construction sites, sites equal or greater to 1 acre, and for paving projects per Tables 14 and 16 of this Order.
 - (3) Detailed installation designs and cut sheets for use within ESCPs.
 - (4) Maintenance expectations for each BMP, or category of BMPs, as appropriate.
- iii. Permittees are encouraged to adopt respective BMPs from latest versions of the *California BMP Handbook, Construction* or *Caltrans Stormwater Quality Handbooks, Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual* and addenda. Alternatively, Permittees are authorized to develop or adopt equivalent BMP standards consistent for Southern California and for the range of activities presented below in Tables 13 through 16.
- iv. The local BMP technical standards shall be readily available to the development community and shall be clearly referenced within each Permittee's storm water or development services website, ordinance, permit approval process and/or ESCP review forms. The local BMP technical standards shall also be readily available to the Regional Water Board upon request.
- v. Local BMP technical standards shall be available for the following:

Table 13. Minimum Set of BMPs for All Construction Sites

Erosion Controls	Scheduling
	Preservation of Existing Vegetation
Sediment Controls	Silt Fence
	Sand Bag Barrier
	Stabilized Construction Site Entrance/Exit
Non-Storm Management	water Water Conservation Practices
	Dewatering Operations
Waste Management	Material Delivery and Storage
	Stockpile Management
	Spill Prevention and Control
	Solid Waste Management
	Concrete Waste Management
	Sanitary/Septic Waste Management

Table 14. Additional BMPs Applicable to Construction Sites Disturbing 1 Acre or More

Erosion Controls	Hydraulic Mulch
	Hydroseeding
	Soil Binders
	Straw Mulch
	Geotextiles and Mats
	Wood Mulching
Sediment Controls	Fiber Rolls
	Gravel Bag Berm
	Street Sweeping and/ or Vacuum
	Storm Drain Inlet Protection
	Scheduling
	Check Dam
Additional Controls	Wind Erosion Controls
	Stabilized Construction Entrance/ Exit
	Stabilized Construction Roadway
	Entrance/ Exit Tire Wash
Non-Storm Management	water Vehicle and Equipment Washing
	Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
	Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
Waste Management	Material Delivery and Storage
	Spill Prevention and Control

Table 15. Additional Enhanced BMPs for High Risk Sites

Erosion Controls	Hydraulic Mulch
	Hydroseeding
	Soil Binders
	Straw Mulch

	Geotextiles and Mats
	Wood Mulching
	Slope Drains
Sediment Controls	Silt Fence
	Fiber Rolls
	Sediment Basin
	Check Dam
	Gravel Bag Berm
	Street Sweeping and/or Vacuum
	Sand Bag Barrier
	Storm Drain Inlet Protection
Additional Controls	Wind Erosion Controls
	Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit
	Stabilized Construction Roadway
	Entrance/Exit Tire Wash
	Advanced Treatment Systems
Non-Storm water Management	Water Conservation Practices
	Dewatering Operations (Ground water dewatering only under NPDES Permit No. CAG994004)
	Vehicle and Equipment Washing
	Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
	Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
Waste Management	Material Delivery and Storage
	Stockpile Management
	Spill Prevention and Control
	Solid Waste Management

* Applies to public roadway projects.

Table 16. Minimum Required BMPs for Roadway Paving or Repair Operation (For Private or Public Projects)

1.	Restrict paving and repaving activity to exclude periods of rainfall or predicted rainfall unless required by emergency conditions.
2.	Install gravel bags and filter fabric or other equivalent inlet protection at all susceptible storm drain inlets and at manholes to prevent spills of paving products and tack coat.
3.	Prevent the discharge of release agents including soybean oil, other oils, or diesel to the storm water drainage system or receiving waters.
4.	Minimize non storm water runoff from water use for the roller and for evaporative cooling of the asphalt.
5.	Clean equipment over absorbent pads, drip pans, plastic sheeting or other material to capture all spillage and dispose of properly.
6.	Collect liquid waste in a container, with a secure lid, for transport to a maintenance facility to be reused, recycled or disposed of properly.
7.	Collect solid waste by vacuuming or sweeping and securing in an

	appropriate container for transport to a maintenance facility to be reused, recycled or disposed of properly.
8.	Cover the "cold-mix" asphalt (i.e., pre-mixed aggregate and asphalt binder) with protective sheeting during a rainstorm.
9.	Cover loads with tarp before haul-off to a storage site, and do not overload trucks.
10.	Minimize airborne dust by using water spray or other approved dust suppressant during grinding.
11.	Avoid stockpiling soil, sand, sediment, asphalt material and asphalt grindings materials or rubble in or near storm water drainage system or receiving waters.
12.	Protect stockpiles with a cover or sediment barriers during a rain.

j. Construction Site Inspection

- i. Each Permittee shall use its legal authority to implement procedures for inspecting public and private construction sites.
- ii. The inspection procedures shall be implemented as follows:

(1) Inspect the public and private construction sites as specified in Table 17 below:

Table 17. Inspection Frequencies for Sites One Acre or Greater

Site	Inspection Frequency Shall Occur
a. All sites 1 acre or larger that discharge to a tributary listed by the state as an impaired water for sediment or turbidity under the CWA § 303(d)	(1) when two or more consecutive days with greater than 50% chance of rainfall are predicted by NOAA ²⁹ , (2) within 48 hours of a ½-inch rain event and at (3) least once every two weeks
b. Other sites 1 acre or more determined to be a significant threat to water quality ³⁰	
c. All other construction sites with 1 acre or more of soil disturbance not meeting the criteria above	At least monthly

(2) Each Permittee shall inspect all phases of construction as follows:

(a) Prior to Land Disturbance

Prior to allowing an operator to commence land disturbance, each Permittee shall perform an inspection to ensure all necessary erosion

²⁹ www.srh.noaa.gov/forecast

³⁰ In evaluating the threat to water quality, the following factors shall be considered: soil erosion potential; site slope; project size and type; sensitivity of receiving water bodies; proximity to receiving water bodies; non-storm water discharges; past record of non-compliance by the operators of the construction site; and any water quality issues relevant to the particular MS4.

and sediment structural and non-structural BMP materials and procedures are available per the erosion and sediment control plan.

- (b) During Active Construction, including Land Development³¹ and Vertical Construction³²

In accordance with the frequencies specified in Part VI.D.8.j and Table 17 of this Order, each Permittee shall perform an inspection to ensure all necessary erosion and sediment structural and non-structural BMP materials and procedures are available per the erosion and sediment control plan throughout the construction process.

- (c) Final Landscaping / Site Stabilization³³

At the conclusion of the project and as a condition of approving and/or issuing a Certificate of Occupancy, each Permittee shall inspect the constructed site to ensure that all graded areas have reached final stabilization and that all trash, debris, and construction materials, and temporary erosion and sediment BMPs are removed.

- (3) Based on the required frequencies above, each construction project shall be inspected a minimum of three times.

- (4) Inspection Standard Operating Procedures

Each Permittee shall develop, implement, and revise as necessary, standard operating procedures that identify the inspection procedures each Permittee will follow. Inspections of construction sites, and the standard operating procedures, shall include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Verification of active coverage under the Construction General Permit for sites disturbing 1 acre or more, or that are part of a planned development that will disturb 1 acre or more and a process for referring non-filers to the Regional Water Board.
- (b) Review of the applicable ESCP and inspection of the construction site to determine whether all BMPs have been selected, installed, implemented, and maintained according to the approved plan and subsequent approved revisions.
- (c) Assessment of the appropriateness of the planned and installed BMPs and their effectiveness.
- (d) Visual observation and record keeping of non-storm water discharges, potential illicit discharges and connections, and potential discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff.
- (e) Development of a written or electronic inspection report generated from an inspection checklist used in the field.

³¹ Activities include cuts and fills, rough and finished grading; alluvium removals; canyon cleanouts; rock undercuts; keyway excavations; stockpiling of select material for capping operations; and excavation and street paving, lot grading, curbs, gutters and sidewalks, public utilities, public water facilities including fire hydrants, public sanitary sewer systems, storm sewer system and/or other drainage improvement.

³² The build out of structures from foundations to roofing, including rough landscaping.

³³ All soil disturbing activities at each individual parcel within the site have been completed.

- (f) Tracking of the number of inspections for the inventoried construction sites throughout the reporting period to verify that the sites are inspected at the minimum frequencies required in Table 17 of this Order.

k. Enforcement

Each Permittee shall implement its Progressive Enforcement Policy to ensure that construction sites are brought into compliance with all storm water requirements within a reasonable time period. See Part VI.D.2 for requirements for the development and implementation of a Progressive Enforcement Policy.

l. Permittee Staff Training

- i. Each Permittee shall ensure that all staff whose primary job duties are related to implementing the construction storm water program are adequately trained.
- ii. Each Permittee may conduct in-house training or contract with consultants. Training shall be provided to the following staff positions of the MS4:

(1) Plan Reviewers and Permitting Staff

Ensure staff and consultants are trained as qualified individuals, knowledgeable in the technical review of local erosion and sediment control ordinance, local BMP technical standards, ESCP requirements, and the key objectives of the State Water Board QSD program. Permittees may provide internal training to staff or require staff to obtain QSD certification.

(2) Erosion Sediment Control/Storm Water Inspectors

Each Permittee shall ensure that its inspectors are knowledgeable in inspection procedures consistent with the State Water Board sponsored program QSD or a Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (QSP) or that a designated person on staff who has been trained in the key objectives of the QSD/QSP programs supervises inspection operations. Each Permittee may provide internal training to staff or require staff to obtain QSD/QSP certification. Each inspector must be knowledgeable of the local BMP technical standards and ESCP requirements.

(3) Third-Party Plan Reviewers, Permitting Staff, and Inspectors

If the Permittee utilizes outside parties to conduct inspections and/or review plans, each Permittee shall ensure these staff are trained per the requirements listed above. Outside contractors can self-certify, providing they certify they have received all applicable training required in the Permit and have documentation to that effect.

9. Public Agency Activities Program

- a. Each Permittee shall implement a Public Agency Activities Program to minimize storm water pollution impacts from Permittee-owned or operated facilities and activities and to identify opportunities to reduce storm water pollution impacts

from areas of existing development. Requirements for Public Agency Facilities and Activities consist of the following components:

- i. Public Construction Activities Management
- ii. Public Facility Inventory
- iii. Inventory of Existing Development for Retrofitting Opportunities
- iv. Public Facility and Activity Management
- v. Vehicle and Equipment Wash Areas
- vi. Landscape, Park, and Recreational Facilities Management
- vii. Storm Drain Operation and Maintenance
- viii. Streets, Roads, and Parking Facilities Maintenance
- ix. Emergency Procedures
- x. Municipal Employee and Contractor Training

b. Public Construction Activities Management

- i. Each Permittee shall implement and comply with the Planning and Land Development Program requirements in Part VI.D.7 of this Order at Permittee-owned or operated (i.e., public or Permittee sponsored) construction projects that are categorized under the project types identified in Part VI.D.7.b of this Order.
- ii. Each Permittee shall implement and comply with the appropriate Development Construction Program requirements in Part VI.D.8 of this Order at Permittee-owned or operated construction projects as applicable.
- iii. For Permittee-owned or operated projects (including those under a capital improvement project plan) that disturb less than one acre of soil, each Permittee shall require an effective combination of erosion and sediment control BMPs from Table 13 (see Construction Development Program, minimum BMPs).
- iv. Each Permittee shall obtain separate coverage under the Construction General Permit for all Permittee-owned or operated construction sites that require coverage.

c. Public Facility Inventory

- i. Each Permittee shall maintain an updated inventory of all Permittee-owned or operated (i.e., public) facilities within its jurisdiction that are potential sources of storm water pollution. The incorporation of facility information into a GIS is recommended. Sources to be tracked include but are not limited to the following:
 - (1) Animal control facilities
 - (2) Chemical storage facilities

- (3) Composting facilities
 - (4) Equipment storage and maintenance facilities (including landscape maintenance-related operations)
 - (5) Fueling or fuel storage facilities (including municipal airports)
 - (6) Hazardous waste disposal facilities
 - (7) Hazardous waste handling and transfer facilities
 - (8) Incinerators
 - (9) Landfills
 - (10) Materials storage yards
 - (11) Pesticide storage facilities
 - (12) Fire stations
 - (13) Public restrooms
 - (14) Public parking lots
 - (15) Public golf courses
 - (16) Public swimming pools
 - (17) Public parks
 - (18) Public works yards
 - (19) Public marinas
 - (20) Recycling facilities
 - (21) Solid waste handling and transfer facilities
 - (22) Vehicle storage and maintenance yards
 - (23) Storm water management facilities (e.g., detention basins)
 - (24) All other Permittee-owned or operated facilities or activities that each Permittee determines may contribute a substantial pollutant load to the MS4.
- ii. Each Permittee shall include the following minimum fields of information for each Permittee-owned or operated facility in its inventory.
- (1) Name of facility
 - (2) Name of facility manager and contact information
 - (3) Address of facility (physical and mailing)
 - (4) A narrative description of activities performed and potential pollution sources.
 - (5) Coverage under the Industrial General Permit or other individual or general NPDES permits or any applicable waiver issued by the Regional or State Water Board pertaining to storm water discharges.

- iii. Each Permittee shall update its inventory at least once during the 5-year term of the Order. The update shall be accomplished through collection of new information obtained through field activities or through other readily available inter and intra-agency informational databases (e.g., property management, land-use approvals, accounting and depreciation ledger account, and similar information).

d. Inventory of Existing Development for Retrofitting Opportunities

- i. Each Permittee shall develop an inventory of retrofitting opportunities that meets the requirements of this Part VI.9.d. Retrofit opportunities shall be identified within the public right-of-way or in coordination with a TMDL implementation plan(s). The goals of the existing development retrofitting inventory are to address the impacts of existing development through regional or sub-regional retrofit projects that reduce the discharges of storm water pollutants into the MS4 and prevent discharges from the MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards as defined in Part V.A, Receiving Water Limitations.
- ii. Each Permittee shall screen existing areas of development to identify candidate areas for retrofitting using watershed models or other screening level tools.
- iii. Each Permittee shall evaluate and rank the areas of existing development identified in the screening to prioritize retrofitting candidates. Criteria for evaluation may include but are not limited to:
 - (1) Feasibility, including general private and public land availability;
 - (2) Cost effectiveness;
 - (3) Pollutant removal effectiveness;
 - (4) Tributary area potentially treated;
 - (5) Maintenance requirements;
 - (6) Landowner cooperation;
 - (7) Neighborhood acceptance;
 - (8) Aesthetic qualities;
 - (9) Efficacy at addressing concern; and
 - (10) Potential improvements to public health and safety.
- iv. Each Permittee shall consider the results of the evaluation in the following programs:
 - (1) The Permittee's storm water management program: Highly feasible projects expected to benefit water quality should be given a high priority to implement source control and treatment control BMPs in a Permittee's SWMP.

(2) Off-site mitigation for New Development and Redevelopment: Each Permittee shall consider high priority retrofit projects as candidates for off-site mitigation projects per Part VI.D.7.c.iii.(4).(d).

(3) Where feasible, at the discretion of the Permittee, the existing development retrofitting program may be coordinated with flood control projects and other infrastructure improvement programs per Part VI.D.9.e.ii.(2) below.

v. Each Permittee shall cooperate with private landowners to encourage site specific retrofitting projects. Each Permittee shall consider the following practices in cooperating with private landowners to retrofit existing development:

(1) Demonstration retrofit projects;

(2) Retrofits on public land and easements that treat runoff from private developments;

(3) Education and outreach;

(4) Subsidies for retrofit projects;

(5) Requiring retrofit projects as enforcement, mitigation or ordinance compliance;

(6) Public and private partnerships;

(7) Fees for existing discharges to the MS4 and reduction of fees for retrofit implementation.

e. Public Agency Facility and Activity Management

i. Each Permittee shall obtain separate coverage under the Industrial General Permit for all Permittee-owned or operated facilities where industrial activities are conducted that require coverage under the Industrial General Permit.

ii. Each Permittee shall implement the following measures for Permittee-owned and operated flood management projects:

(1) Develop procedures to assess the impacts of flood management projects on the water quality of receiving water bodies; and

(2) Evaluate existing structural flood control facilities to determine if retrofitting the facility to provide additional pollutant removal from storm water is feasible.

iii. Each Permittee shall ensure the implementation and maintenance of activity specific BMPs listed in Table 18 (BMPs for Public Agency Facilities and Activities) or an equivalent set of BMPs when such activities occur at Permittee-owned or operated facilities and field activities (e.g., project sites) including but not limited to the facility types listed in Part VI.D.9.c above, and at any area that includes the activities described in Table 18, or that have the potential to discharge pollutants in storm water.

- iv. Any contractors hired by the Permittee to conduct Public Agency Activities including, but not limited to, storm and/or sanitary sewer system inspection and repair, street sweeping, trash pick-up and disposal, and street and right-of-way construction and repair shall be contractually required to implement and maintain the activity specific BMPs listed in Table 18. Each Permittee shall conduct oversight of contractor activities to ensure these BMPs are implemented and maintained.
- v. Permittee-owned or operated facilities that have obtained coverage under the Industrial General Permit shall implement and maintain BMPs consistent with the associated SWPPP and are therefore not required to implement and maintain the activity specific BMPs listed in Table 18.
- vi. Effective source control BMPs for the activities listed in Table 18 shall be implemented at Permittee-owned or operated facilities, unless the pollutant generating activity does not occur. Each Permittee shall require implementation of additional BMPs where storm water from the MS4 discharges to a significant ecological area (SEA, see Attachment A for definition), a water body subject to TMDL provisions in Part VI.E., or a CWA § 303(d) listed water body (see Part VI.E below). Likewise, for those BMPs that are not adequately protective of water quality standards, a Permittee may require additional site-specific controls.

Table 18. BMPs for Public Agency Facilities and Activities

General and Activity Specific BMPs		
General BMPs	Scheduling and Planning	
	Spill Prevention and Control	
	Sanitary/Septic Waste Management	
	Material Use	
	Safer Alternative Products	
	Vehicle/Equipment Cleaning, Fueling and Maintenance	
	Illicit Connection Detection, Reporting and Removal	
	Illegal Spill Discharge Control	
	Maintenance Facility Housekeeping Practices	
Flexible Pavement	Asphalt Cement Crack and Joint Grinding/ Sealing	
	Asphalt Paving	
	Structural Pavement Failure (Digouts) Pavement Grinding and Paving	
	Emergency Pothole Repairs	
	Sealing Operations	
Rigid Pavement	Portland Cement Crack and Joint Sealing	
	Mudjacking and Drilling	
	Concrete Slab and Spall Repair	
Slope/ Vegetation	Drains/	Shoulder Grading
		Nonlandscaped Chemical Vegetation Control
		Nonlandscaped Mechanical Vegetation Control/

General and Activity Specific BMPs	
	Mowing
	Nonlandscaped Tree and Shrub Pruning, Brush Chipping, Tree and Shrub Removal
	Fence Repair
	Drainage Ditch and Channel Maintenance
	Drain and Culvert Maintenance
	Curb and Sidewalk Repair
Litter/ Debris/ Graffiti	Sweeping Operations
	Litter and Debris Removal
	Emergency Response and Cleanup Practices
	Graffiti Removal
Landscaping	Chemical Vegetation Control
	Manual Vegetation Control
	Landscaped Mechanical Vegetation Control/ Mowing
	Landscaped Tree and Shrub Pruning, Brush Chipping, Tree and Shrub Removal
	Irrigation Line Repairs
	Irrigation (Watering), Potable and Nonpotable
Environmental	Storm Drain Stenciling
	Roadside Slope Inspection
	Roadside Stabilization
	Stormwater Treatment Devices
	Traction Sand Trap Devices
Bridges	Welding and Grinding
	Sandblasting, Wet Blast with Sand Injection and Hydroblasting
	Painting
	Bridge Repairs
Other Structures	Pump Station Cleaning
	Tube and Tunnel Maintenance and Repair
	Tow Truck Operations
	Toll Booth Lane Scrubbing Operations
Electrical	Sawcutting for Loop Installation
Traffic Guidance	Thermoplastic Striping and Marking
	Paint Striping and Marking
	Raised/ Recessed Pavement Marker Application and Removal
	Sign Repair and Maintenance
	Median Barrier and Guard Rail Repair
	Emergency Vehicle Energy Attenuation Repair
Storm Maintenance	Minor Slides and Slipouts Cleanup/ Repair
Management and Support	Building and Grounds Maintenance
	Storage of Hazardous Materials (Working Stock)
	Material Storage Control (Hazardous Waste)

General and Activity Specific BMPs	
	Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials
	Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
	Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
	Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance and Repair
	Aboveground and Underground Tank Leak and Spill Control

f. Vehicle and Equipment Washing

- i. Each Permittee shall implement and maintain the activity specific BMPs listed in Table 18 (BMPs for Public Agency Facilities and Activities) for all fixed vehicle and equipment washing; including fire fighting and emergency response vehicles.
- ii. Each Permittee shall prevent discharges of wash waters from vehicle and equipment washing to the MS4 by implementing any of the following measures at existing facilities with vehicle or equipment wash areas:
 - (1) Self-contain, and haul off for disposal; or
 - (2) Equip with a clarifier or an alternative pre-treatment device and plumb to the sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable waste water provider regulations.
- iii. Each Permittee shall ensure that any municipal facilities constructed, redeveloped, or replaced shall not discharge wastewater from vehicle and equipment wash areas to the MS4 by plumbing all areas to the sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable waste water provider regulations, or self-containing all waste water/ wash water and hauling to a point of legal disposal.

g. Landscape, Park, and Recreational Facilities Management

- i. Each Permittee shall implement and maintain the activity specific BMPs listed in Table 18 for all public right-of-ways, flood control facilities and open channels, lakes and reservoirs, and landscape, park, and recreational facilities and activities.
- ii. Each Permittee shall implement an IPM program that includes the following:
 - (1) Pesticides are used only if monitoring indicates they are needed, and pesticides are applied according to applicable permits and established guidelines.
 - (2) Treatments are made with the goal of removing only the target organism.
 - (3) Pest controls are selected and applied in a manner that minimizes risks to human health, beneficial non-target organisms, and the environment.
 - (4) The use of pesticides, including Organophosphates and Pyrethroids, does not threaten water quality.

- (5) Partner with other agencies and organizations to encourage the use of IPM.
- (6) Adopt and verifiably implement policies, procedures, and/ or ordinances requiring the minimization of pesticide use and encouraging the use of IPM techniques (including beneficial insects) for Public Agency Facilities and Activities.
- (7) Policies, procedures, and ordinances shall include commitments and a schedule to reduce the use of pesticides that cause impairment of surface waters by implementing the following procedures:
 - (a) Prepare and annually update an inventory of pesticides used by all internal departments, divisions, and other operational units.
 - (b) Quantify pesticide use by staff and hired contractors.
 - (c) Demonstrate implementation of IPM alternatives where feasible to reduce pesticide use.

iii. Each Permittee shall implement the following requirements:

- (1) Use a standardized protocol for the routine and non-routine application of pesticides (including pre-emergents), and fertilizers.
- (2) Ensure there is no application of pesticides or fertilizers (1) when two or more consecutive days with greater than 50% chance of rainfall are predicted by NOAA³⁴, (2) within 48 hours of a 1/2-inch rain event, or (3) when water is flowing off the area where the application is to occur. This requirement does not apply to the application of aquatic pesticides described in Part VI.D.9.g.iii.(1) above or pesticides which require water for activation.
- (3) Ensure that no banned or unregistered pesticides are stored or applied.
- (4) Ensure that all staff applying pesticides are certified in the appropriate category by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, or are under the direct supervision of a pesticide applicator certified in the appropriate category.
- (5) Implement procedures to encourage the retention and planting of native vegetation to reduce water, pesticide and fertilizer needs; and
- (6) Store pesticides and fertilizers indoors or under cover on paved surfaces, or use secondary containment.
 - (a) Reduce the use, storage, and handling of hazardous materials to reduce the potential for spills.
 - (b) Regularly inspect storage areas.

h. Storm Drain Operation and Maintenance

³⁴ www.srh.noaa.gov/forecast

- i. Each Permittee shall implement and maintain the activity specific BMPs listed in Table 18 for storm drain operation and maintenance.
- ii. Ensure that all material removed from the MS4 does not reenter the system. Solid material shall be dewatered in a contained area and liquid material shall be disposed in accordance with any of the following measures:
 - (1) Self-contain, and haul off for legal disposal; or
 - (2) Applied to the land without runoff; or
 - (3) Equip with a clarifier or an alternative pre-treatment device; and plumb to the sanitary sewer in accordance with applicable waste water provider regulations.
- iii. Catch Basin Cleaning
 - (1) In areas that are not subject to a trash TMDL, each Permittee shall determine priority areas and shall update its map or list of Catch Basins with their GPS coordinates and priority:
 - Priority A: Catch basins that are designated as consistently generating the highest volumes of trash and/or debris.
 - Priority B: Catch basins that are designated as consistently generating moderate volumes of trash and/or debris.
 - Priority C: Catch basins that are designated as generating low volumes of trash and/or debris.The map or list shall contain the rationale or data to support priority designations.
 - (2) In areas that are not subject to a trash TMDL, each Permittee shall inspect catch basins according to the following schedule:
 - Priority A: A minimum of 3 times during the wet season (October 1 through April 15) and once during the dry season every year.
 - Priority B: A minimum of once during the wet season and once during the dry season every year.
 - Priority C: A minimum of once per year.Catch basins shall be cleaned as necessary on the basis of inspections. At a minimum, Permittees shall ensure that any catch basin that is determined to be at least 25% full of trash shall be cleaned out. Permittees shall maintain inspection and cleaning records for Regional Water Board review.
 - (3) In areas that are subject to a trash TMDL, the subject Permittees shall implement the applicable provisions in Part VI.E.
- iv. Trash Management at Public Events
 - (1) Each Permittee shall require the following measures for any event in the public right of way or wherever it is foreseeable that substantial quantities

of trash and litter may be generated, including events located in areas that are subject to a trash TMDL:

- (a) Proper management of trash and litter generated; and
- (b) Arrangement for temporary screens to be placed on catch basins; or
- (c) Provide clean out of catch basins, trash receptacles, and grounds in the event area within one business day subsequent to the event.

v. Trash Receptacles

- (1) Each Permittee shall ensure trash receptacles, or equivalent trash capturing devices, are covered in areas newly identified as high trash generation areas within its jurisdiction.
- (2) Each Permittee shall ensure that all trash receptacles are cleaned out and maintained as necessary to prevent trash overflow.

vi. Catch Basin Labels and Open Channel Signage

- (1) Each Permittee shall label all storm drain inlets that they own with a legible "no dumping" message.
- (2) Each Permittee shall inspect the legibility of the stencil or label nearest each inlet prior to the wet season every year.
- (3) Each Permittee shall record all catch basins with illegible stencils and re-stencil or re-label within 180 days of inspection.
- (4) Each Permittee shall post signs, referencing local code(s) that prohibit littering and illegal dumping, at designated public access points to open channels, creeks, urban lakes, and other relevant water bodies.

vii. Additional Trash Management Practices

- (1) In areas that are not subject to a trash TMDL, each Permittee shall install trash excluders, or equivalent devices, on or in catch basins or outfalls to prevent the discharge of trash to the MS4 or receiving water no later than four years after the effective date of this Order in areas defined as Priority A (Part VI.D.9.h.iii.(1)) except at sites where the application of such BMP(s) alone will cause flooding. Lack of maintenance that causes flooding is not an acceptable exception to the requirement to install BMPs. Alternatively, each Permittee may implement alternative or enhanced BMPs beyond the provisions of this Order (such as but not limited to increased street sweeping, adding trash cans near trash generation sites, prompt enforcement of trash accumulation, increased trash collection on public property, increased litter prevention messages or trash nets within the MS4) that provide substantially equivalent removal of trash. Each Permittee shall demonstrate that BMPs, which substituted for trash excluders, provide equivalent trash removal performance as excluders. When outfall trash capture is provided, revision of the schedule for inspection and cleanout of catch basins in Part VI.D.9.h.iii.(2) shall be reported in the next year's annual report.

viii. Storm Drain Maintenance

Each Permittee shall implement a program for Storm Drain Maintenance that includes the following:

- (1) Visual monitoring of Permittee-owned open channels and other drainage structures for trash and debris at least annually.
- (2) Removal of trash and debris from open channels a minimum of once per year before the wet season.
- (3) Elimination of the discharge of contaminants during MS4 maintenance and clean outs.
- (4) Proper disposal of debris and trash removed during storm drain maintenance.

ix. Infiltration from Sanitary Sewer to MS4/Preventive Maintenance

- (1) Each Permittee shall implement controls and measures to prevent and eliminate infiltration of seepage from sanitary sewers to MS4s through thorough, routine preventive maintenance of the MS4.
- (2) Each Permittee that operates both a municipal sanitary sewer system and a MS4 must implement controls and measures to prevent and eliminate infiltration of seepage from the sanitary sewers to the MS4s that must include overall sanitary sewer and MS4 surveys and thorough, routine preventive maintenance of both. Implementation of a Sewer System Management Plan in accordance with the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, may be used to fulfill this requirement.
- (3) Each Permittee shall implement controls to limit infiltration of seepage from sanitary sewers to the MS4 where necessary. Such controls must include:
 - (a) Adequate plan checking for construction and new development;
 - (b) Incident response training for its municipal employees that identify sanitary sewer spills;
 - (c) Code enforcement inspections;
 - (d) MS4 maintenance and inspections;
 - (e) Interagency coordination with sewer agencies; and
 - (f) Proper education of its municipal staff and contractors conducting field operations on the MS4 or its municipal sanitary sewer (if applicable).

x. Permittee Owned Treatment Control BMPs

- (1) Each Permittee shall implement an inspection and maintenance program for all Permittee owned treatment control BMPs, including post-construction treatment control BMPs.

- (2) Each Permittee shall ensure proper operation of all treatment control BMPs and maintain them as necessary for proper operation, including all post-construction treatment control BMPs.
- (3) Any residual water³⁵ produced by a treatment control BMP and not being internal to the BMP performance when being maintained shall be:
 - (a) Hauled away and legally disposed of; or
 - (b) Applied to the land without runoff; or
 - (c) Discharged to the sanitary sewer system (with permits or authorization); or
 - (d) Treated or filtered to remove bacteria, sediments, nutrients, and meet the limitations set in Table 19 (Discharge Limitations for Dewatering Treatment BMPs), prior to discharge to the MS4.

Table 19. Discharge Limitations for Dewatering Treatment BMPs³⁶

Parameter	Units	Limitation
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	100
Turbidity	NTU	50
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10

i. Streets, Roads, and Parking Facilities Maintenance

- i. Each Permittee shall designate streets and/or street segments within its jurisdiction as one of the following:
 - Priority A: Streets and/or street segments that are designated as consistently generating the highest volumes of trash and/or debris.
 - Priority B: Streets and/or street segments that are designated as consistently generating moderate volumes of trash and/or debris.
 - Priority C: Streets and/or street segments that are designated as generating low volumes of trash and/or debris.
- ii. Each Permittee shall perform street sweeping of curbed streets according to the following schedule:
 - Priority A: Streets and/or street segments that are designated as Priority A shall be swept at least two times per month.
 - Priority B: Streets and/or street segments that are designated as Priority B shall be swept at least once per month.
 - Priority C: Streets and/or street segments that are designated as Priority C shall be swept as necessary but in no case less than once per year.

³⁵ See Attachment A.

³⁶ Technology based effluent limitations.

iii. Road Reconstruction

Each Permittee shall require that for any project that includes roadbed or street paving, repaving, patching, digouts, or resurfacing roadbed surfaces, that the following BMPs be implemented for each project.

- (1) Restrict paving and repaving activity to exclude periods of rainfall or predicted rainfall³⁷ unless required by emergency conditions.
- (2) Install sand bags or gravel bags and filter fabric at all susceptible storm drain inlets and at manholes to prevent spills of paving products and tack coat;
- (3) Prevent the discharge of release agents including soybean oil, other oils, or diesel into the MS4 or receiving waters.
- (4) Prevent non-storm water runoff from water use for the roller and for evaporative cooling of the asphalt.
- (5) Clean equipment over absorbent pads, drip pans, plastic sheeting or other material to capture all spillage and dispose of properly.
- (6) Collect liquid waste in a container, with a secure lid, for transport to a maintenance facility to be reused, recycled or disposed of properly.
- (7) Collect solid waste by vacuuming or sweeping and securing in an appropriate container for transport to a maintenance facility to be reused, recycled or disposed of properly.
- (8) Cover the "cold-mix" asphalt (i.e., pre-mixed aggregate and asphalt binder) with protective sheeting during a rainstorm.
- (9) Cover loads with tarp before haul-off to a storage site, and do not overload trucks.
- (10) Minimize airborne dust by using water spray during grinding.
- (11) Avoid stockpiling soil, sand, sediment, asphalt material and asphalt grindings materials or rubble in or near MS4 or receiving waters.
- (12) Protect stockpiles with a cover or sediment barriers during a rain.

iv. Parking Facilities Maintenance

- (1) Permittee-owned parking lots exposed to storm water shall be kept clear of debris and excessive oil buildup and cleaned no less than 2 times per month and/or inspected no less than 2 times per month to determine if cleaning is necessary. In no case shall a Permittee-owned parking lot be cleaned less than once a month.

j. Emergency Procedures

- i. Each Permittee may conduct repairs of essential public service systems and infrastructure in emergency situations with a self-waiver of the provisions of this Order as follows:

³⁷ A probability of precipitation (POP) of 50% is required.

- (1) The Permittee shall abide by all other regulatory requirements, including notification to other agencies as appropriate.
- (2) Where the self-waiver has been invoked, the Permittee shall submit to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer a statement of the occurrence of the emergency, an explanation of the circumstances, and the measures that were implemented to reduce the threat to water quality, no later than 30 business days after the situation of emergency has passed.
- (3) Minor repairs of essential public service systems and infrastructure in emergency situations (that can be completed in less than one week) are not subject to the notification provisions. Appropriate BMPs to reduce the threat to water quality shall be implemented.

k. Municipal Employee and Contractor Training

i. Each Permittee shall, no later than 1 year after Order adoption and annually thereafter before June 30, train all of their employees in targeted positions (whose interactions, jobs, and activities affect storm water quality) on the requirements of the overall storm water management program, or shall ensure contractors performing privatized/contracted municipal services are appropriately trained to:

- (1) Promote a clear understanding of the potential for activities to pollute storm water.
- (2) Identify opportunities to require, implement, and maintain appropriate BMPs in their line of work.

Outside contractors can self-certify, providing they certify they have received all applicable training required in the Permit and have documentation to that effect.

ii. Each Permittee shall, no later than 1 year after Order adoption and annually thereafter before June 30, train all of their employees and contractors who use or have the potential to use pesticides or fertilizers (whether or not they normally apply these as part of their work). Training programs shall address:

- (1) The potential for pesticide-related surface water toxicity.
- (2) Proper use, handling, and disposal of pesticides.
- (3) Least toxic methods of pest prevention and control, including IPM.
- (4) Reduction of pesticide use.

iii. Outside contractors can self-certify, providing they certify they have received all applicable training required in the Permit and have documentation to that effect.

10. Illicit Connections and Illicit Discharges Elimination Program

a. General

- i.** Each Permittee shall continue to implement an Illicit Connection and Illicit Discharge Elimination (IC/ID) Program to detect, investigate, and eliminate IC/IDs to the MS4. The IC/ID Program must be implemented in accordance with the requirements and performance measures specified in this Order.
- ii.** As stated in Part VI.A.2 of this Order, each Permittee must have adequate legal authority to prohibit IC/IDs to the MS4 and enable enforcement capabilities to eliminate the source of IC/IDs.
- iii.** Each Permittee's IC/ID Program shall consist of at least the following major program components:
 - (1) Procedures for conducting source investigations for IC/IDs
 - (2) Procedures for eliminating the source of IC/IDs
 - (3) Procedures for public reporting of illicit discharges
 - (4) Spill response plan
 - (5) IC/IDs education and training for Permittee staff

b. Illicit Discharge Source Investigation and Elimination

- i.** Each Permittee shall develop written procedures for conducting investigations to identify the source of all suspected illicit discharges, including procedures to eliminate the discharge once the source is located.
- ii.** At a minimum, each Permittee shall initiate an investigation(s) to identify and locate the source within 72 hours of becoming aware of the illicit discharge.
- iii.** When conducting investigations, each Permittee shall comply with the following:
 - (1) Illicit discharges suspected of being sanitary sewage and/or significantly contaminated shall be investigated first.
 - (2) Each Permittee shall track all investigations to document at a minimum the date(s) the illicit discharge was observed; the results of the investigation; any follow-up of the investigation; and the date the investigation was closed.
 - (3) Each Permittee shall investigate the source of all observed illicit discharges.
- iv.** When taking corrective action to eliminate illicit discharges, each Permittee shall comply with the following:
 - (1) If the source of the illicit discharge has been determined to originate within the Permittee's jurisdiction, the Permittee shall immediately notify the responsible party/parties of the problem, and require the responsible party to initiate all necessary corrective actions to eliminate the illicit discharge.

Upon being notified that the discharge has been eliminated, the Permittee shall conduct a follow-up investigation to verify that the discharge has been eliminated and cleaned-up to the satisfaction of the Permittee(s). Each Permittee shall document its follow-up investigation. Each Permittee may seek recovery and remediation costs from responsible parties or require compensation for the cost of all inspection, investigation, cleanup and oversight activities. Resulting enforcement actions shall follow the program's Progressive Enforcement Policy, per Part VI.D.2.

- (2) If the source of the illicit discharge has been determined to originate within an upstream jurisdiction, the Permittee shall notify the upstream jurisdiction and the Regional Water Board within 30 days of such determination and provide all of the information collected regarding efforts to identify its source. Each Permittee may seek recovery and remediation costs from responsible parties or require compensation for the cost of all inspection, investigation, cleanup and oversight activities. Resulting enforcement actions shall follow the program's Progressive Enforcement Policy, per Part VI.D.2.
- (3) If the source of the illicit discharge cannot be traced to a suspected responsible party, affected Permittees shall implement its spill response plan and then initiate a permanent solution as described in section 10.b.v below.

- v. In the event the Permittee is unable to eliminate an ongoing illicit discharge following full execution of its legal authority and in accordance with its Progressive Enforcement Policy, or other circumstances prevent the full elimination of an ongoing illicit discharge, including the inability to find the responsible party/parties, the Permittee shall provide for diversion of the entire flow to the sanitary sewer or provide treatment. In either instance, the Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board in writing within 30 days of such determination and shall provide a written plan for review and comment that describes the efforts that have been undertaken to eliminate the illicit discharge, a description of the actions to be undertaken, anticipated costs, and a schedule for completion.

c. Identification and Response to Illicit Connections

i. Investigation

Each Permittee, upon discovery or upon receiving a report of a suspected illicit connection, shall initiate an investigation within 21 days, to determine the following: (1) source of the connection, (2) nature and volume of discharge through the connection, and (3) responsible party for the connection.

ii. Elimination

Each Permittee, upon confirmation of an illicit MS4 connection, shall ensure that the connection is:

- (1) Permitted or documented, provided the connection will only discharge storm water and non-storm water allowed under this Order or other individual or general NPDES Permits/WDRs, or
- (2) Eliminated within 180 days of completion of the investigation, using its formal enforcement authority, if necessary, to eliminate the illicit connection.

iii. Documentation

Formal records must be maintained for all illicit connection investigations and the formal enforcement taken to eliminate illicit connections.

d. Public Reporting of Non-Storm Water Discharges and Spills

- i. Each Permittee shall promote, publicize, and facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges or water quality impacts associated with discharges into or from MS4s through a central contact point, including phone numbers and an internet site for complaints and spill reporting. Each Permittee shall also provide the reporting hotline to Permittee staff to leverage the field staff that has direct contact with the MS4 in detecting and eliminating illicit discharges.
- ii. Each Permittee shall implement the central point of contact and reporting hotline requirements listed in this part in one or more of the following methods:
 - (1) By participating in a County-wide sponsored hotline
 - (2) By participating in one or more Watershed Group sponsored hotlines
 - (3) Or individually within its own jurisdiction
 - (4) The LACFCD shall, in collaboration with the County, continue to maintain the 888-CLEAN-LA hotline and internet site to promote, publicize, and facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges or water quality impacts associated with discharges into or from MS4s.
- iii. Each Permittee shall ensure that signage adjacent to open channels, as required in Part F.8.h.vi, include information regarding dumping prohibitions and public reporting of illicit discharges.
- iv. Each Permittee shall develop and maintain written procedures that document how complaint calls are received, documented, and tracked to ensure that all complaints are adequately addressed. The procedures shall be evaluated to determine whether changes or updates are needed to ensure that the procedures accurately document the methods employed by the Permittee. Any identified changes shall be made to the procedures subsequent to the evaluation.
- v. Each Permittee shall maintain documentation of the complaint calls and record the location of the reported spill or IC/ ID and the actions undertaken in response to all IC/ID complaints, including referrals to other agencies.

e. Spill Response Plan

- i. Each Permittee shall implement a spill response plan for all sewage and other spills that may discharge into its MS4. The spill response plan shall clearly identify agencies responsible for spill response and cleanup, telephone numbers and e-mail address for contacts, and shall contain at a minimum the following requirements:
 - (1) Coordination with spill response teams throughout all appropriate departments, programs and agencies so that maximum water quality protection is provided.
 - (2) Initiate investigation of all public and employee spill complaints within one business day of receiving the complaint to assess validity.
 - (3) Response to spills for containment within 4 hours of becoming aware of the spill, except where such spills occur on private property, in which case the response should be within 2 hours of gaining legal access to the property.
 - (4) Spills that may endanger health or the environment shall be reported to appropriate public health agencies and the Office of Emergency Services (OES).

f. Illicit Connection and Illicit Discharge Education and Training

- i. Each Permittee must continue to implement a training program regarding the identification of IC/IDs for all municipal field staff, who, as part of their normal job responsibilities (e.g., street sweeping, storm drain maintenance, collection system maintenance, road maintenance), may come into contact with or otherwise observe an illicit discharge or illicit connection to the MS4. Contact information, including the procedure for reporting an illicit discharge, must be readily available to field staff. Training program documents must be available for review by the permitting authority.
 - ii. Each Permittee shall ensure contractors performing privatized/contracted municipal services such as, but not limited to, storm and/or sanitary sewer system inspection and repair, street sweeping, trash pick-up and disposal, and street and right-of-way construction and repair are trained regarding IC/ID identification and reporting. Permittees may provide training or include contractual requirements for IC/ID identification and reporting training. Outside contractors can self-certify, providing they certify they have received all applicable training required in the Permit and have documentation to that effect.
- iii. Each Permittee's training program should address, at a minimum, the following:
 - (1) IC/ID identification, including definitions and examples,
 - (2) investigation,
 - (3) elimination,
 - (4) cleanup,

- (5) reporting, and
- (6) documentation.

- iv. Each Permittee must create a list of applicable positions and contractors which require IC/ID training and ensure that training is provided at least twice during the term of the Order. Each Permittee must maintain documentation of the training activities.
- v. New Permittee staff members must be provided with IC/ID training within 180 days of starting employment.

E. Total Maximum Daily Load Provisions

1. The provisions of this Part VI.E. implement and are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all waste load allocations (WLAs) established in TMDLs for which some or all of the Permittees in this Order are responsible.
 - a. Part VI.E of this Order includes provisions that are designed to assure that Permittees achieve WLAs and meet other requirements of TMDLs covering receiving waters impacted by the Permittees' MS4 discharges. TMDL provisions are grouped by WMA (WMA) in Attachments L through R.
 - b. The Permittees subject to each TMDL are identified in Attachment K.
 - c. The Permittees shall comply with the applicable water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations contained in Attachments L through R, consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs established in the TMDLs, including implementation plans and schedules, where provided for in the State adoption and approval of the TMDL (40 CFR §122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B); Cal. Wat. Code §13263(a)).
 - d. A Permittee may comply with water quality-based effluent limitations and receiving water limitations in Attachments L through R using any lawful means.

2. Compliance Determination

a. General

- i. A Permittee shall demonstrate compliance at compliance monitoring points established in each TMDL or, if not specified in the TMDL, at locations identified in an approved TMDL monitoring plan or in accordance with an approved integrated monitoring program per Attachment E, Part VI.C.5 (Integrated Watershed Monitoring and Assessment).
- ii. Compliance with water quality-based effluent limitations shall be determined as described in Parts VI.E.2.d and VI.E.2.e, or for trash water quality-based effluent limitations as described in Part VI.E.5.b, or as otherwise set forth in TMDL specific provisions in Attachments L through R.

- iii. Pursuant to Part VI.C, a Permittee may, individually or as part of a watershed-based group, develop and submit for approval by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer a Watershed Management Program that addresses all water quality-based effluent limitations and receiving water limitations to which the Permittee is subject pursuant to established TMDLs.

b. Commingled Discharges

- i. A number of the TMDLs establish WLAs that are assigned jointly to a group of Permittees whose storm water and/or non-storm water discharges are or may be commingled in the MS4 prior to discharge to the receiving water subject to the TMDL.
- ii. In these cases, pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.26(a)(3)(vi), each Permittee is only responsible for discharges from the MS4 for which they are owners and/or operators.
- iii. Where Permittees have commingled discharges to the receiving water, compliance at the outfall to the receiving water or in the receiving water shall be determined for the group of Permittees as a whole unless an individual Permittee demonstrates that its discharge did not cause or contribute to the exceedance, pursuant to subpart v. below.
- iv. For purposes of compliance determination, each Permittee is responsible for demonstrating that its discharge did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality-based effluent limitation(s) at the outfall or receiving water limitation(s) in the target receiving water.
- v. A Permittee may demonstrate that its discharge did not cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality-based effluent limitation or receiving water limitation in any of the following ways:
 - (1) Demonstrate that there is no discharge from the Permittee's MS4 into the applicable receiving water during the time period subject to the water quality-based effluent limitation and/or receiving water limitation; or
 - (2) Demonstrate that the discharge from the Permittee's MS4 is controlled to a level that does not exceed the applicable water quality-based effluent limitation; or
 - (3) For exceedances of bacteria receiving water limitations or water quality-based effluent limitations, demonstrate through a source investigation pursuant to protocols established under California Water Code section 13178 or for exceedances of other receiving water limitations or water quality-based effluent limitations, demonstrate using other accepted source identification protocols, that pollutant sources within the jurisdiction of the Permittee or the Permittee's MS4 have not caused or contributed to the exceedance of the Receiving Water Limitation(s).

c. Receiving Water Limitations Addressed by a TMDL

- i. For receiving water limitations in Part V.A. associated with water body-pollutant combinations addressed in a TMDL, Permittees shall achieve compliance with the receiving water limitations in Part V.A. as outlined in this Part VI.E. and Attachments L through R of this Order.
- ii. A Permittee's full compliance with the applicable TMDL requirement(s), including compliance schedules, of this Part VI.E. and Attachments L through R constitutes compliance with Part V.A. of this Order for the specific pollutant addressed in the TMDL.
- iii. As long as a Permittee is in compliance with the applicable TMDL requirements in a time schedule order (TSO) issued by the Regional Water Board pursuant to California Water Code sections 13300 and 13385(j)(3), it is not the Regional Water Board's intention to take an enforcement action for violations of Part V.A. of this Order for the specific pollutant(s) addressed in the TSO.

d. Interim Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations and Receiving Water Limitations

- i. A Permittee shall be considered in compliance with an applicable interim water quality-based effluent limitation and interim receiving water limitation for a pollutant associated with a specific TMDL if any of the following is demonstrated:
 - (1) There are no violations of the interim water quality-based effluent limitation for the pollutant associated with a specific TMDL at the Permittee's applicable MS4 outfall(s),³⁸ including an outfall to the receiving water that collects discharges from multiple Permittees' jurisdictions;
 - (2) There are no exceedances of the applicable receiving water limitation for the pollutant associated with a specific TMDL in the receiving water(s) at, or downstream of, the Permittee's outfall(s);
 - (3) There is no direct or indirect discharge from the Permittee's MS4 to the receiving water during the time period subject to the water quality-based effluent limitation and/or receiving water limitation for the pollutant associated with a specific TMDL; or
 - (4) The Permittee has submitted and is fully implementing an approved Watershed Management Program or EWMP pursuant to Part VI.C.
 - (a) To be considered fully implementing an approved Watershed Management Program or EWMP, a Permittee must be implementing

³⁸ An outfall may include a manhole or other point of access to the MS4 at the Permittee's jurisdictional boundary.

all actions consistent with the approved program and applicable compliance schedules, including structural BMPs.

- (b) Structural storm water BMPs or systems of BMPs should be designed and maintained to treat storm water runoff from the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm, where feasible and necessary to achieve applicable WQBELs and receiving water limitations, and maintenance records must be up-to-date and available for inspection by the Regional Water Board.
- (c) A Permittee that does not implement the Watershed Management Program in accordance with the milestones and compliance schedules shall demonstrate compliance with its interim water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations pursuant to Part VI.E.2.d.i.(1)-(3), above.
- (d) Upon notification of a Permittee's intent to develop a WMP or EWMP and prior to approval of its WMP or EWMP, a Permittee's full compliance with all of the following requirements shall constitute a Permittee's compliance with provisions pertaining to interim WQBELs with compliance deadlines occurring prior to approval of a WMP or EWMP. This subdivision (d) shall not apply to interim trash WQBELs.
 - (1) Provides timely notice of its intent to develop a WMP or EWMP,
 - (2) Meets all interim and final deadlines for development of a WMP or EWMP,
 - (3) For the area to be covered by the WMP or EWMP, targets implementation of watershed control measures in its existing storm water management program, including watershed control measures to eliminate non-storm water discharges of pollutants through the MS4 to receiving waters, to address known contributions of pollutants from MS4 discharges that cause or contribute to the impairment(s) addressed by the TMDL(s), and
 - (4) Receives final approval of its WMP or EWMP within 28 or 40 months, respectively.

e. Final Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations and/or Receiving Water Limitations

- i. A Permittee shall be deemed in compliance with an applicable final water quality-based effluent limitation and final receiving water limitation for the pollutant(s) associated with a specific TMDL if any of the following is demonstrated:

- (1) There are no violations of the final water quality-based effluent limitation for the specific pollutant at the Permittee's applicable MS4 outfall(s)³⁹;
- (2) There are no exceedances of applicable receiving water limitation for the specific pollutant in the receiving water(s) at, or downstream of, the Permittee's outfall(s);
- (3) There is no direct or indirect discharge from the Permittee's MS4 to the receiving water during the time period subject to the water quality-based effluent limitation and/or receiving water limitation for the pollutant(s) associated with a specific TMDL; or
- (4) In drainage areas where Permittees are implementing an EWMP, (i) all non-storm water and (ii) all storm water runoff up to and including the volume equivalent to the 85th percentile, 24-hour event is retained for the drainage area tributary to the applicable receiving water. This provision (4) shall not apply to final trash WQBELs.

3. USEPA Established TMDLs

TMDLs established by the USEPA, to which Permittees are subject, do not contain an implementation plan adopted pursuant to California Water Code section 13242. However, USEPA has included implementation recommendations as part of these TMDLs. In lieu of inclusion of numeric water quality based effluent limitations at this time, this Order requires Permittees subject to WLAs in USEPA established TMDLs to propose and implement best management practices (BMPs) that will be effective in achieving compliance with USEPA established numeric WLAs. The Regional Water Board may, at its discretion, revisit this decision within the term of this Order or in a future permit, as more information is developed to support the inclusion of numeric water quality based effluent limitations.

- a. Each Permittee shall propose BMPs to achieve the WLAs contained in the applicable USEPA established TMDL(s), and a schedule for implementing the BMPs that is as short as possible, in a Watershed Management Program or EWMP.
- b. Each Permittee may either individually submit a Watershed Management Program, or may jointly submit a WMP or EWMP with other Permittees subject to the WLAs contained in the USEPA established TMDL.
- c. At a minimum, each Permittee shall include the following information in its Watershed Management Program or EWMP, relevant to each applicable USEPA established TMDL:
 - i. Available data demonstrating the current quality of the Permittee's MS4 discharge(s) in terms of concentration and/or load of the target pollutant(s) to the receiving waters subject to the TMDL;

³⁹ Ibid.

- ii. A detailed description of BMPs that have been implemented, and/or are currently being implemented by the Permittee to achieve the WLA(s), if any;
- iii. A detailed time schedule of specific actions the Permittee will take in order to achieve compliance with the applicable WLA(s);
- iv. A demonstration that the time schedule requested is as short as possible, taking into account the time since USEPA establishment of the TMDL, and technological, operation, and economic factors that affect the design, development, and implementation of the control measures that are necessary to comply with the WLA(s);

(1) For the Malibu Creek Nutrient TMDL established by USEPA in 2003, in no case shall the time schedule to achieve the final numeric WLAs exceed five years from the effective date of this Order; and

- v. If the requested time schedule exceeds one year, the proposed schedule shall include interim requirements and numeric milestones and the date(s) for their achievement.
- d. Each Permittee subject to a WLA in a TMDL established by USEPA shall submit a draft of a Watershed Management Program or EWMP to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer for approval per the schedule Part VI.C.4.
- e. If a Permittee does not submit a Watershed Management Program, or the plan is determined to be inadequate by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer and the Permittee does not make the necessary revisions within 90 days of written notification that plan is inadequate, the Permittee shall be required to demonstrate compliance with the numeric WLAs immediately based on monitoring data collected under the MRP (Attachment E) for this Order.

4. State Adopted TMDLs where Final Compliance Deadlines have Passed

- a. Permittees shall comply immediately with water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations to implement WLAs in state-adopted TMDLs for which final compliance deadlines have passed pursuant to the TMDL implementation schedule.
- b. Where a Permittee believes that additional time to comply with the final water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations is necessary, a Permittee may within 45 days of Order adoption request a time schedule order pursuant to California Water Code section 13300 for the Regional Water Board's consideration.
- c. Permittees may either individually request a TSO, or may jointly request a TSO with all Permittees subject to the water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations, to implement the WLAs in the state-adopted TMDL.

- d. At a minimum, a request for a time schedule order shall include the following:
- i. Data demonstrating the current quality of the MS4 discharge(s) in terms of concentration and/or load of the target pollutant(s) to the receiving waters subject to the TMDL;
 - ii. A detailed description and chronology of structural controls and source control efforts, since the effective date of the TMDL, to reduce the pollutant load in the MS4 discharges to the receiving waters subject to the TMDL;
 - iii. Justification of the need for additional time to achieve the water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations;
 - iv. A detailed time schedule of specific actions the Permittee will take in order to achieve the water quality-based effluent limitations and/or receiving water limitations;
 - v. A demonstration that the time schedule requested is as short as possible, taking into account the technological, operation, and economic factors that affect the design, development, and implementation of the control measures that are necessary to comply with the effluent limitation(s); and
 - vi. If the requested time schedule exceeds one year, the proposed schedule shall include interim requirements and the date(s) for their achievement. The interim requirements shall include both of the following:
 - (1) Effluent limitation(s) for the pollutant(s) of concern; and
 - (2) Actions and milestones leading to compliance with the effluent limitation(s).

5. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations for Trash

Permittees assigned a Waste Load Allocation in a trash TMDL shall comply as set forth below.

- a. **Effluent Limitations:** Permittees shall comply with the interim and final water quality-based effluent limitations for trash set forth in Attachments L through R for the following Trash TMDLs:
- i. Lake Elizabeth Trash TMDL (Attachment L)
 - ii. Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL (Attachment M)
 - iii. Malibu Creek Watershed Trash TMDL (Attachment M)
 - iv. Ballona Creek Trash TMDL (Attachment M)
 - v. Machado Lake Trash TMDL (Attachment N)
 - vi. Los Angeles River Trash TMDL (Attachment O)

- vii. Peck Road Park Lake Trash TMDL (Attachment O)
- viii. Echo Park Lake Trash TMDL (Attachment O)
- ix. Legg Lake Trash TMDL (Attachment O)

b. Compliance

- i. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13360(a), Permittees may comply with the trash effluent limitations using any lawful means. Such compliance options are broadly classified as *full capture*, *partial capture*, *institutional controls*, or *minimum frequency of assessment and collection*, as described below, and any combination of these may be employed to achieve compliance:

(1) Full Capture Systems:

- (a) The Basin Plan authorizes the Regional Water Board Executive Officer to certify *full capture systems*, which are systems that meet the operating and performance requirements as described in this Order, and the procedures identified in "Procedures and Requirements for Certification of a Best Management Practice for Trash Control as a Full Capture System."⁴⁰
- (b) Permittees are authorized to comply with their effluent limitations through certified *full capture systems* provided the requirements of paragraph (c), immediately below, and any conditions in the certification, continue to be met.
- (c) Permittees may comply with their effluent limitations through progressive installation of *full capture systems* throughout their jurisdictional areas until all areas draining to Lake Elizabeth, Santa Monica Bay, Malibu Creek, Ballona Creek, Machado Lake, the Los Angeles River system, Legg Lake, Peck Road Park Lake, and/or Echo Park Lake are addressed. For purposes of this Order, attainment of the effluent limitations shall be conclusively presumed for any drainage area to Lake Elizabeth, Santa Monica Bay, Malibu Creek (and its tributaries), Ballona Creek (and its tributaries), Machado Lake, the Los Angeles River (and its tributaries), Legg Lake, Peck Road Park Lake, and/or Echo Park Lake where certified *full capture systems* treat all drainage from the area, provided that the *full capture systems* are adequately sized and maintained, and that maintenance records are up-to-date and available for inspection by the Regional Water Board.

⁴⁰ The Regional Water Board currently recognizes eight *full capture systems*. These are: Vortex Separation Systems (VSS) and seven other Executive Officer certified *full capture systems*, including specific types or designs of trash nets; two gross solids removal devices (GSRDs); catch basin brush inserts and mesh screens; vertical and horizontal trash capture screen inserts; and a connector pipe screen device. See August 3, 2004 Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board Memorandum titled "Procedures and Requirements for Certification of a Best Management Practice for Trash Control as a Full Capture System."

- (i) A Permittee shall be deemed in compliance with its final effluent limitation if it demonstrates that all drainage areas under its jurisdiction and/or authority are serviced by appropriate certified *full capture systems* as described in paragraph (1)(c).
 - (ii) A Permittee shall be deemed in compliance with its interim effluent limitations, where applicable:
 - 1. By demonstrating that *full capture systems* treat the percentage of drainage areas in the watershed that corresponds to the required trash abatement.
 - 2. Alternatively, a Permittee may propose a schedule for installation of *full capture systems* in areas under its jurisdiction and/or authority within a given watershed, targeting first the areas of greatest trash generation, for the Executive Officer's approval. The Executive Officer shall not approve any such schedule that does not result in timely compliance with the final effluent limitations, consistent with the established TMDL implementation schedule and applicable State policies. A Permittee shall be deemed in compliance with its interim effluent limitations provided it is fully in compliance with any such approved schedule.
- (2) Partial Capture Devices and Institutional Controls: Permittees may comply with their interim and final effluent limitations through the installation of *partial capture devices* and the application of *institutional controls*.⁴¹
- (a) Trash discharges from areas serviced solely by *partial capture devices* may be estimated based on demonstrated performance of the device(s) in the implementing area.⁴² That is, trash reduction is equivalent to the *partial capture devices*' trash removal efficiency multiplied by the percentage of drainage area serviced by the devices.
 - (b) Except as provided in subdivision (c), immediately below, trash discharges from areas addressed by *institutional controls* and/or *partial capture devices* (where site-specific performance data is not available) shall be calculated using a mass balance approach, based on the daily generation rate (DGR) for a representative area.⁴³ The DGR shall be determined from direct measurement of trash deposited in the drainage area during any thirty-day period between June 22nd and September 22nd exclusive of rain events⁴⁴, and shall be re-calculated every year thereafter unless a less frequent period for recalculation is approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The DGR

⁴¹ While interim effluent limitations may be complied with using *partial capture devices*, compliance with final effluent limitations cannot be achieved with the exclusive use of *partial capture devices*.

⁴² Performance shall be demonstrated under different conditions (e.g. low to high trash loading).

⁴³ The area(s) should be representative of the land uses and activities within the Permittees' authority and shall be approved by the Executive Officer prior to the 30-day collection period.

⁴⁴ Provided no special events are scheduled that may affect the representative nature of that collection period.

shall be calculated as the total amount of trash collected during this period divided by the length of the collection period.

$$DGR = (\text{Amount of trash collected during a 30-day collection period})^{45} / (30 \text{ days})$$

The DGR for the applicable area under the Permittees' jurisdiction and/or authority shall be extrapolated from that of the representative drainage area(s). A mass balance equation shall be used to estimate the amount of trash discharged during a storm event.⁴⁶ The *Storm Event Trash Discharge* for a given rain event in the Permittee's drainage area shall be calculated by multiplying the number of days since the last street sweeping by the DGR and subtracting the amount of any trash recovered in the catch basins.⁴⁷ For each day of a storm event that generates precipitation greater than 0.25 inch, the Permittee shall calculate a *Storm Event Trash Discharge*.

$$\text{Storm Event Trash Discharge} = [(\text{Days since last street sweeping} * DGR)] - [\text{Amount of trash recovered from catch basins}]^{48}$$

The sum of the *Storm Event Trash Discharges* for the storm year shall be the Permittee's calculated annual trash discharge.

$$\text{Total Storm Year Trash Discharge} = \sum \text{Storm Event Trash Discharges from Drainage Area}$$

- (c) The Executive Officer may approve alternative compliance monitoring approaches for calculating total storm year trash discharge, upon finding that the program will provide a scientifically-based estimate of the amount of trash discharged from the Permittee's MS4.

(3) Combined Compliance Approaches:

Permittees may comply with their interim and final effluent limitations through a combination of *full capture systems*, *partial capture devices*, and *institutional controls*. Where a Permittee relies on a combination of approaches, it shall demonstrate compliance with the interim and final effluent limitations as specified in (1)(c) in areas where *full capture systems* are installed and as specified in (2)(a) or (2)(b), as appropriate, in areas where *partial capture devices* and *institutional controls* are applied.

(4) Minimum Frequency of Assessment and Collection Approach:

If allowed in a trash TMDL and approved by the Executive Officer, a Permittee may alternatively comply with its final effluent limitations by

⁴⁵ Between June 22nd and September 22nd

⁴⁶ Amount of trash shall refer to the uncompressed volume (in gallons) or drip-dry weight (in pounds) of trash collected.

⁴⁷ Any negative values shall be considered to represent a zero discharge.

⁴⁸ When more than one storm event occurs prior to the next street sweeping the discharge shall be calculated from the date of the last assessment.

implementing a program for *minimum frequency of assessment and collection* (MFAC) in conjunction with BMPs. To the satisfaction of the Executive Officer, the MFAC/BMP program must meet the following criteria:

- (a) The MFAC/BMP Program includes an initial minimum frequency of trash assessment and collection and suite of structural and/or nonstructural BMPs. The MFAC/BMP program shall include collection and disposal of all trash found in the receiving water and shoreline. Permittees shall implement an initial suite of BMPs based on current trash management practices in land areas that are found to be sources of trash to the water body. The initial minimum frequency of trash assessment and collection shall be set as specified in the following TMDLs:
 - (i) Malibu Creek Watershed Trash TMDL
 - (ii) Machado Lake Trash TMDL
 - (iii) Legg Lake Trash TMDL
- (b) The MFAC/BMP Program includes reasonable assurances that it will be implemented by the responsible Permittees.
- (c) MFAC protocols may be based on SWAMP protocols for rapid trash assessment, or alternative protocols proposed by Permittees and approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.
- (d) Implementation of the MFAC/BMP program should include a Health and Safety Program to protect personnel. The MFAC/BMP program shall not require Permittees to access and collect trash from areas where personnel are prohibited.
- (e) The Regional Water Board Executive Officer may approve or require a revised assessment and collection frequency and definition of the critical conditions under the MFAC:
 - (i) To prevent trash from accumulating in deleterious amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses between collections;
 - (ii) To reflect the results of trash assessment and collection;
 - (iii) If the amount of trash collected does not show a decreasing trend, where necessary, such that a shorter interval between collections is warranted; or
 - (iv) If the amount of trash collected is decreasing such that a longer interval between collections is warranted.
- (f) At the end of the implementation period, a revised MFAC/BMP program may be required if the Regional Water Board Executive Officer determines that the amount of trash accumulating between

collections is causing nuisance or otherwise adversely affecting beneficial uses.

(g) With regard to (4)(e)(i), (4)(e)(ii), or (4)(e)(iii), above, the Regional Water Board Executive Officer is authorized to allow responsible Permittees to implement additional structural or non-structural BMPs in lieu of modifying the monitoring frequency.

ii. If a Permittee is not in compliance with its applicable interim and/or final effluent limitation as identified in Attachments L through R, then it shall be in violation of this Order.

(1) A Permittee relying on *partial capture devices* and/or *institutional controls* that has violated its interim and/or final effluent limitation(s) shall be presumed to have violated the applicable limitation for each day of each storm event that generated precipitation greater than 0.25 inch during the applicable storm year, except those storm days on which it establishes that its cumulative Storm Event Trash Discharges has not exceeded the applicable effluent limitation.

(2) If a Permittee relying on *full capture systems* has failed to demonstrate that the *full capture systems* for any drainage area are adequately sized and maintained, and that maintenance records are up-to-date and available for inspection by the Regional Water Board, and that it is in compliance with any conditions of its certification, shall be presumed to have discharged trash in an amount that corresponds to the percentage of the baseline waste load allocation represented by the drainage area in question.

(a) A Permittee may overcome this presumption by demonstrating (using any of the methods authorized in Part VI.E.5.b) that the actual or calculated discharge for that drainage area is in compliance with the applicable interim or final effluent limitation.

iii. Each Permittee shall be held liable for violations of the effluent limitations assigned to their area. If a Permittee's compliance strategy includes *full* or *partial capture devices* and it chooses to install a full or partial capture device in the MS4 physical infrastructure of another public entity, it is responsible for obtaining all necessary permits to do so. If a Permittee believes it is unable to obtain the permits needed to install a full capture or partial capture device within another Permittee's MS4 physical infrastructure, either Permittee may request the Executive Officer to hold a conference with the Permittees. Nothing in this Order shall affect the right of that public entity or a Permittee to seek indemnity or other recourse from the other as they deem appropriate. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as relieving a Permittee of any liability that the Permittee would otherwise have under this Order.

c. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (pursuant to California Water Code section 13383)

i. Each Permittee shall submit a TMDL Compliance Report as part of its Annual Report detailing compliance with the applicable interim and/or final effluent limitations. Reporting shall include the information specified below. The report shall be submitted on the reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The report shall be signed under penalty of perjury by the Permittee's principal executive officer or ranking elected official or duly authorized representative of the officer, consistent with Part V.B of Attachment D (Standard Provisions), who is responsible for ensuring compliance with this Order. Each Permittee shall be charged with and shall demonstrate compliance with its applicable effluent limitations beginning with its December 15, 2013, TMDL Compliance Report.

(1) Reporting Compliance based on Full Capture Systems: Permittees shall provide information on the number and location of full capture installations, the sizing of each full capture installation, the drainage areas addressed by these installations, and compliance with the applicable interim or final effluent limitation, in its TMDL Compliance Report. The Los Angeles Water Board will periodically audit sizing, performance, and other data to validate that a system satisfies the criteria established for a *full capture system* and any conditions established by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer in the certification.

(2) Reporting Compliance based on Partial Capture Systems and/or Institutional Controls:

(a) Using Performance Data Specific to the Permittee's Area: In its TMDL Compliance Report, a Permittee shall provide: (i) site-specific performance data for the applicable device(s); (ii) information on the number and location of such installations, and the drainage areas addressed by these installations; and (iii) calculated compliance with the applicable effluent limitations.

(b) Using Direct Measurement of Trash Discharge: Permittees shall provide an accounting of DGR and trash removal via street sweeping, catch basin clean outs, etc., in a database to facilitate the calculation of discharge for each rain event. The database shall be maintained and provided to the Regional Water Board for inspection upon request. In its TMDL Compliance Report, a Permittee shall provide information on its annual DGR, calculated storm year discharge, and compliance with the applicable effluent limitation.

(3) Reporting Compliance based on Combined Compliance Approaches:

Permittees shall provide the information specified in Part VI.E.5.c.i(1) for areas where *full capture systems* are installed and that are specified in Part VI.E.5.c.i(2)(a) or (b), as appropriate, for areas where *partial capture devices* and *institutional controls* are applied. In its TMDL Compliance Report, a Permittee shall also provide information on compliance with the applicable effluent limitation based on the combined compliance approaches.

(4) Reporting Compliance based on an MFAC/BMP Approach:

The MFAC/BMP Program includes a Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan, and a requirement that the responsible Permittees will self-report any non-compliance with its provisions. The results and report of the Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan must be submitted to Regional Water Board with the Permittee's Annual Report.

- ii. Violation of the reporting requirements of this Part shall be punishable pursuant to, inter alia, California Water Code section 13385, subdivisions (a)(3) and (h)(1), and/or section 13385.1.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

The following are definitions for terms in this Order:

Adverse Impact

A detrimental effect upon water quality or beneficial uses caused by a discharge or loading of a pollutant or pollutants.

Anti-degradation Policies

Laws, policies and regulations set forth and state and federal statutes and regulations e.g.,

Resolution No. 68-16; 40 CFR section 131.12.

Applicable Standards and Limitations

All State, interstate, and federal standards are limitations to which a "discharge" or a related activity is subject under the CWA, including effluent limitations, water quality standards, standards of performance, toxic effluent standards or prohibitions, "best management practices," and pretreatment standards under sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308, 403 and 404 of CWA.

Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)

All those areas of this state as ASBS, listed specifically within the California Ocean Plan or so designated by the State Board which, among other areas, includes the area from Mugu Lagoon to Latigo Point: Oceanwater within a line originating from Laguna Point at 34° 5' 40" north, 119° 6'30" west, thence southeasterly following the mean high tideline to a point at Latigo Point defined by the intersection of the mean high tide line and a line extending due south of Benchmark 24; thence due south to a distance of 1000 feet offshore or to the 100 foot isobaths, whichever distance is greater; thence northwesterly following the 100 foot isobaths or maintaining a 1,000-foot distance from shore, whichever maintains the greater distance from shore, to a point lying due south of Laguna Point, thence due north to Laguna Point.

Arithmetic Mean ()

Also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Arithmetic mean} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

where:

x is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

Authorized Discharge

Any discharge that is authorized pursuant to an NPDES permit or meets the conditions set forth in this Order.

Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharge

Authorized non-storm water discharges are discharges that are not composed entirely of storm water and that are either: (1) separately regulated by an individual or general NPDES permit and allowed to discharge to the MS4 when in compliance with all NPDES permit conditions; (2)

authorized by USEPA¹ pursuant to sections 104(a) or 104(b) of CERCLA that either (i) will comply with water quality standards as applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements ("ARARs") under section 121(d)(2) of CERCLA or (ii) are subject to (a) a written waiver of ARARs by USEPA pursuant to section 121(d)(4) of CERCLA or (b) a written determination by USEPA that compliance with ARARs is not practicable considering the exigencies of the situation, pursuant to 40 CFR section 300.415(j); or (3) necessary for emergency responses purposes, including flows from emergency fire fighting activities.

Automotive Service Facilities

A facility that is categorized in any one of the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. For inspection purposes, Permittees need not inspect facilities with SIC codes 5013, 5014, 5541, 5511, provided that these facilities have no outside activities or materials that may be exposed to storm water.

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Dry Weather

Defined in the Bacteria TMDLs as those days with less than 0.1 inch of rainfall and those days occurring more than 3 days after a rain.

Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Wet Weather

Defined in the Bacteria TMDLs as a day with 0.1 inch or more of rain and 3 days following the rain event.

Baseline Waste Load Allocation

The Waste Load Allocation assigned to a Permittee before reductions are required. The progressive reductions in the Waste Load Allocations are based on a percentage of the Baseline Waste Load Allocation. The Baseline Waste Load Allocation for each jurisdiction was calculated based on the annual average amount of trash discharged to the storm drain system from a representative sampling of land use areas, as determined during the Baseline Monitoring Program. The Baseline Waste Load Allocations are incorporated into the Basin Plan at Table 7-2.2.

Basin Plan

The Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region, Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, adopted by the Regional Water Board on June 13, 1994 and subsequent amendments.

Beneficial Uses

The existing or potential uses of receiving waters in the permit area as designated by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan.

¹ These typically include short-term, high volume discharges resulting from the development or redevelopment of groundwater extraction wells, or USEPA or State-required compliance testing of potable water treatment plants, as part of a USEPA authorized groundwater remediation action under CERCLA.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMPs are practices or physical devices or systems designed to prevent or reduce pollutant loading from storm water or non-storm water discharges to receiving waters, or designed to reduce the volume of storm water or non-storm water discharged to the receiving water.

Bioaccumulative

Those substances taken up by an organism from its surrounding medium through gill membranes, epithelial tissue, or from food and subsequently concentrated and retained in the body of the organism.

Biofiltration

A LID BMP that reduces storm water pollutant discharges by intercepting rainfall on vegetative canopy, and through incidental infiltration and/or evapotranspiration, and filtration. As described in the *Ventura County Technical Guidance Manual*, studies have demonstrated that biofiltration of 1.5 times the storm water quality design volume (SWQDv) provides approximately equivalent or greater reductions in pollutant loading when compared to bioretention or infiltration of the SWQDv.² Incidental infiltration is an important factor in achieving the required pollutant load reduction. Therefore, the term "biofiltration" as used in this Order is defined to include only systems designed to facilitate incidental infiltration or achieve the equivalent pollutant reduction as biofiltration BMPs with an underdrain (subject to Executive Officer approval). Biofiltration BMPs include bioretention systems with an underdrain and bioswales.

Bioretention

A LID BMP that reduces storm water runoff by intercepting rainfall on vegetative canopy, and through evapotranspiration and infiltration. The bioretention system typically includes a minimum 2-foot top layer of a specified soil and compost mixture underlain by a gravel-filled temporary storage pit dug into the *in-situ* soil. As defined in this Order, a bioretention BMP may be designed with an overflow drain, but may not include an underdrain. When a bioretention BMP is designed or constructed with an underdrain it is regulated in this Order as biofiltration.

Bioswale

A LID BMP consisting of a shallow channel lined with grass or other dense, low-growing vegetation. Bioswales are designed to collect storm water runoff and to achieve a uniform sheet flow through the dense vegetation for a period of several minutes.

Carcinogenic

Pollutants are substances that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

Coefficient of Variation (CV)

CV is a measure of the data variability and is calculated as the estimated standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean of the observed values.

² Geosyntec Consultants and Larry Walker Associates. 2011. *Ventura County Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality and Control Measures, Manual Update 2011, Appendix D*. Prepared for the Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program. July 13, 2011. pp. D-6 – D-15.

Commercial Development

Any development on private land that is not heavy industrial or residential. The category includes, but is not limited to: hospitals, laboratories and other medical facilities, educational institutions, recreational facilities, plant nurseries, car wash facilities; mini-malls and other business complexes, shopping malls, hotels, office buildings, public warehouses and other light industrial complexes.

Commercial Malls

Any development on private land comprised of one or more buildings forming a complex of stores which sells various merchandise, with interconnecting walkways enabling visitors to easily walk from store to store, along with parking area(s). A commercial mall includes, but is not limited to: mini-malls, strip malls, other retail complexes, and enclosed shopping malls or shopping centers.

Conditionally Exempt Essential Non-Storm Water Discharge

Conditionally exempt essential non-storm water discharges are certain categories of discharges that are not composed entirely of storm water and that are allowed by the Regional Water Board to discharge to the MS4, if in compliance with all specified requirements; are not otherwise regulated by an individual or general NPDES permit; and are essential public services that are directly or indirectly required by other State or federal statute and/or regulation. These include non-storm water discharges from drinking water supplier distribution system releases and non-emergency fire fighting activities. Conditionally exempt essential non-storm water discharges may contain minimal amounts of pollutants, however, when in compliance with industry standard BMPs and control measures, do not result in significant environmental effects. (See 55 Fed. Reg. 47990, 47995 (Nov. 16, 1990)).

Conditionally Exempt Non-Storm Water Discharge

Conditionally exempt non-storm water discharges are certain categories of discharges that are not composed entirely of storm water and that are either not sources of pollutants or may contain only minimal amounts of pollutants and when in compliance with specified BMPs do not result in significant environmental effects. (See 55 Fed. Reg. 47990, 47995 (Nov. 16, 1990)).

Construction Activity

Construction activity includes any construction or demolition activity, clearing, grading, grubbing, or excavation or any other activity that results in land disturbance. Construction does not include emergency construction activities required to immediately protect public health and safety or routine maintenance activities required to maintain the integrity of structures by performing minor repair and restoration work, maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purposes of the facility. See "Routine Maintenance" definition for further explanation. Where clearing, grading or excavating of underlying soil takes place during a repaving operation, State General Construction Permit coverage is required if more than one acre is disturbed or the activities are part of a larger plan.

Control

To minimize, reduce, eliminate, or prohibit by technological, legal, contractual or other means, the discharge of pollutants from an activity or activities.

Daily Discharge

Daily Discharge is defined as either: (1) the total mass of the constituent discharged over the calendar day (12:00 am through 11:59 pm) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling (as specified in the permit), for a constituent with limitations expressed in units of mass or; (2) the unweighted arithmetic mean measurement of the constituent over the day for a constituent with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., concentration).

The daily discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of one day (a calendar day or other 24-hour period defined as a day) or by the arithmetic mean of analytical results from one or more grab samples taken over the course of the day.

For composite sampling, if 1 day is defined as a 24-hour period other than a calendar day, the analytical result for the 24-hour period will be considered as the result for the calendar day in which the 24-hour period ends.

Daily Generation Rate (DGR)

The estimated amount of trash deposited within a representative drainage area during a 24-hour period, derived from the amount of trash collected from streets and catch basins in the area over a 30-day period.

Dechlorinated/Debrominated Swimming Pool Discharge

Swimming pool discharges which have no measurable chlorine or bromine and do not contain any detergents, wastes, or additional chemicals not typically found in swimming pool water. The term does not include swimming pool filter backwash.

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)

DNQ are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL.

Development

Any construction, rehabilitation, redevelopment or reconstruction of any public or private residential project (whether single-family, multi-unit or planned unit development); industrial, commercial, retail and other non-residential projects, including public agency projects; or mass grading for future construction. It does not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of facility, nor does it include emergency construction activities required to immediately protect public health and safety.

Directly Adjacent

Situated within 200 feet of the contiguous zone required for the continued maintenance, function, and structural stability of the environmentally sensitive area.

Director

The Director of a municipality and Person(s) designated by and under the Director's instruction and supervision.

Discharge

When used without qualification the “discharge of a pollutant.”

Discharging Directly

Outflow from a drainage conveyance system that is composed entirely or predominantly of flows from the subject, property, development, subdivision, or industrial facility, and not commingled with the flows from adjacent lands.

Discharge of a Pollutant

Any addition of any “pollutant” or combination of pollutants to “waters of the United States” from any “point source” or, any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the “contiguous zone” or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. The term discharge includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a State, municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works.

Disturbed Area

An area that is altered as a result of clearing, grading, and/or excavation.

Drinking Water Supplier Distribution Systems Releases

Sources of flows from drinking water supplier storage, supply and distribution systems including flows from system failures, pressure releases, system maintenance, distribution line testing, fire hydrant flow testing; and flushing and dewatering of pipes, reservoirs, vaults, and minor non-invasive well maintenance activities not involving chemical addition(s). It does not include wastewater discharges from activities that occur at wellheads, such as well construction, well development (i.e., aquifer pumping tests, well purging, etc.), or major well maintenance. For the purposes of this Order, drinking water supplier distribution system releases include treated and raw water (from raw water pipelines, reservoirs, storage tanks, etc.) that are dedicated for drinking water supply.

Effective Impervious Area (EIA)

EIA is the portion of the surface area that is hydrologically connected to a drainage system via a hardened conveyance or impervious surface without any intervening median to mitigate the flow volume.

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)

ECA is a value derived from the water quality criterion/objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as waste load allocation (WLA) as used in USEPA guidance (Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

Effluent Limitation

Any restriction imposed on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants, which are discharged from point sources to waters of the U.S. (40 CFR § 122.2).

Enclosed Bays

Enclosed Bays means indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)

An area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which would be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments (California Public Resources Code § 30107.5). Areas subject to storm water mitigation requirements are: areas designated as Significant Ecological Areas by the County of Los Angeles (Los Angeles County Significant Areas Study, Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (1976) and amendments); an area designated as a Significant Natural Area by the California Department of Fish and Game's Significant Natural Areas Program, provided that area has been field verified by the Department of Fish and Game; an area listed in the Basin Plan as supporting the "Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)" beneficial use; and an area identified by a Permittee as environmentally sensitive.

Estimated Chemical Concentration

The estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuaries

Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in California Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Existing Discharger

Any discharger that is not a new discharger. An existing discharger includes an "increasing discharger" (i.e., any existing facility with treatment systems in place for its current discharge that is or will be expanding, upgrading, or modifying its permitted discharge after the effective date of this Order).

Flow-through treatment BMPs

Flow-through treatment BMPs include modular, vault type "high flow biotreatment" devices contained within an impervious vault with an underdrain or designed with an impervious liner and an underdrain.

Full Capture System

Any single device or series of devices, certified by the Executive Officer, that traps all particles retained by a 5 mm mesh screen and has a design treatment capacity of not less than the peak flow rate Q resulting from a one-year, one-hour storm in the sub-drainage area. The Rational Equation is used to compute the peak flow rate:

$$Q = C \times I \times A,$$

Where:

Q = design flow rate (cubic feet per second, cfs);

C = runoff coefficient (dimensionless);

I = design rainfall intensity (inches per hour, as determined per the Los Angeles County rainfall isohyetal maps relevant to the Los Angeles River watershed), and

A = sub-drainage area (acres).

General Construction Activities Storm Water Permit (GCASP)

The general NPDES permit adopted by the State Board which authorizes the discharge of storm water from construction activities under certain conditions.

General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit (GIASP)

The general NPDES permit adopted by the State Board which authorizes the discharge of storm water from certain industrial activities under certain conditions.

Green Roof

A LID BMP using planter boxes and vegetation to intercept rainfall on the roof surface. Rainfall is intercepted by vegetation leaves and through evapotranspiration. Green roofs may be designed as either a bioretention BMP or as a biofiltration BMP. To receive credit as a bioretention BMP, the green roof system planting medium shall be of sufficient depth to provide capacity within the pore space volume to contain the design storm depth and may not be designed or constructed with an underdrain.

Hillside

Property located in an area with known erosive soil conditions, where the development contemplates grading on any natural slope that is 25% or greater and where grading contemplates cut or fill slopes.

Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC)

A standardized watershed classification system in which each hydrologic unit is identified by a unique hydrologic unit code (HUC). The HUC may consist of an eight (8) to twelve (12) digit number. The 8-digit HUC identifies an area based on four levels of classification: region, sub-region, hydrologic basin, and hydrologic sub-basin. The Watershed Boundary Dataset includes the 12-digit HUC delineation, which further divides each hydrologic unit into watersheds and sub-watersheds based on scientific information and not administrative boundaries. The Watershed Boundary Dataset is the highest resolution and the most detailed

delineation of the watershed boundaries. The mapping precision has been improved to a scale of 1:24,000.

Illicit Connection

Any man-made conveyance that is connected to the storm drain system without a permit, excluding roof drains and other similar type connections. Examples include channels, pipelines, conduits, inlets, or outlets that are connected directly to the storm drain system.

Illicit Discharge

Any discharge into the MS4 or from the MS4 into a receiving water that is prohibited under local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations. The term illicit discharge includes any non-storm water discharge, except authorized non-storm water discharges; conditionally exempt non-storm water discharges; and non-storm water discharges resulting from natural flows specifically identified in Part III.A.1.d.

Illicit Disposal

Any disposal, either intentionally or unintentionally, of material(s) or waste(s) that can pollute storm water.

Improved drainage system

An improved drainage system is a drainage system that has been channelized or armored. The clearing or dredging of a natural drainage system does not cause the system to be classified as an improved drainage system.

Industrial/Commercial Facility

Any facility involved and/or used in the production, manufacture, storage, transportation, distribution, exchange or sale of goods and/or commodities, and any facility involved and/or used in providing professional and non-professional services. This category of facilities includes, but is not limited to, any facility defined by either the Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC) or the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Facility ownership (federal, state, municipal, private) and profit motive of the facility are not factors in this definition.

Industrial Park

A land development that is set aside for industrial development. Industrial parks are usually located close to transport facilities, especially where more than one transport modalities coincide: highways, railroads, airports, and navigable rivers. It includes office parks, which have offices and light industry.

Infiltration BMP

A LID BMP that reduces storm water runoff by capturing and infiltrating the runoff into in-situ soils or amended on-site soils. Examples of infiltration BMPs include infiltration basins, dry wells, and pervious pavement.³

Inland Surface Waters

All surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

³ Some types of infiltration BMPs such as dry wells, may meet the definition of a Class V, deep well injection facility and may be subject to permitting under U.S. EPA requirements.

Inspection

Entry and the conduct of an on-site review of a facility and its operations, at reasonable times, to determine compliance with specific municipal or other legal requirements. The steps involved in performing an inspection, include, but are not limited to:

1. Pre-inspection documentation research.;
2. Request for entry;
3. Interview of facility personnel;
4. Facility walk-through.
5. Visual observation of the condition of facility premises;
6. Examination and copying of records as required;
7. Sample collection (if necessary or required);
8. Exit conference (to discuss preliminary evaluation); and,
9. Report preparation, and if appropriate, recommendations for coming into compliance.

In the case of restaurants, a Permittee may conduct an inspection from the curbside, provided that such "curbside" inspection provides the Permittee with adequate information to determine an operator's compliance with BMPs that must be implemented per requirements of this Order, Regional Water Board Resolution No. 98-08, County and municipal ordinances, and the SQMP.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

The highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

The lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

Institutional Controls

Programmatic trash control measures that do not require construction or structural modifications to the MS4. Examples include street sweeping, public education, and clean out of catch basins that discharge to storm drains.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pests or their damage through a combination of techniques such as biological control, habitat manipulation, modification of cultural practices, and use of resistant varieties.

Large Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

All MS4s that serve a population greater than 250,000 (1990 Census) as defined in 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(4). The Regional Water Board designated Los Angeles County as a large MS4 in 1990, based on: (i) the U.S. Census Bureau 1990 population count of 8.9 million, and (ii) the interconnectivity of the MS4s in the incorporated and unincorporated areas within the County.

Local SWPPP

The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan required by the local agency for a project that disturbs one or more acres of land.

Low Impact Development (LID)

LID consists of building and landscape features designed to retain or filter storm water runoff.

Major Outfall

Major municipal separate storm sewer outfall (or "major outfall") means a municipal separate storm sewer outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 36 inches or more or its equivalent (discharge from a single conveyance other than circular pipe which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres); or for municipal separate storm sewers that receive storm water from lands zoned for industrial activity (based on comprehensive zoning plans or the equivalent), an outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more or from its equivalent (discharge from other than a circular pipe associated with a drainage area of 2 acres or more). (40 CFR § 122.26(b)(5))

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)

In selecting BMPs which will achieve MEP, it is important to remember that municipalities will be responsible to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water to the maximum extent practicable. This means choosing effective BMPs, and rejecting applicable BMPs only where other effective BMPs will serve the same purpose, the BMPs would not be technically feasible, or the cost would be prohibitive. The following factors may be useful to consider:

1. Effectiveness: Will the BMP address a pollutant of concern?
2. Regulatory Compliance: Is the BMP in compliance with storm water regulations as well as other environmental regulations?
3. Public acceptance: Does the BMP have public support?
4. Cost: Will the cost of implementing the BMP have a reasonable relationship to the pollution control benefits to be achieved?
5. Technical Feasibility: Is the BMP technically feasible considering soils, geography, water resources, etc.?

After selecting a menu of BMPs, it is of course the responsibility of the discharger to insure that all BMPs are implemented.

Median

The middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order). If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median = $X_{(n+1)/2}$. If n is even, then the median = $(X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1})/2$ (i.e., the midpoint between the $n/2$ and $n/2+1$).

Method Detection Limit (MDL)

MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 CFR Part 136, Attachment B (revised as of July 3, 1999).

Minimum Level (ML)

ML is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains):

(i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;

(ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water;

(iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and

(iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2.

(40 CFR § 122.26(b)(8))

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under CWA §307, 402, 318, and 405. The term includes an "approved program."

Natural Drainage System

A natural drainage system is a drainage system that has not been improved (e.g., channelized or armored). The clearing or dredging of a natural drainage system does not cause the system to be classified as an improved drainage system.

New Development

Land disturbing activities; structural development, including construction or installation of a building or structure, creation of impervious surfaces; and land subdivision.

Non-Storm Water Discharge

Any discharge into the MS4 or from the MS4 into a receiving water that is not composed entirely of storm water.

Not Detected (ND)

Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

Nuisance

Anything that meets all of the following requirements: (1) is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property; (2) affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal.; (3) occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes.

Ocean Waters

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

Outfall

A point source as defined by 40 CFR 122.2 at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances with connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States. (40 CFR § 122.26(b)(9))

Parking Lot

Land area or facility for the parking or storage of motor vehicles used for businesses, commerce, industry, or personal use, with a lot size of 5,000 square feet or more of surface area, or with 25 or more parking spaces.

Partial Capture Device

Any structural trash control device that has not been certified by the Executive Officer as meeting the "full capture" performance requirements.

Permittee(s)

Co-Permittees and any agency named in this Order as being responsible for permit conditions within its jurisdiction. Permittees to this Order include the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, Los Angeles County, and the cities of Agoura Hills, Alhambra, Arcadia, Artesia, Azusa, Baldwin Park, Bellflower, Bell Gardens, Beverly Hills, Bradbury, Burbank, Calabasas, Carson, Cerritos, Claremont, Commerce, Compton, Covina, Cudahy, Culver City, Diamond Bar, Downey, Duarte, El Monte, El Segundo, Gardena, Glendale, Glendora, Hawaiian Gardens, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Hidden Hills, Huntington Park, Industry, Inglewood, Irwindale, La Canada Flintridge, La Habra Heights, Lakewood, La Mirada, La Puente, La Verne, Lawndale, Lomita, Los Angeles, Lynwood, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Maywood, Monrovia, Montebello, Monterey Park, Norwalk, Palos Verdes Estates, Paramount, Pasadena, Pico Rivera, Pomona, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Rosemead, San

Dimas, San Fernando, San Gabriel, San Marino, Santa Clarita, Santa Fe Springs, Santa Monica, Sierra Madre, Signal Hill, South El Monte, South Gate, South Pasadena, Temple City, Torrance, Vernon, Walnut, West Covina, West Hollywood, Westlake Village, and Whittier.

Persistent Pollutants

Persistent pollutants are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

Planning Priority Projects

Those projects that are required to incorporate appropriate storm water mitigation measures into the design plan for their respective project. These types of projects include:

1. Ten or more unit homes (includes single family homes, multifamily homes, condominiums, and apartments)
2. A 100,000 or more square feet of impervious surface area industrial/ commercial development (1 ac starting March 2003)
3. Automotive service facilities (SIC 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, and 7536-7539)
4. Retail gasoline outlets
5. Restaurants (SIC 5812)
6. Parking lots 5,000 square feet or more of surface area or with 25 or more parking spaces
7. Redevelopment projects in subject categories that meet Redevelopment thresholds
8. Projects located in or directly adjacent to or discharging directly to an ESA, which meet thresholds; and 9. Those projects that require the implementation of a site-specific plan to mitigate post-development storm water for new development not requiring a SUSMP but which may potentially have adverse impacts on post-development storm water quality, where the following project characteristics exist:
 - a) Vehicle or equipment fueling areas;
 - b) Vehicle or equipment maintenance areas, including washing and repair;
 - c) Commercial or industrial waste handling or storage;
 - d) Outdoor handling or storage of hazardous materials;
 - e) Outdoor manufacturing areas;
 - f) Outdoor food handling or processing;
 - g) Outdoor animal care, confinement, or slaughter; or
 - h) Outdoor horticulture activities.

Point Source

Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff. (40 CFR § 122.2)

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

PMP means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce

all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to California Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Pollutants

Those "pollutants" defined in CWA §502(6) (33.U.S.C.§1362(6)), and incorporated by reference into California Water Code §13373

Pollution Prevention

Pollution Prevention means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in California Water Code Section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State or Regional Water Board.

Potable Water

Water that meets the drinking water standards of the US Environmental Protection Agency.

Project

All development, redevelopment, and land disturbing activities. The term is not limited to "Project" as defined under CEQA (Pub. Resources Code §21065).

Rain Event

Any rain event greater than 0.1 inch in 24 hours except where specifically stated otherwise.

Rainfall Harvest and Use

Rainfall harvest and use is an LID BMP system designed to capture runoff, typically from a roof but can also include runoff capture from elsewhere within the site, and to provide for temporary storage until the harvested water can be used for irrigation or non-potable uses. The harvested water may also be used for potable water uses if the system includes disinfection treatment and is approved for such use by the local building department.

Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)

A beneficial use for waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region, as designated in the Basin Plan (Table 2-1), that supports habitats necessary, at least in part, for the survival and successful maintenance of plant or animal species established under state or federal law as rare, threatened, or endangered.

Raw Water

Water that is taken from the environment by drinking water suppliers with the intent to subsequently treat or purify it to produce potable water. Raw water does not include

wastewater discharges from activities that occur at wellheads, such as well construction, well development (i.e., aquifer pumping tests, well purging, etc.), or major well maintenance.

Receiving Water

A "water of the United States" into which waste and/or pollutants are or may be discharged.

Receiving Water Limitation

Any applicable numeric or narrative water quality objective or criterion, or limitation to implement the applicable water quality objective or criterion, for the receiving water as contained in Chapter 3 or 7 of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan), water quality control plans or policies adopted by the State Water Board, or federal regulations, including but not limited to, 40 CFR § 131.38.

Redevelopment

Land-disturbing activity that results in the creation, addition, or replacement of 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface area on an already developed site. Redevelopment includes, but is not limited to: the expansion of a building footprint; addition or replacement of a structure; replacement of impervious surface area that is not part of a routine maintenance activity; and land disturbing activities related to structural or impervious surfaces. It does not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of facility, nor does it include emergency construction activities required to immediately protect public health and safety.

Regional Administrator

The Regional Administrator of the Regional Office of the USEPA or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.

Reporting Level (RL)

RL is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Regional Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the State Implementation Policy (SIP) in accordance with Section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with Section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Residual Water

In the context of this Order, water remaining in a structural BMP subsequent to the drawdown or drainage period. The residual water typically contains high concentration(s) of pollutants.

Restaurant

A facility that sells prepared foods and drinks for consumption, including stationary lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption (SIC Code 5812).

Retail Gasoline Outlet

Any facility engaged in selling gasoline and lubricating oils.

Routine Maintenance

Routine maintenance projects include, but are not limited to projects conducted to:

1. Maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility.
2. Perform as needed restoration work to preserve the original design grade, integrity and hydraulic capacity of flood control facilities.
3. Includes road shoulder work, regrading dirt or gravel roadways and shoulders and performing ditch cleanouts.
4. Update existing lines* and facilities to comply with applicable codes, standards, and regulations regardless if such projects result in increased capacity.
5. Repair leaks

Routine maintenance does not include construction of new** lines or facilities resulting from compliance with applicable codes, standards and regulations.

* Update existing lines includes replacing existing lines with new materials or pipes.

** New lines are those that are not associated with existing facilities and are not part of a project to update or replace existing lines.

Runoff

Any runoff including storm water and dry weather flows from a drainage area that reaches a receiving water body or subsurface. During dry weather it is typically comprised of base flow either contaminated with pollutants or uncontaminated, and nuisance flows.

Screening

Using proactive methods to identify illicit connections through a continuously narrowing process. The methods may include: performing baseline monitoring of open channels, conducting special investigations using a prioritization approach, analyzing maintenance records for catch basin and storm drain cleaning and operation, and verifying all permitted connections into the storm drains. Special investigation techniques may include: dye testing, visual inspection, smoke testing, flow monitoring, infrared, aerial and thermal photography, and remote control camera operation.

Sidewalk Rinsing

Means pressure washing of paved pedestrian walkways with average water usage of 0.006 gallons per square foot, with no cleaning agents, and properly disposing of all debris collected, as authorized under Regional Water Board Resolution No. 98-08.

Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs)

An area that is determined to possess an example of biotic resources that cumulatively represent biological diversity, for the purposes of protecting biotic diversity, as part of the Los Angeles County General Plan.

Areas are designated as SEAs, if they possess one or more of the following criteria:

1. The habitat of rare, endangered, and threatened plant and animal species.
2. Biotic communities, vegetative associations, and habitat of plant and animal species that are either one of a kind, or are restricted in distribution on a regional basis.

3. Biotic communities, vegetative associations, and habitat of plant and animal species that are either one of a kind or are restricted in distribution in Los Angeles County.
4. Habitat that at some point in the life cycle of a species or group of species, serves as a concentrated breeding, feeding, resting, migrating grounds and is limited in availability either regionally or within Los Angeles County.
5. Biotic resources that are of scientific interest because they are either an extreme in physical/geographical limitations, or represent an unusual variation in a population or community.
6. Areas important as game species habitat or as fisheries.
7. Areas that would provide for the preservation of relatively undisturbed examples of natural biotic communities in Los Angeles County.
8. Special areas.

Significant Natural Area (SNA)

An area defined by the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), Significant Natural Areas Program, as an area that contains an important example of California's biological diversity. The most current SNA maps, reports, and descriptions can be downloaded from the DFG website at <ftp://maphost.dfg.ca.gov/outgoing/whdab/sna/>. These areas are identified using the following biological criteria only, irrespective of any administrative or jurisdictional considerations:

1. Areas supporting extremely rare species or habitats.
2. Areas supporting associations or concentrations of rare species or habitats.
3. Areas exhibiting the best examples of rare species and habitats in the state

Site

The land or water area where any "facility or activity" is physically located or conducted, including adjacent land used in connection with the facility or activity.

Source Control BMP

Any schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, managerial practices or operational practices that aim to prevent storm water pollution by reducing the potential for contamination at the source of pollution.

Source of Drinking Water

Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Regional Water Board Basin Plan.

SQMP

The Los Angeles Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program.

Standard Deviation (σ)

Standard Deviation is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = (\sum[(x - \mu)^2]/(n - 1))^{0.5}$$

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

State Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (State SWPPP)

A plan, as required by a State General Permit, identifying potential pollutant sources and describing the design, placement and implementation of BMPs, to effectively prevent non-stormwater Discharges and reduce Pollutants in Stormwater Discharges during activities covered by the General Permit.

Storm Water

Storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage related to precipitation events (pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(13); 55 Fed. Reg. 47990, 47995 (Nov. 16, 1990)).

Storm Water Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity

Industrial discharge as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).

Stormwater Quality Management Program

The Los Angeles Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program, which includes descriptions of programs, collectively developed by the Permittees in accordance with provisions of the NPDES Permit, to comply with applicable federal and state law, as the same is amended from time to time.

Structural BMP

Any structural facility designed and constructed to mitigate the adverse impacts of storm water and urban runoff pollution (e.g. canopy, structural enclosure). The category may include both Treatment Control BMPs and Source Control BMPs.

SUSMP

The Los Angeles Countywide Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan. The SUSMP shall address conditions and requirements of new development.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

The sum of the individual waste load allocations for point sources and load allocations for nonpoint sources and natural background.

Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE)

A set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

TRE is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

Trash Excluders

Any structural trash control device that prevents the discharge of trash to the storm drain system or to receiving waters. A trash exclude may or may not be certified by the Executive Officer as meeting the "full capture" performance requirements.

Treatment

The application of engineered systems that use physical, chemical, or biological processes to remove pollutants. Such processes include, but are not limited to, filtration, gravity settling, media absorption, biodegradation, biological uptake, chemical oxidation and UV radiation.

Treatment Control BMP

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

Unconfined ground water infiltration

Water other than waste water that enters the MS4 (including foundation drains) from the ground through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow. (See 40 CFR § 35.2005(20).)

Uncontaminated Ground Water Infiltration

Water other than waste water that enters the MS4 (including foundation drains) from the ground through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow. (See 40 CFR § 35.2005(20).)

USEPA Phase I Facilities

Facilities in specified industrial categories that are required to obtain an NPDES permit for storm water discharges, as required by 40 CFR 122.26(c). These categories include:

- i. facilities subject to storm water effluent limitation guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards (40 CFR N)
- ii. manufacturing facilities
- iii. oil and gas/mining facilities
- iv. hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities
- v. landfills, land application sites, and open dumps
- vi. recycling facilities
- vii. steam electric power generating facilities
- viii. transportation facilities
- ix. sewage of wastewater treatment works
- x. light manufacturing facilities

Vehicle Maintenance/Material Storage Facilities/Corporation Yards

Any Permittee owned or operated facility or portion thereof that:

- i. Conducts industrial activity, operates equipment, handles materials, and provides services similar to Federal Phase I facilities;
- ii. Performs fleet vehicle service/maintenance on ten or more vehicles per day including repair, maintenance, washing, and fueling;
- iii. Performs maintenance and/or repair of heavy industrial machinery/equipment; and

- iv. Stores chemicals, raw materials, or waste materials in quantities that require a hazardous materials business plan or a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) plan.

Water Quality-based Effluent Limitation

Any restriction imposed on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants, which are discharged from point sources to waters of the U.S. necessary to achieve a water quality standard.

Waters of the State

Any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.

Waters of the United States or Waters of the U.S.

- a. All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- b. All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands";
- c. All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, "wetlands," sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:
 1. Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;
 2. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
 3. Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;
- d. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;
- e. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;
- f. The territorial sea; and
- g. "Wetlands" adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraph (a) through (f) of this definition.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR section 423.22(m), which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States. This exclusion applies only to man-made bodies of water, which neither were originally created in waters of the United States (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of waters of the United States. Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with USEPA.

Wet Season

The calendar period beginning October 1 through April 15.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
ASBS	Areas of Special Biological Significance
B	Background Concentration
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties</i>
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMPP	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20 °C
BPT	Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology
C	Water Quality Objective
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEEIN	California Environmental Education Interagency Network
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
Discharger	Los Angeles County MS4 Permittees
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
ELAP	California Department of Public Health Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
Ep	Erosion potential
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
EWMP	Enhanced Watershed Management Program
Facility	Los Angeles County MS4s
GIS	Geographical Information System
gpd	gallons per day
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
IC	Inhibition Coefficient
IC ₁₅	Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited
IC ₂₅	Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited
IC ₄₀	Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited
IC ₅₀	Concentration at which the organism is 50% inhibited
IC/ID	Illicit Connection and Illicit Discharge Elimination
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
LA	Load Allocations
LID	Low Impact Development
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
LUPs	Linear Underground/Overhead Projects

µg/L	micrograms per Liter
MCM	Minimum Control Measure
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
ML	Minimum Level
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
ND	Not Detected
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
PIPP	Public Information and Participation Program
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
QSD	Qualified SWPPP Developer
QSP	Qualified SWPPP Practitioner
Ocean Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California</i>
RAP	Reasonable Assurance Program
REAP	Rain Event Action Plan
Regional Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
RGOs	Retail Gasoline Outlets
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SEA	Significant Ecological Area
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SIP	State Implementation Policy (<i>Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California</i>)
SMR	Self Monitoring Reports
State Water Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWQDv	Storm Water Quality Design Volume
SWQPA	State Water Quality Protected Area
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
Thermal Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California</i>
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load

TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document
TSS	Total Suspended Solid
TU _c	Chronic Toxicity Unit
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WDID	Waste Discharge Identification
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WMA	Watershed Management Area
WMP	Watershed Management Program
WQBELs	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
WQS	Water Quality Standards
%	Percent

ATTACHMENT B – WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREA MAPS

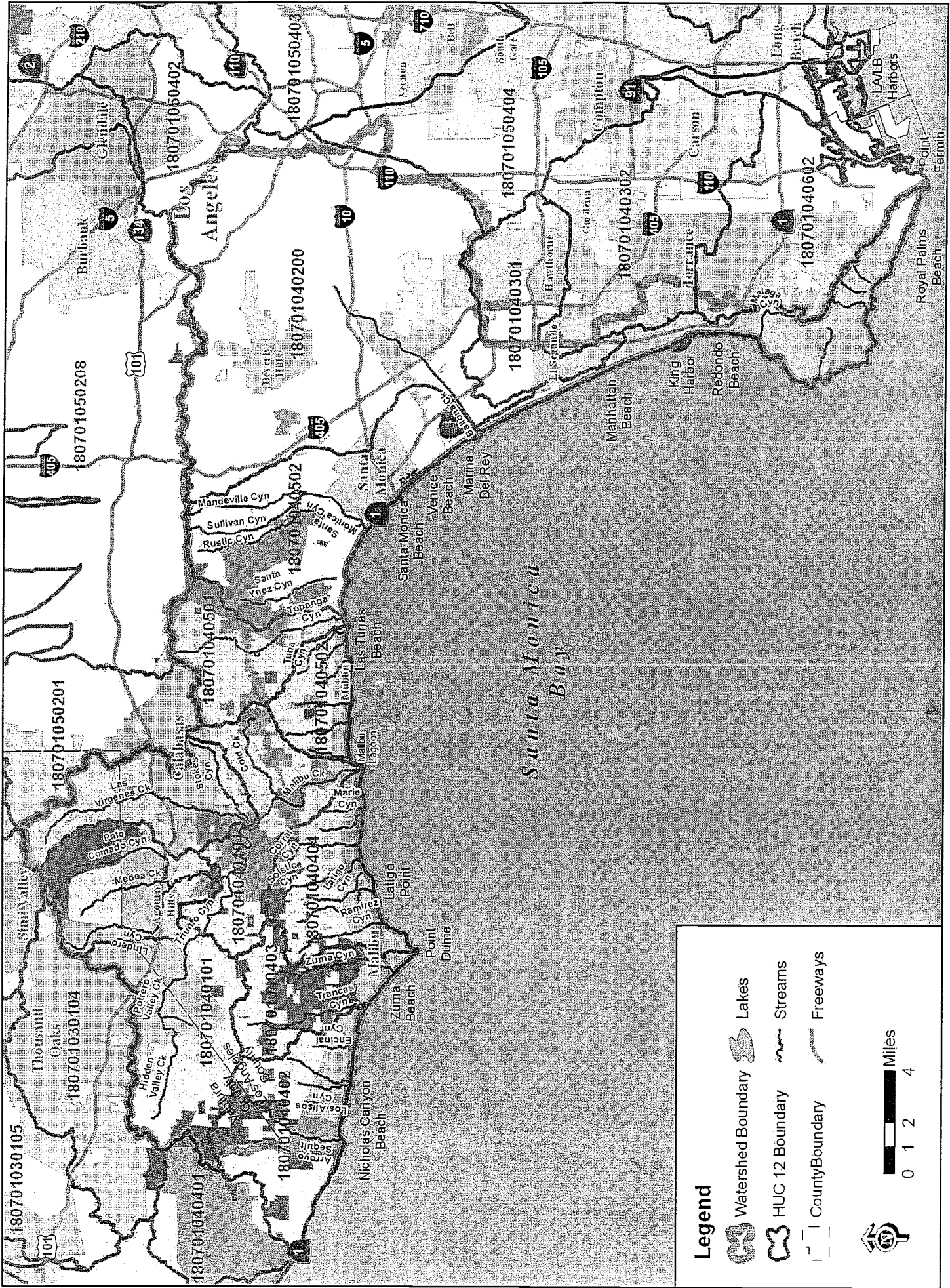


Figure B-2: Santa Monica Bay Watershed Management Area Hydrologic Units.

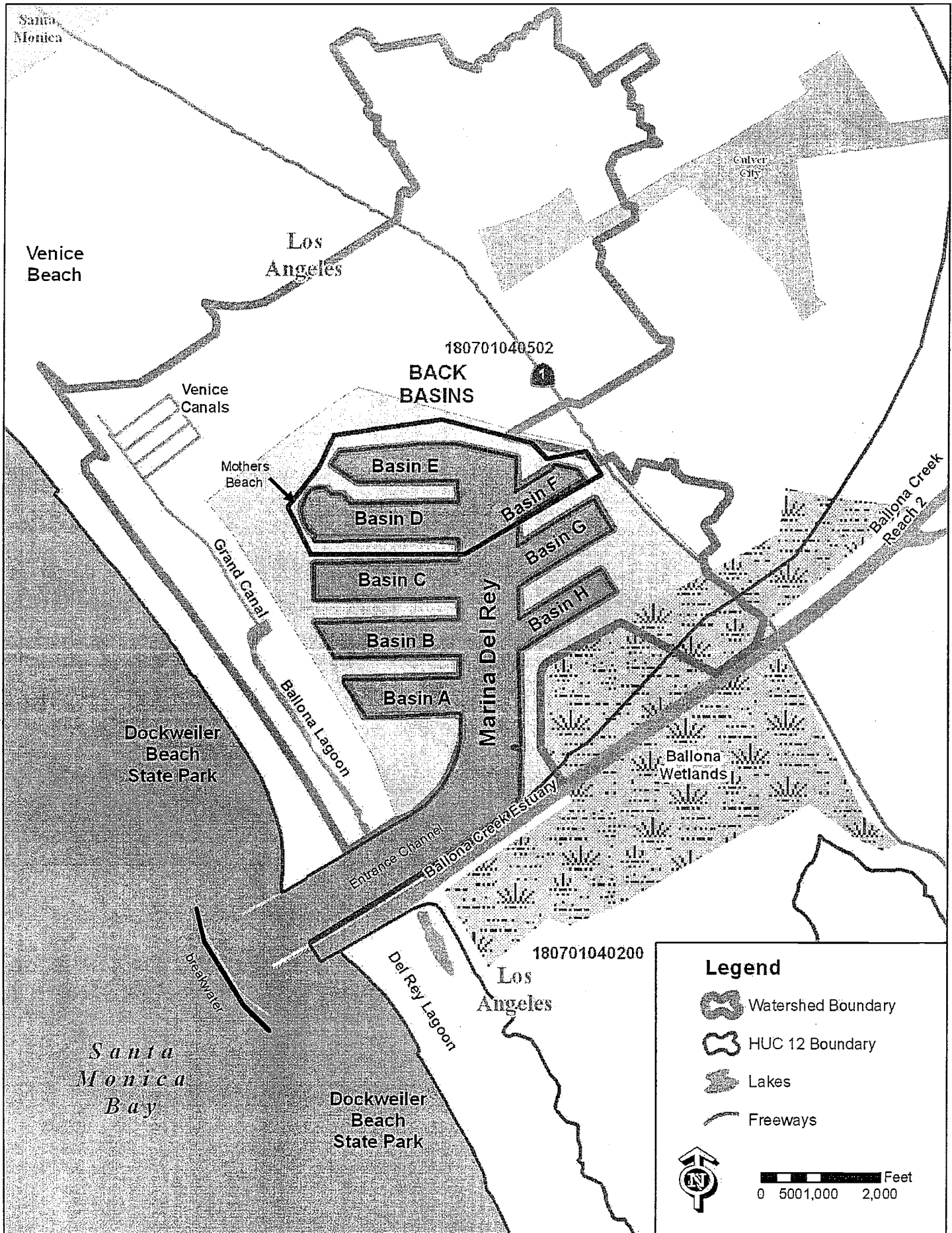


Figure B-2c: Marina Del Rey Watershed Hydrologic Units (Santa Monica Bay WMA).

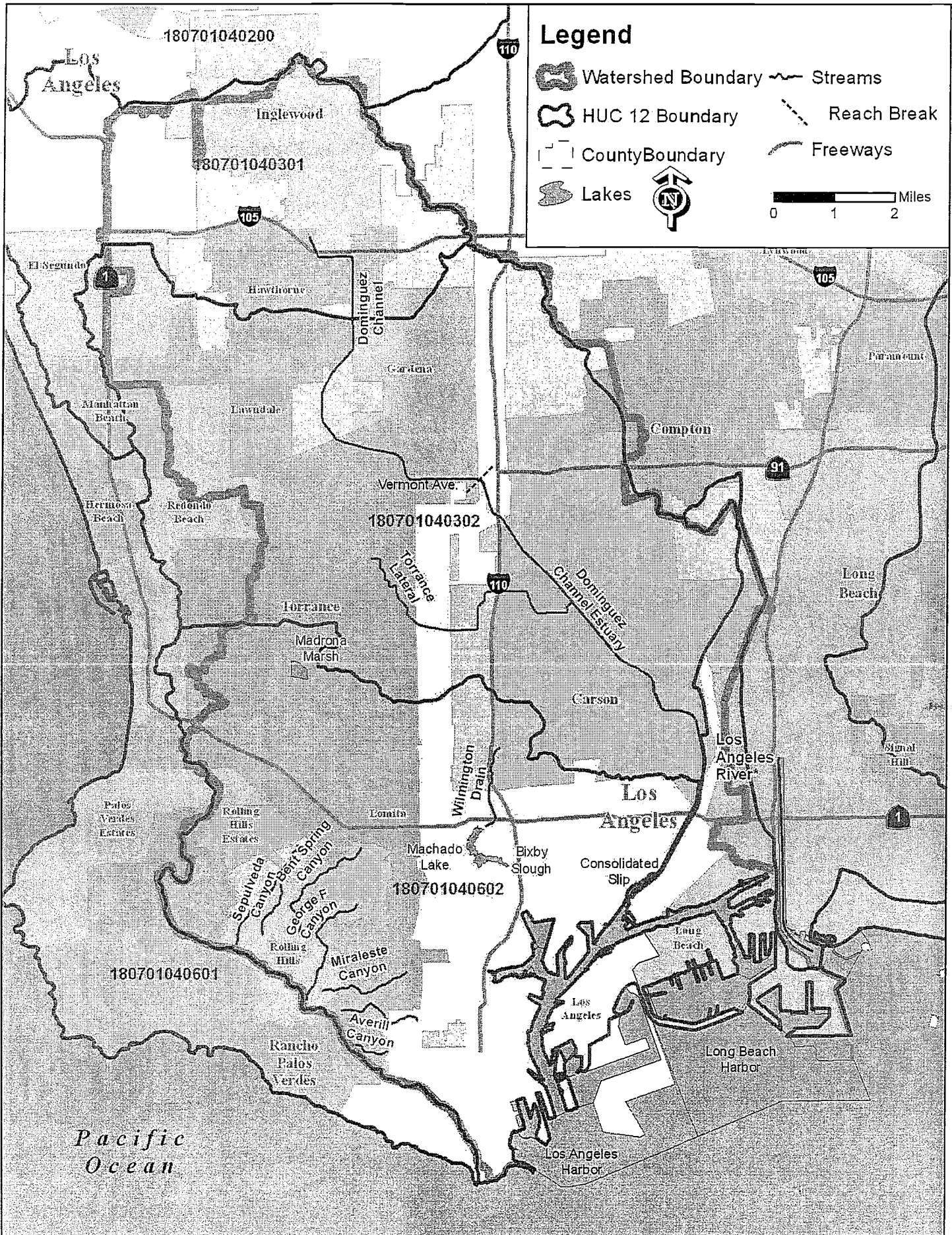


Figure B-3: Dominguez Channel and Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbors Watershed Management Area Hydrologic Units.

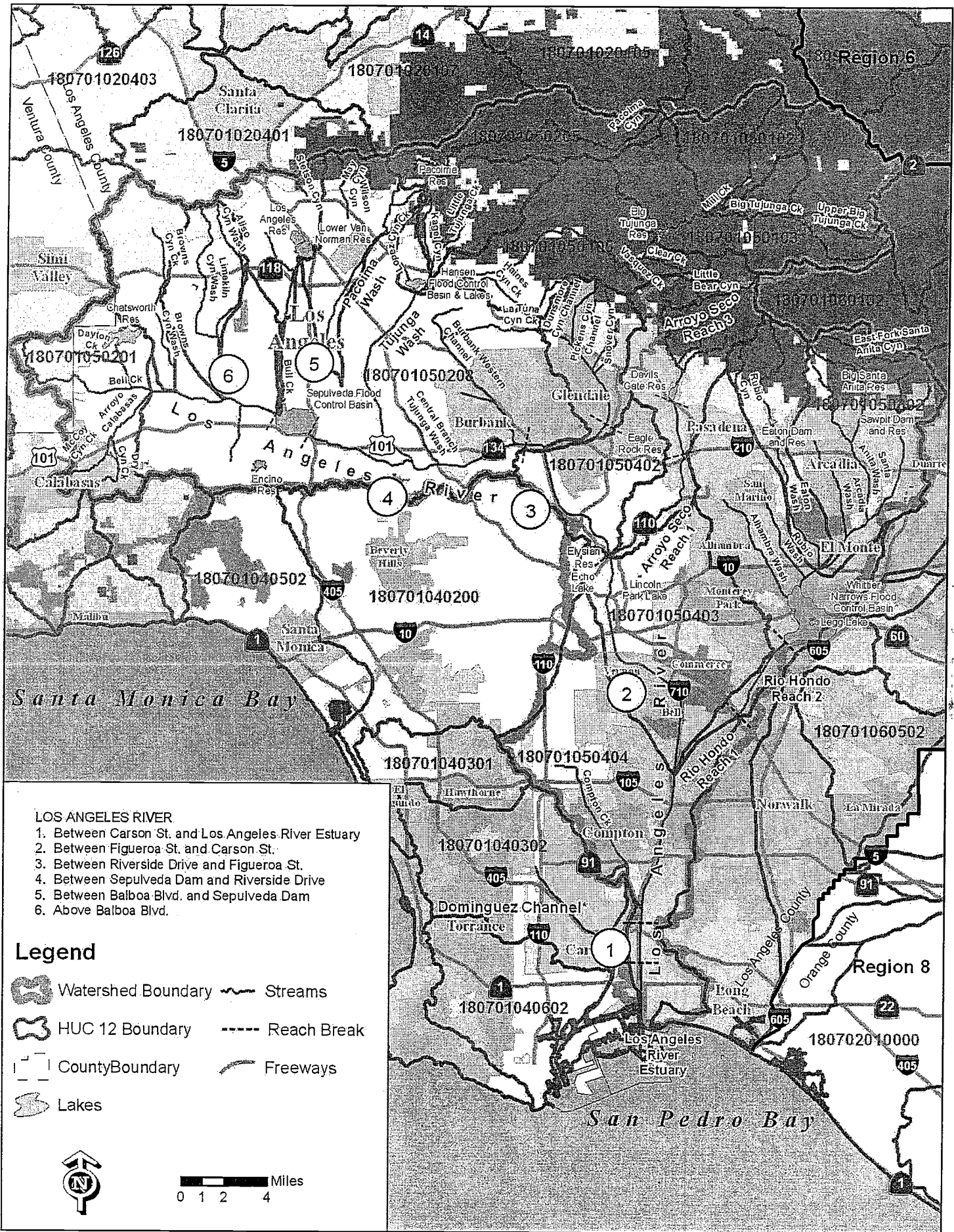


Figure B-4: Los Angeles River Watershed Management Area Hydrologic Units.

