

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Attachment A**

\*Additional monitoring may be required if permittee discharges to a 303(d) listed waterbody

\*\*The list of Regulated MS4s may be amended by the Executive Director consistent with the designation criteria list in the Order

\*\*\*CDPs located within an existing NPDES permit area within an urbanized area are not required to file for separate coverage and pay separate fees

Monitoring Types: Ω = Water Quality Monitoring Options, λ = TMDL Attachment G Requirements, Δ = ASBS Special Protections

Place Name	County	RB	Permittee Type	Population 2010	Monitoring Type	Urbanized Area/ Urban Cluster Name	Designation Criteria
Amador County	Amador	5S	New				Regional Board Designation
Butte County	Butte	5R	Renewal		λ		Renewal
Chico City	Butte	5R	Renewal	86,187	λ	Chico, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Oroville City	Butte	5R	New	15,546		Oroville, CA Urban Cluster	High Population/Density
Paradise Town	Butte		New	26,218		Paradise, CA Urban Cluster	High Population/Density
Calaveras County	Calaveras	5S	Renewal				Renewal
Colusa County	Colusa	5S	New		λ		TMDL
Crescent City	Del Norte	1	New	7,643		Crescent City, CA Urban Cluster	Regional Board Designation
Cameron Park CDP	El Dorado	5S	New	18,228		Sacramento, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Diamond Springs CDP	El Dorado	5S	New	11,037		Sacramento, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
El Dorado County	El Dorado	5S	Renewal				Renewal

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

<b>Place Name</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>RB</b>	<b>Permittee Type</b>	<b>Population 2010</b>	<b>Monitoring Type</b>	<b>Urbanized Area/ Urban Cluster Name</b>	<b>Designation Criteria</b>
El Dorado Hills CDP	El Dorado	5S	Renewal	42,108		Sacramento, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Placerville City	El Dorado	5S	Renewal	10,389		Placerville--Diamond Springs, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Kingsburg City	Fresno	5F	Renewal	11,382		Selma, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Reedley City	Fresno	5F	Renewal	24,194		Reedley--Dinuba, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Selma City	Fresno	5F	Renewal	23,219		Selma, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Coalinga City	Fresno	5F	New	13,380		Coalinga, CA Urban Cluster	High Population/Density
Mendota City	Fresno	5F	New	11,014		Mendota, CA Urban Cluster	High Population/Density
Parlier City	Fresno	5F	New	14,494		Parlier, CA Urban Cluster	High Population/Density
Sanger City	Fresno	5F	New	24,270		Sanger, CA Urban Cluster	High Population/Density
Arcata City	Humboldt	1	Renewal	17,231		Arcata-McKinleyville, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Bayview CDP	Humboldt	1	New	2,510		Eureka, CA Urban Cluster	Regional Board Designation
Cutten CDP	Humboldt	1	New	3,108		Eureka, CA Urban Cluster	Regional Board Designation
Eureka City	Humboldt	1	Renewal	27,191		Eureka, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Fortuna City	Humboldt	1	Renewal	11,926		Fortuna, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Humboldt Hill CDP	Humboldt	1	New	3,414		Eureka, CA Urban Cluster	Regional Board Designation

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

<b>Place Name</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>RB</b>	<b>Permittee Type</b>	<b>Population 2010</b>	<b>Monitoring Type</b>	<b>Urbanized Area/ Urban Cluster Name</b>	<b>Designation Criteria</b>
Humboldt County	Humboldt	1	New		Δ		ASBS
McKinleyville CDP	Humboldt	1	Renewal	15,177		Arcata-McKinleyville, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Myrtle town CDP	Humboldt	1	New	4,675		Eureka, CA Urban Cluster	Regional Board Designation
Pine Hills CDP	Humboldt	1	New	3,108		Eureka, CA Urban Cluster	Regional Board Designation
Ridgewood Heights USSA	Humboldt	1	New				Regional Board Designation
Rosewood USSA	Humboldt	1	New				Regional Board Designation
Trinidad City	Humboldt	1	New	367	Δ		ASBS
Brawley City	Imperial	7	Renewal	24,953		Brawley, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Calexico City	Imperial	7	Renewal	38,572		El Centro--Calexico, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
El Centro City	Imperial	7	Renewal	42,598		El Centro--Calexico, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Imperial City	Imperial	7	Renewal	14,758		El Centro--Calexico, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Imperial County	Imperial	7	Renewal				Renewal
Delano City	Kern	5F	New	38,824		Delano, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Tehachapi City	Kern	5F	New	14,414		Tehachapi--Golden Hills, CA Urban Cluster	High Population/Density
Wasco City	Kern	5F	New	25,545		Wasco, CA Urban Cluster	High Population/Density
Hanford City	Kings	5F	Renewal	53,967	Ω	Hanford, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Place Name	County	RB	Permittee Type	Population 2010	Monitoring Type	Urbanized Area/ Urban Cluster Name	Designation Criteria
Kings County	Kings	5F	Renewal				Renewal
Lemoore City	Kings	5F	Renewal	24,531		Hanford, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Clearlake City	Lake	5S	Renewal	15,250	λ	Clearlake, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Lakeport City	Lake	5S	Renewal	4,753		Clearlake, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Lake County	Lake	5S	Renewal		λ		Renewal
Susanville City	Lassen	6SLT	New	17,947		Susanville, CA Urban Cluster	High Population/Density
Avalon City	Los Angeles	4	New	3,728		Avalon, CA Urban Cluster	Regional Board Designation
Bonadelle Ranchos-Madera Ranchos CDP	Madera	5F	New	8,569	λ	Bonadelle Ranchos-Madera Ranchos, CA Urban Cluster	Within Urbanized Area
Madera Acres CDP	Madera	5F	New	9,163		Madera, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Madera City	Madera	5F	Renewal	61,416	λ	Madera, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Madera County	Madera	5F	Renewal		λ		Renewal
Chowchilla City	Madera	5F	New	18,720		Chowchilla, CA Urban Cluster	High Population/Density
Belvedere City	Marin	2	Renewal	2,068	λ	San Francisco--Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Black Point-Green Point CDP	Marin	2	Renewal	1,306		San Francisco--Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal

UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk

Place Name	County	RB	Permittee Type	Population 2010	Monitoring Type	Urbanized Area/ Urban Cluster Name	Designation Criteria
Corte Madera Town	Marin	2	Renewal	9,253		San Francisco-- Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Fairfax Town	Marin	2	Renewal	7,441		San Francisco-- Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Kentfield CDP	Marin	2	New	6,485		San Francisco-- Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Larkspur City	Marin	2	Renewal	11,926		San Francisco-- Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Lucas Valley- Marinwood CDP	Marin	2	Renewal	6,094		San Francisco-- Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Marin County	Marin	2	Renewal		Δ λ		Renewal
Mill Valley City	Marin	2	Renewal	13,903	λ	San Francisco-- Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Novato City	Marin	2	Renewal	51,904	λ	San Francisco-- Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Ross Town	Marin	2	Renewal	2,415		San Francisco-- Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
San Anselmo Town	Marin	2	Renewal	12,336		San Francisco-- Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
San Rafael City	Marin	2	Renewal	57,713	λ	San Francisco-- Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Place Name	County	RB	Permittee Type	Population 2010	Monitoring Type	Urbanized Area/ Urban Cluster Name	Designation Criteria
Sausalito City	Marin	2	Renewal	7,061	λ	San Francisco-- Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Strawberry CDP	Marin	2	New	5,393		San Francisco-- Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Tamalpais-Homestead Valley CDP	Marin	2	Renewal	10,735		San Francisco-- Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Tiburon Town	Marin	2	Renewal	8,962	λ	San Francisco-- Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Woodacre CDP	Marin	2	Renewal	1,348		San Francisco-- Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Fort Bragg City	Mendocino	1	Renewal	7,273		Fort Bragg, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Mendocino County	Mendocino	1	Renewal				Renewal
Atwater City	Merced	5F	Renewal	28,168	λ	Merced, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Delhi CDP	Merced	5F	Renewal	10,755	λ	Turlock, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Franklin CDP	Merced	5F	New	6,149		Merced, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Livingston City	Merced	5F	Renewal	13,058	λ	Turlock, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Los Banos City	Merced	5F	Renewal	35,972	λ	Los Banos, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Merced City	Merced	5F	Renewal	78,958	λ	Merced, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Place Name	County	RB	Permittee Type	Population 2010	Monitoring Type	Urbanized Area/ Urban Cluster Name	Designation Criteria
Merced County	Merced	5F	Renewal		λ		Renewal
Winton CDP	Merced	5F	Renewal	10,613	λ	Merced, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Carmel Valley Village CDP	Monterey	3	Renewal	4,407		Carmel Valley Village, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Carmel-by-the-Sea City	Monterey	3	Renewal	3,722	Δ	Seaside--Monterey, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Castroville CDP	Monterey	3	Renewal	6,481		Salinas, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Del Rey Oaks City	Monterey	3	Renewal	1,624		Seaside--Monterey, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Elkhorn CDP	Monterey	3	New	12,723		Salinas, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Gonzalez City	Monterey	3	New	8,187			Regional Board Designation
King City City	Monterey	3	Renewal	12,874		King City, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Las Lomas CDP	Monterey	3	Renewal	3,024		Watsonville, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Marina City	Monterey	3	Renewal	19,718		Seaside--Monterey, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Monterey City	Monterey	3	Renewal	27,810	Δ	Seaside--Monterey, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Monterey County	Monterey	3	Renewal		Δλ		Renewal
Moss Landing CDP	Monterey	3	Renewal	204			Regional Board Designation
Pacific Grove City	Monterey	3	Renewal	15,041	Δ	Seaside--Monterey, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Pajaro CDP	Monterey	3	Renewal	3,070		Watsonville, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Place Name	County	RB	Permittee Type	Population 2010	Monitoring Type	Urbanized Area/ Urban Cluster Name	Designation Criteria
Prunedale CDP	Monterey	3	Renewal	17,560		Salinas, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Sand City City	Monterey	3	Renewal	334		Seaside--Monterey, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Seaside City	Monterey	3	Renewal	33,025		Seaside--Monterey, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Soledad City	Monterey	3	Renewal	25,738		Soledad, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Greenfield City	Monterey	3	New	16,330		Greenfield, CA Urban Cluster	High Population/Density
American Canyon City	Napa	2	Renewal	19,454	λ	Vallejo, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Calistoga City	Napa	2	Renewal	5,155	λ	Calistoga, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Napa City	Napa	2	Renewal	76,915	λ	Napa, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Napa County	Napa	2	Renewal		λ		Renewal
St. Helena City	Napa	2	Renewal	5,814	λ	St. Helena, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Yountville City	Napa	2	Renewal	2,933	λ	Yountville, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Grass Valley City	Nevada	5S	Renewal	12,860		Grass Valley, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Truckee Town	Nevada	5S	Renewal	16,180	λ	Truckee, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Placer County (Region 6)	Placer	6	Renewal		λ		Renewal
Auburn City	Placer	5S	Renewal	13,330		Auburn--North Auburn, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal



*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Place Name	County	RB	Permittee Type	Population 2010	Monitoring Type	Urbanized Area/ Urban Cluster Name	Designation Criteria
Granite Bay CDP	Placer	5S	Renewal	20,402		Sacramento, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Lincoln City	Placer	5S	Renewal	42,819	λ	Sacramento, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Loomis Town	Placer	5S	Renewal	6,430	λ	Sacramento, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
North Auburn CDP	Placer	5S	Renewal	13,022		Auburn--North Auburn, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Placer County (Region 5S)	Placer	5S	Renewal				Renewal
Rocklin City	Placer	5S	Renewal	56,974	λ	Sacramento, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Roseville City	Placer	5S	Renewal	118,788	λ	Sacramento, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Hollister City	San Benito	3	Renewal	34,928	λ	Hollister, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Apple Valley Town	San Bernardino	6V	Renewal	69,135	Ω	Victorville--Hesperia, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Barstow City	San Bernardino	6V	New	22, 639		Riverside--San Bernardino, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Hesperia City	San Bernardino	6V	Renewal	90,173		Victorville--Hesperia, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Oak Hills CDP	San Bernardino	6V	New	8,879		Victorville--Hesperia, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Phelan CDP	San Bernardino	6V	New	14,304		Victorville--Hesperia, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Spring Valley Lake CDP	San Bernardino	6V	New	8,220		Victorville--Hesperia, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Victorville City	San Bernardino	6V	Renewal	115,903	Ω	Victorville--Hesperia, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

<b>Place Name</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>RB</b>	<b>Permittee Type</b>	<b>Population 2010</b>	<b>Monitoring Type</b>	<b>Urbanized Area/ Urban Cluster Name</b>	<b>Designation Criteria</b>
San Bernardino County	San Bernardino	6V	Renewal				Renewal
San Francisco City (San Francisco Public Utilities Commission)	San Francisco	2	Renewal			San Francisco-- Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
San Francisco City (Port of San Francisco)	San Francisco	2	Renewal			San Francisco-- Oakland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Escalon City	San Joaquin	5S	New	7, 132		Stockton, CA Urbanized Area	New
Lathrop City	San Joaquin	5S	Renewal	18,023	λ	Manteca, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Lathrop City	San Joaquin	5S	Renewal	18,023	λ	Stockton, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Lodi City	San Joaquin	5S	Renewal	62,134	λ	Lodi, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Manteca City	San Joaquin	5S	Renewal	347	λ	Stockton, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Manteca City	San Joaquin	5S	Renewal	67,096	Ω	Manteca, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Ripon City	San Joaquin	5S	Renewal	14,297	λ	Manteca, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
San Joaquin County	San Joaquin	5S	Renewal		λ		Renewal
Tracy City	San Joaquin	5S	Renewal	82,922	λ	Tracy, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Woodbridge CDP	San Joaquin	5S	Renewal	3,984		Lodi, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Arroyo Grande City	San Luis Obispo	3	Renewal	17,252		Arroyo Grande--Grover Beach, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Place Name	County	RB	Permittee Type	Population 2010	Monitoring Type	Urbanized Area/ Urban Cluster Name	Designation Criteria
Atascadero City	San Luis Obispo	3	Renewal	28,310		El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles)--Atascadero, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Blacklake CDP	San Luis Obispo	3	New	930		Nipomo, CA Urban Cluster	Regional Board Designation
Cambria	San Luis Obispo	3	Renewal	6,032		Cambria, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Cayucos CDP	San Luis Obispo	3	New	2,592		Morro Bay--Los Osos, CA Urban Cluster	Regional Board Designation
El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles) City	San Luis Obispo	3	Renewal	29,793		El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles)--Atascadero, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Grover Beach City	San Luis Obispo	3	Renewal	13,156		Arroyo Grande--Grover Beach, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Lake Nacimiento CDP	San Luis Obispo	3	New	2,411			Regional Board Designation
Morro Bay City	San Luis Obispo	3	Renewal	10,234	λ	Morro Bay--Los Osos, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Nipomo CDP	San Luis Obispo	3	Renewal	16,714		Nipomo, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Pismo Beach City	San Luis Obispo	3	Renewal	7,655		Arroyo Grande--Grover Beach, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
San Luis Obispo City	San Luis Obispo	3	Renewal	45,119	λ	San Luis Obispo, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
San Luis Obispo County	San Luis Obispo	3	Renewal		λ		Renewal
San Miguel	San Luis Obispo	3	New	2,336			Regional Board Designation

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Place Name	County	RB	Permittee Type	Population 2010	Monitoring Type	Urbanized Area/ Urban Cluster Name	Designation Criteria
Shandon CDP	San Luis Obispo	3	New	1,295			Regional Board Designation
Buellton City	Santa Barbara	3	Renewal	4,828		Solvang--Buellton-- Santa Ynez, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Carpinteria City	Santa Barbara	3	New	13,040		Santa Barbara, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Goleta City	Santa Barbara	3	Renewal	29,888		Santa Barbara, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Guadalupe City	Santa Barbara	3	New	7,080		Guadalupe, CA Urban Cluster	Regional Board Designation
Hope Ranch CDP	Santa Barbara	3	New				Regional Board Designation
Isla Vista CDP	Santa Barbara	3	Renewal	23,096		Santa Barbara, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Lompoc City	Santa Barbara	3	Renewal	42,434		Lompoc, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Los Olivos CDP	Santa Barbara	3	Renewal	1,132		Solvang--Buellton-- Santa Ynez, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Mission Canyon CDP	Santa Barbara	3	New	2,381			Regional Board Designation
Mission Hills CDP	Santa Barbara	3	New	3,576			Regional Board Designation
Montecito CDP	Santa Barbara	3	New	8,965		Santa Barbara, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Orcutt CDP	Santa Barbara	3	Renewal	28,905		Santa Maria, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Santa Barbara City	Santa Barbara	3	Renewal	88,410	Ω	Santa Barbara, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Place Name	County	RB	Permittee Type	Population 2010	Monitoring Type	Urbanized Area/ Urban Cluster Name	Designation Criteria
Santa Barbara County	Santa Barbara	3	Renewal				Renewal
Santa Maria City	Santa Barbara	3	Renewal	99,553	Ω	Santa Maria, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Santa Ynez CDP	Santa Barbara	3	Renewal	4,418		Solvang--Buellton--Santa Ynez, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Solvang City	Santa Barbara	3	Renewal	5,245		Solvang--Buellton--Santa Ynez, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Summerland CDP	Santa Barbara	3	Renewal	1,448		Santa Barbara, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Toro Canyon CDP	Santa Barbara	3	New	1,508			Regional Board Designation
Vandenberg Village CDP	Santa Barbara	3	Renewal	6,497		Lompoc, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Gilroy City	Santa Clara	3	Renewal	48,821	λ	Gilroy--Morgan Hill, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Morgan Hill City	Santa Clara	3	Renewal	37,882	λ	Gilroy--Morgan Hill, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
San Martin CDP	Santa Clara	3	Renewal	7,027		Gilroy--Morgan Hill, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Santa Clara County	Santa Clara	3	Renewal		λ		Renewal
Aptos CDP	Santa Cruz	3	Renewal	6,220		Santa Cruz, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Ben Lomond CDP	Santa Cruz	3	New	6,234		Santa Cruz, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Capitola City	Santa Cruz	3	Renewal	9,918		Santa Cruz, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Interlaken CDP	Santa Cruz	3	New	7,321		Watsonville, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Place Name	County	RB	Permittee Type	Population 2010	Monitoring Type	Urbanized Area/ Urban Cluster Name	Designation Criteria
Live Oak CDP	Santa Cruz	3	New	17,158		Santa Cruz, CA Urbanized Area	Regional Board Designation
Pleasure Point CDP	Santa Cruz	3	New	5846		Santa Cruz, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Rio del Mar CDP	Santa Cruz	3	New	9,216		Santa Cruz, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Santa Cruz City	Santa Cruz	3	Renewal	59,946	λ	Santa Cruz, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Santa Cruz County	Santa Cruz	3	Renewal		λ		Renewal
Scotts Valley City	Santa Cruz	3	Renewal	11,580	λ	Santa Cruz, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Soquel CDP	Santa Cruz	3	New	9,644		Santa Cruz, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Watsonville City	Santa Cruz	3	Renewal	51,199	λ	Watsonville, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Anderson City	Shasta	5R	New	9,932	λ	Redding, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Redding City	Shasta	5R	New	89,861	λ	Redding, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Shasta County	Shasta	5R	New		λ		Renewal
Shasta Lake City	Shasta	5R	New	10,164		Redding, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Yreka City	Siskiyou	1	New	7,765	λ	Yreka, CA Urban Cluster	TMDL
Benicia City	Solano	2	Renewal	26,997		Vallejo, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Solano County (Region 2)	Solano	2	Renewal		λ		Renewal
Dixon City	Solano	5S	Renewal	18,351	λ	Dixon, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Place Name	County	RB	Permittee Type	Population 2010	Monitoring Type	Urbanized Area/ Urban Cluster Name	Designation Criteria
Rio Vista City	Solano	5S	Renewal	7,360	λ	Rio Vista, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Solano County (Region 5S)	Solano	5S	Renewal		λ		Renewal
Vacaville City	Solano	5S	Renewal	92,428	λ	Fairfield, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Vacaville City	Solano	5S	Renewal	92,428	Ω	Vacaville, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Petaluma City	Sonoma	2	Renewal	57,941	λ	Petaluma, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Sonoma City	Sonoma	2	Renewal	10,648	λ	Sonoma, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Sonoma County	Sonoma	2	Renewal		λ		Renewal
Sonoma County Water Agency	Sonoma	2	Renewal		λ		Renewal
Bret Harte CDP	Stanislaus	5S	New	5,152		Modesto, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Ceres City	Stanislaus	5S	Renewal	45,417	λ	Modesto, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Empire CDP	Stanislaus	5S	Renewal	4,189	λ	Modesto, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Hughson City	Stanislaus	5S	Renewal	6,640	λ	Modesto, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Keyes CDP	Stanislaus	5S	Renewal	5,601	λ	Modesto, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Oakdale City	Stanislaus	5S	Renewal	20,675	λ	Modesto, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Patterson City	Stanislaus	5S	Renewal	20,413	λ	Patterson, CA Urban Cluster	Renewal
Riverbank City	Stanislaus	5S	Renewal	22,678	λ	Modesto, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Place Name	County	RB	Permittee Type	Population 2010	Monitoring Type	Urbanized Area/ Urban Cluster Name	Designation Criteria
Salida CDP	Stanislaus	5S	Renewal	13,722	λ	Modesto, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Stanislaus County	Stanislaus	5S	Renewal		λ		Renewal
Turlock City	Stanislaus	5S	Renewal	68,549	λ	Turlock, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
West Modesto CDP	Stanislaus	5S	New	5,682		Modesto, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Newman City	Stanislaus	5S	New	10,224		Newman, CA Urban Cluster	High Population/Density
Live Oak	Sutter	5S	New	8,392	λ	Live Oak (Sutter County), CA Urban Cluster	TMDL
Sutter County	Sutter	5S	Renewal		λ		Renewal
Yuba City City	Sutter	5S	Renewal	64,925	λ	Yuba City, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Red Bluff City	Tehama	5R	New	14,076	λ	Red Bluff, CA Urban Cluster	High Population/Density
East Porterville CDP	Tulare	5F	New	6,767		Porterville, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
Exeter City	Tulare	5F	Renewal	10,334		Visalia, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Farmersville City	Tulare	5F	Renewal	10,588		Visalia, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Goshen CDP	Tulare	5F	Renewal	3,006		Visalia, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Porterville City	Tulare	5F	Renewal	54,165	Ω	Porterville, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Strathmore CDP	Tulare	5F	Renewal	2,819		Porterville, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Tulare City	Tulare	5F	Renewal	59,278	Ω	Visalia, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal



*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Place Name	County	RB	Permittee Type	Population 2010	Monitoring Type	Urbanized Area/ Urban Cluster Name	Designation Criteria
Tulare County	Tulare	5F	Renewal		λ		Renewal
Visalia City	Tulare	5F	Renewal	124,442	Ω	Visalia, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Dinuba City	Tulare	5F	New	21,453		Reedley--Dinuba, CA Urban Cluster	High Population/Density
Davis City	Yolo	5S	Renewal	65,622	λ	Davis, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
UC Davis CDP	Yolo	5S	New	5,786		Davis, CA Urbanized Area	Within Urbanized Area
West Sacramento City	Yolo	5S	Renewal	48,744	λ	Sacramento, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Woodland City	Yolo	5S	Renewal	55,468	λ	Woodland, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Yolo County	Yolo	5S	Renewal		λ		Renewal
Linda CDP	Yuba	5S	Renewal	17,773	λ	Yuba City, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Marysville City	Yuba	5S	Renewal	12,072	λ	Yuba City, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Olivehurst CDP	Yuba	5S	Renewal	13,656	λ	Yuba City, CA Urbanized Area	Renewal
Yuba County	Yuba	5S	Renewal		λ		Renewal

## Attachment B — Non-Traditional Small MS4 Permittees

Monitoring Type: Δ = Areas of Special Biological Significance Special Protections

\*The list of Regulated MS4s in this Attachment may be amended by the Executive Director consistent with the designation criteria listed in the Order. Revised 2/19/13 to change Agency to Department of Homeland Security for Petaluma Coast Guard Training Center and Alameda Coast Guard Integrated Support Command, removed VA Northern CA Healthcare Systems and Martinez Center for Rehab and Extended. Amended on September 2, 2015 to remove Tracy Unified School District. Amended on January 24, 2018 to remove Amtrak and to add California High Speed Rail Authority. Amended on March 13, 2018 to add San Diego Metropolitan Transit System and Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego.

Region	Permittee Name	Agency	Designation Criteria	Permittee Type	Monitoring Type
<b>North Coast Regional Water Board</b>					
1	Sonoma State University	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
1	Caspar Headlands SB	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
1	Caspar Headlands SR	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
1	Del Norte Coast Redwoods SP	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
1	Humboldt Lagoons SP	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
1	Jug Handle SR	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
1	Mendocino Headlands SP	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
1	Mill Creek Property	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
1	Patrick's Point SP	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
1	Pelican SB	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
1	Point Cabrillo Light Station Property	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
1	Prairie Creek Redwoods SP	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
1	Sinkyone Wilderness SP	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
1	Tolowa Dunes SP	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
1	Trinidad SB	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Region	Permittee Name	Agency	Designation Criteria	Permittee Type	Monitoring Type
1	Petaluma Coast Guard Training Center	Homeland Security, Department of	Regional Board Designation	New	
<b>San Francisco Regional Water Board</b>					
2	San Jose Airport	Airport	Regional Board Designation	New	
2	FCI Dublin	Bureau of Prisons	Within Urbanized Area	New	
2	California State University Maritime	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
2	California State University East Bay - Hayward Campus	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
2	California State University East Bay - Concord Campus	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
2	San Jose State University	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
2	San Quentin State Prison	Corrections and Rehabilitation, Dept of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
2	Travis Air Force Base	Defense, Department of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
2	Agnews Developmental Center East & West	Developmental Services, Dept of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
2	Sonoma Development Center	Developmental Services, Dept of.	Renewal	Renewal	
2	Sonoma-Marin Fair	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
2	Napa County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
2	Montara SB	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	
2	Port of Oakland	Port	Regional Board Designation	New	
2	Port of Redwood City	Port	Regional Board Designation	New	
2	California High Speed Rail Authority	Special District	State Board Designation	New	

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

<b>Region</b>	<b>Permittee Name</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Designation Criteria</b>	<b>Permittee Type</b>	<b>Monitoring Type</b>
2	Bay Area Rapid Transit	Special District	Regional Board Designation	New	
2	CalTrain	Special District	Regional Board Designation	New	
2	Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District	Special District	Regional Board Designation	New	
2	Valley Transit Authority (VTA)	Special District	Regional Board Designation	New	
2	Alameda Coast Guard Integrated Support Command	Homeland Security, Department of	Regional Board Designation	New	
2	University of California Berkeley	University of California	Within Urbanized Area	New	
2	The University of California, San Francisco	University of California	Within Urbanized Area	New	
<b>Central Coast Regional Water Board</b>					
3	USP Lompoc	Bureau of Prisons	Within Urbanized Area	New	
3	FCI Lompoc	Bureau of Prisons	Within Urbanized Area	New	
3	California Polytechnic State University	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
3	California State University Monterey Bay	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
3	Los Osos Community Services District	Community Services District	Renewal	Renewal	
3	Oceano Community Services District	Community Services District	Renewal	Renewal	
3	Templeton Community Services District	Community Services District	Renewal	Renewal	
3	California Men's Colony	Corrections and Rehabilitation, Dept of	Within Urbanized Area	New	

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

<b>Region</b>	<b>Permittee Name</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Designation Criteria</b>	<b>Permittee Type</b>	<b>Monitoring Type</b>
3	Fort Hunter Ligget, Army Garrison	Defense, Department of	Regional Board Designation	New	
3	US Army Presidio of Monterey; includes Defense Language Institute	Defense, Department of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
3	Vandenberg AFB	Defense, Department of	Renewal	Renewal	
3	Monterey County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
3	Santa Maria Fairpark	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
3	Santa Cruz County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
3	Earl Warren Showgrounds (National Horse Show)	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
3	San Luis Obispo County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
3	Fort Ord Reuse Authority	Local Agency	Regional Board Designation	New	
3	Ano Nuevo SP	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
3	Ano Nuevo SR	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
3	Carmel River SB	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
3	Julia Pfeiffer Burns SP	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
3	Oceano Dunes SVRA	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
3	Pismo SB	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
3	Point Lobos SR	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
3	Carpinteria Unified School District	School District, Carpinteria Unified	Renewal	Renewal	
3	University of California, Santa Barbara	University of California	Renewal	Renewal	

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

<b>Region</b>	<b>Permittee Name</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Designation Criteria</b>	<b>Permittee Type</b>	<b>Monitoring Type</b>
3	University of California, Santa Cruz	University of California	Renewal	Renewal	
<b>Los Angeles Regional Water Board</b>					
4	FCI Terminal Island	Bureau of Prisons	Within Urbanized Area	New	
4	CCM Long Beach	Bureau of Prisons	Within Urbanized Area	New	
4	California State University Los Angeles	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
4	California State University Northridge	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
4	California State University Channel Islands	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
4	California State University Long Beach	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
4	California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
4	California State University Dominguez Hills	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
4	Naval Base Ventura County; includes Port Hueneme and Point Mugu	Defense, Department of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
4	Lanterman Developmental Center	Developmental Services, Dept of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
4	Ventura County Fairgrounds (Seaside Park and Ventura County Fairgrounds)	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
4	Point Dume SB	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
4	Point Mugu SP	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
4	Robert H. Meyer Memorial SB	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
4	UCLA	University of California	Within Urbanized Area	New	
4	Long Beach VA Medical Center	Veteran Affairs	Within Urbanized Area	New	

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

<b>Region</b>	<b>Permittee Name</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Designation Criteria</b>	<b>Permittee Type</b>	<b>Monitoring Type</b>
4	VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System (GLA)	Veteran Affairs	Within Urbanized Area	New	
<b>Central Valley Regional Water Board</b>					
5F	USP Atwater	Bureau of Prisons	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5F	California State University Bakersfield	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5F	Porterville Developmental Center	Developmental Services, Dept of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5F	Madera County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5F	Kern County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5F	Tulare County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5F	Kings County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5F	The Big Fresno Fair	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5F	Merced County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5F	University of California, Merced	University of California	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5F	Lemoore NAS	Defense, Department of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5R	California State University Chico	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5R	Silver Dollar Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5R	Shasta County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5R	Carnegie State Vehicular Recreation Area	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5S	California State University Sacramento	California State University	Renewal	Renewal	

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

<b>Region</b>	<b>Permittee Name</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Designation Criteria</b>	<b>Permittee Type</b>	<b>Monitoring Type</b>
5S	California State University Stanislaus	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5S	Rancho Murieta Community Services District	Community Services District	Renewal	Renewal	
5S	Mountain House Community Services District	Community Services District	Renewal	Renewal	
5S	Cosumnes Community Services District	Community Services District	Renewal	Renewal	
5S	CSP, Solano County	Corrections and Rehabilitation, Dept of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5S	Deuel Vocational Institution	Corrections and Rehabilitation, Dept of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5S	Folsom State Prison	Corrections and Rehabilitation, Dept of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5S	CSP, Sacramento	Corrections and Rehabilitation, Dept of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5S	California Medical Facility	Corrections and Rehabilitation, Dept of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5S	Contra Costa County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5S	Sutter County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5S	Yolo County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5S	Stanislaus County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5S	San Joaquin County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
5S	California Exposition & State Fair	Exposition & State Fair, California	Renewal	Renewal	
5S	Elk Grove Unified School District	School District, Elk Grove Unified	Renewal	Renewal	



*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

<b>Region</b>	<b>Permittee Name</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Designation Criteria</b>	<b>Permittee Type</b>	<b>Monitoring Type</b>
5S	The University of California, Davis	University of California	Renewal	Renewal	
5S	Sacramento Medical Center at Mather	Veteran Affairs	Within Urbanized Area	New	
<b>Lahontan Regional Water Board</b>					
6V	FCI Victorville	Bureau of Prisons	Within Urbanized Area	New	
6V	San Bernardino County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
<b>Santa Ana Regional Water Board</b>					
8	Los Alamitos AFRC	California Army National Guard	Within Urbanized Area	New	
8	California State University Fullerton	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
8	California State University San Bernardino	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
8	California Institution for Men	Corrections and Rehabilitation, Dept of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
8	California Institution for Women	Corrections and Rehabilitation, Dept of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
8	California Rehabilitation Center	Corrections and Rehabilitation, Dept of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
8	Fairview Developmental Center	Developmental Services, Dept of.	Within Urbanized Area	New	
8	March Air Force Base	Department of Defense	Regional Board Designation	New	
8	Orange County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
8	Crystal Cove SP	Parks and Recreation, Dept. of	ASBS	New	Δ
8	University of California, Irvine	University of California	Within Urbanized Area	New	

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

<b>Region</b>	<b>Permittee Name</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Designation Criteria</b>	<b>Permittee Type</b>	<b>Monitoring Type</b>
8	University of California, Riverside	University of California	Within Urbanized Area	New	
8	Jerry L. Pettis Memorial VA Medical Center	Veteran Affairs	Within Urbanized Area	New	
<b>San Diego Regional Water Board</b>					
9	MCC San Diego	Bureau of Prisons	Within Urbanized Area	New	
9	San Diego State University	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
9	California State University San Marcos	California State University	Within Urbanized Area	New	
9	R J Donovan Correctional Facility at Rock Mountain	Corrections and Rehabilitation, Dept of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
9	Miramar Marine Corps Air Station	Defense, Department of	Regional Board Designation	New	
9	Camp Pendleton	Defense, Department of	Within Urbanized Area	New	
9	Del Mar Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Renewal	Renewal	
9	San Diego County Fairgrounds	District Agricultural Association	Within Urbanized Area	New	
9	North County Transit District (NCTD)	Transportation Agency	Regional Board Designation	New	
9	University of California, San Diego	University of California	Within Urbanized Area	New	
9	VA San Diego Healthcare System	Veteran Affairs	Within Urbanized Area	New	
9	San Diego Metropolitan Transit System	Special District	Regional Board Designation	New	
9	Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego	Department of Defense	Regional Board Designation	New	

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Attachment C**

**Special Conditions (Specific Provisions) for Traditional and Non-Traditional Small MS4 ASBS Discharges**

---

All Traditional and Non-traditional Small MS4 Permittees that discharge to ASBS as listed in Attachment D have been granted an exception to the Ocean Plan and shall comply with the following Special Protections requirements. Special Protections for Areas of Special Biological Significance, Governing Point Source Discharges of Storm Water and Nonpoint Source Waste Discharges (Attachment B to State Water Board Resolution 2012-0001) (Special Protections).

The Special Protections for Areas of Special Biological Significance require submittal of Compliance Plans to be included in a SWMP. However, SWMPs are no longer required for submittal by this Order. As such, Permittees shall submit a stand-alone Compliance Plan document for ASBS discharges and submit per the Special Conditions compliance schedule, through their online Annual Report.

**I. PROVISIONS FOR POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER**

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

**A. PERMITTED POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER**

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

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- d. Only discharges from existing storm water outfalls are allowed. Any proposed or new storm water runoff discharge shall be routed to existing storm water discharge outfalls and shall not result in any new contribution of waste to an ASBS (i.e., no additional pollutant loading). “Existing storm water outfalls” are those that were constructed or under construction prior to January 1, 2005. “New contribution of waste” is defined as any addition of waste beyond what would have occurred as of January 1, 2005. A change to an existing storm water outfall, in terms of re-location or alteration, in order to comply with these special conditions, is allowed and does not constitute a new discharge.
- e. Non-storm water discharges are prohibited except as provided below:
- (1) The term “non-storm water discharges” means any waste discharges from a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) or other NPDES permitted storm drain system to an ASBS that are not composed entirely of storm water.
  - (2) The following non-storm water discharges are allowed, provided that the discharges are essential for emergency response purposes, structural stability, slope stability or occur naturally:
    - (i) Discharges associated with emergency firefighting operations.
    - (ii) Foundation and footing drains.
    - (iii) Water from crawl space or basement pumps.
    - (iv) Hillside dewatering.
    - (v) Naturally occurring groundwater seepage via a storm drain.
    - (vi) Non-anthropogenic flows from a naturally occurring stream via a culvert or storm drain, as long as there are no contributions of anthropogenic runoff.
  - (3) Discharges from utility vaults and underground structures to a segment of the MS4 with a direct discharge to an ASBS are permitted if such discharges are authorized by the General NPDES Permit for Discharges from Utility Vaults and Underground Structures to Surface Water, NPDES No. CAG 990002. Other short-duration, intermittent non-storm water discharges related to utilities (e.g. groundwater dewatering, potable water system flushing, hydrotest discharges) to a segment of the MS4 with a direct discharge to an ASBS are permitted if such discharges are authorized by an NPDES permit issued by the relevant Regional Water Board. A Regional Water Board may nonetheless prohibit a specific discharge from a utility vault or underground structure or other specific utility-related discharge if it determines that the discharge is causing the MS4 discharge to the ASBS to alter natural ocean water quality in the ASBS. Additional non-storm water discharges to a segment of the MS4 with a direct discharge to an ASBS are allowed only to the extent the relevant Regional Water Board finds that the discharge does not alter natural ocean water quality in the ASBS.

This provision does not supersede the authority of the MS4 to effectively prohibit a non-storm water discharge that has been found to alter natural ocean water quality in the ASBS.
  - (4) Authorized non-storm water discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the water quality objectives in Chapter II of the Ocean Plan nor alter natural ocean water quality in an ASBS.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

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

The Permittee shall specifically address the prohibition of non-storm water runoff and the requirement to maintain natural water quality for storm water discharges to an ASBS in an ASBS Compliance Plan to be submitted to the appropriate Regional Water Board. The ASBS Compliance Plan is subject to approval by the Executive Director of the State Water Board.

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

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

The baseline for these determinations is the effective date of the Exception, and the reductions must be achieved and documented within six (6) years of the effective date.

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

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- b. Within 18 months from the effective date of the Exception, the Permittee shall submit a written ASBS Compliance Plan to the State Water Board Executive Director that describes its strategy to comply with these special conditions, including the requirement to maintain natural water quality in the affected ASBS. The ASBS Compliance Plan shall include a time schedule to implement appropriate non-structural and structural controls (implementation schedule) to comply with these special conditions.
- c. Within 18 months of the effective date of the Exception, any non-structural controls that are necessary to comply with these special conditions shall be implemented.
- d. Within six (6) years of the effective date of the Exception, any structural controls identified in the ASBS Compliance Plan that are necessary to comply with these special conditions shall be operational.
- e. Within six (6) years of the effective date of the Exception, all Permittees must comply with the requirement that their discharges into the affected ASBS maintain natural ocean water quality. If the initial results of post-storm receiving water quality testing indicate levels higher than the 85th percentile threshold of reference water quality data and the pre-storm receiving water levels, then the Permittee must re-sample the receiving water, pre- and post-storm. If after re-sampling the post-storm levels are still higher than the 85th percentile threshold of reference water quality data, and the pre-storm receiving water levels, for any constituent, then natural ocean water quality is exceeded. See attached Flowchart Section C.
- f. The Executive Director of the State Water Board may only authorize additional time to comply with the special conditions d. and e., above if good cause exists to do so. Good cause means a physical impossibility or lack of funding.

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

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

- 1. for Traditional Small MS4s, a demonstration of significant hardship to Permittee ratepayers, by showing the relationship of storm water fees to annual household income for residents within the Permittee's jurisdictional area, and the Permittee has made timely and complete applications for all available bond and grant funding, and either no bond or grant funding is available, or bond and/or grant funding is inadequate; or

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

2. for Non-Traditional Small MS4s, a demonstration and documentation of a good faith effort to acquire funding through that agency's budgetary process.

**II. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES**

In addition to the provisions in Section I (A) a Permittee with parks and recreation facilities shall comply with the following:

- A. The Permittee shall include a section in an ASBS Compliance Plan to address storm water runoff from parks and recreation facilities.
  1. The Section shall identify all pollutant sources, including sediment sources, which may result in waste entering storm water runoff. Pollutant sources include, but are not limited to, roadside rest areas and vistas, picnic areas, campgrounds, trash receptacles, maintenance facilities, park personnel housing, portable toilets, leach fields, fuel tanks, roads, piers, and boat launch facilities.
  2. The Section shall describe BMPs or Management Measures/Practices that will be implemented to control soil erosion (both temporary and permanent erosion controls) and reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water runoff in order to achieve and maintain natural water quality conditions in the affected ASBS. The plan shall include BMPs or Management Measures/Practices to ensure that trails and culverts are maintained to prevent erosion and minimize waste discharges to ASBS.
  3. The Section shall include BMPs or Management Measures/Practices to prevent the discharge of pesticides or other chemicals, including agricultural chemicals, in storm water runoff to the affected ASBS.
  4. The Section shall include BMPs or Management Measures/Practices that address public education and outreach. The goal of these BMPs or Management Measures/Practices is to ensure that the public is adequately informed that waste discharges to the affected ASBS are prohibited or limited by special conditions in in the Special Protections as laid out in this Attachment. The BMPs or Management Measures/Practices shall include signage at camping, picnicking, beach and roadside parking areas, and visitor centers, or other appropriate measures, which notify the public of any applicable requirements of the Special Protections as laid out in this Attachment and identify the ASBS boundaries.
  5. The Section shall include BMPs or Management Measures/Practices that address the prohibition against the discharge of trash to ASBS. The BMPs or Management Measures/Practices shall include measures to ensure that adequate trash receptacles are available for public use at visitor facilities, including parking areas, and that the receptacles are adequately maintained to prevent trash discharges into the ASBS. Appropriate measures include covering trash receptacles to prevent trash from being windblown and periodically emptying the receptacles to prevent overflows.
  6. The Section shall include BMPs or Management Measures/Practices to address runoff from parking areas and other developed features to ensure that the runoff does not alter natural water quality in the affected ASBS. BMPs or Management Measures/Practices shall include measures to reduce pollutant loading in runoff to the ASBS through installation of natural area buffers (LID), treatment, or other appropriate measures.



*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- B. Maintenance and repair of park and recreation facilities must not result in waste discharges to the ASBS. The practice of road oiling must be minimized or eliminated, and must not result in waste discharges to the ASBS.

**III. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS – WATERFRONT AND MARINE OPERATIONS**

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

- A. For discharges related to waterfront and marine operations, the Permittee shall develop a Waterfront and Marine Operations Management Section (Waterfront Section) for its ASBS Compliance Plan. The Waterfront Section shall contain appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) to address pollutant discharges to the affected ASBS.
1. The Waterfront Section shall contain appropriate BMPs for any waste discharges associated with the operation and maintenance of vessels, moorings, piers, launch ramps, and cleaning stations in order to ensure that beneficial uses are protected and natural water quality is maintained in the affected ASBS.
  2. For discharges from marinas and recreational boating activities, the Waterfront Section shall include appropriate Management Measures, described in The Plan for California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, for marinas and recreational boating, or equivalent practices, to ensure that nonpoint source pollutant discharges do not alter natural water quality in the affected ASBS.
  3. The Waterfront Section shall include BMPs to address public education and outreach to ensure that the public is adequately informed that waste discharges to the affected ASBS are prohibited or limited by special conditions in the Special Protections as laid out in this Attachment. The BMPs shall include appropriate signage, or similar measures, to inform the public of the ASBS restrictions and to identify the ASBS boundaries.
  4. The Waterfront Section shall include BMPs to address the prohibition against trash discharges to ASBS. The BMPs shall include the provision of adequate trash receptacles for marine recreation areas, including parking areas, launch ramps, and docks. The plan shall also include appropriate BMPs to ensure that the receptacles are adequately maintained and secured in order to prevent trash discharges into the ASBS. Appropriate BMPs include covering the trash receptacles to prevent trash from being windblown, staking or securing the trash receptacles so they don't tip over, and periodically emptying the receptacles to prevent overflow.
  5. The Permittee shall submit the Waterfront Plan to the Executive Director of the State Water Board within six months of the effective date of these special conditions. The Waterfront Plan is subject to approval by the State Water Board Executive Director. The plan must be fully implemented within 18 months of the effective date of the Exception.
- B. The discharge of chlorine, soaps, petroleum, other chemical contaminants, trash, fish offal, or human sewage to ASBS is prohibited. Sinks and fish cleaning stations are point source discharges of wastes and are prohibited from discharging into ASBS. Anthropogenic accumulations of discarded fouling organisms on the sea floor must be minimized.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- C. Limited-term activities, such as the repair, renovation, or maintenance of waterfront facilities, including, but not limited to, piers, docks, moorings, and breakwaters, are authorized only in accordance with Chapter III.E.2 of the Ocean Plan.
- D. If the Permittee anticipates that it will fail to fully implement the approved Waterfront Plan within the 18 month deadline, the Permittee shall submit a technical report as soon as practicable to the State Water Board Executive Director. The technical report shall contain reasons for failing to meet the deadline and propose a revised schedule to fully implement the plan.
- E. The State Water Board Executive Director may, for good cause, authorize additional time to comply with the Waterfront Plan. Good cause means a physical impossibility or lack of funding.

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

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

#### **IV. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

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

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

Analytical Chemistry Methods: All constituents must be analyzed using the lowest minimum detection limits comparable to the Ocean Plan water quality objectives. For metal analysis, all samples, including storm water effluent, reference samples, and ocean receiving water samples, must be analyzed by the approved analytical method with the lowest minimum

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

detection limits (currently Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry) described in the Ocean Plan.

**A. CORE DISCHARGE MONITORING PROGRAM**

1. General sampling requirements for timing and storm size:  
Runoff must be collected during a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inch and generates runoff, and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable storm event. Runoff samples shall be collected when post-storm receiving water is sampled, and analyzed for the same constituents as receiving water and reference site samples (see section IV B) as described below.
2. Runoff flow measurements
  - a. For municipal/industrial storm water outfalls in existence as of December 31, 2007, 18 inches (457mm) or greater in diameter/width (including multiple outfall pipes in combination having a width of 18 inches, runoff flows must be measured or calculated, using a method acceptable to and approved by the State and Regional Water Boards.
  - b. This will be reported annually for each precipitation season to the State and Regional Water Boards.
3. Runoff samples – storm events
  - a. For outfalls equal to or greater than 18 inches (0.46m) in diameter or width:
    - (1) samples of storm water runoff shall be analyzed during the same storm as receiving water samples for oil and grease, total suspended solids, and, within the range of the southern sea otter indicator bacteria or some other measure of fecal contamination, and
    - (2) samples of storm water runoff shall be analyzed for critical life stage chronic toxicity (one invertebrate or algal species) at least once during each storm season when receiving water is sampled in the ASBS
    - (3) If a Permittee has no outfall greater than 36 inches, then storm water runoff from the Permittee's largest outfall shall be further analyzed during the same storm as receiving water samples for Ocean Plan Table B metals for protection of marine life, Ocean Plan polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), current use pesticides (pyrethroids and OP pesticides), and nutrients (ammonia, nitrate and phosphates).
  - b. For outfalls equal to or greater than 36 inches (0.91m) in diameter or width:
    - (1) samples of storm water runoff shall be analyzed during the same storm as receiving water samples for oil and grease, total suspended solids, and, within the range of the southern sea otter indicator bacteria or some other measure of fecal contamination; and
    - (2) samples of storm water runoff shall be further analyzed during the same storm as receiving water samples for Ocean Plan Table B metals for protection of marine life, Ocean Plan polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), current use pesticides (pyrethroids and OP pesticides), and nutrients (ammonia, nitrate and phosphates) and
    - (3) samples of storm water runoff shall be analyzed for critical stage chronic toxicity (one invertebrate or algal species) at least once during each storm season when receiving water is sampled in the ASBS.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- c. For a Permittee not participating in a regional monitoring program [see below in Section IV (B)] in addition to (a.) and (b.) above, a minimum of the two largest outfalls or 20 percent of the larger outfalls, whichever is greater, shall be sampled (flow weighted composite samples) at least three times annually during wet weather (storm event) and analyzed for all Ocean Plan Table A constituents, Table B constituents for marine aquatic life protection (except for toxicity, only chronic toxicity for three species shall be required), DDT, PCBs, Ocean Plan PAHs, OP pesticides, pyrethroids, nitrates, phosphates, and Ocean Plan indicator bacteria. For parties discharging to ASBS in more than one Regional Water Board region, at a minimum, one (the largest) such discharge shall be sampled annually in each Region.
4. The Executive Director of the State Water Board may reduce or suspend core monitoring once the storm runoff is fully characterized. This determination may be made at any point after the discharge is fully characterized, but is best made after the monitoring results from the first permit cycle are assessed.

**B. OCEAN RECEIVING WATER AND REFERENCE AREA MONITORING PROGRAM**

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

1. Individual Monitoring Program: The requirements listed below are for those Permittees who elect to perform an individual monitoring program to fulfill the requirements for monitoring the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the ocean receiving waters within the affected ASBS. In addition to Core Discharge Monitoring, the following additional monitoring requirements shall be met:
  - a. Three times annually, during wet weather (storm events), the receiving water at the point of discharge from the outfalls described in section (IV)(A)(3)(c) above shall be sampled and analyzed for Ocean Plan Table A constituents, Table B constituents for marine aquatic life, DDT, PCBs, Ocean Plan PAHs, OP pesticides, pyrethroids, nitrates, phosphates, salinity, chronic toxicity (three species), and Ocean Plan indicator bacteria.

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

- b. Sediment sampling shall occur at least three times during every five (5) year period. The subtidal sediment (sand or finer, if present) at the discharge shall be sampled and analyzed for Ocean Plan Table B constituents for marine aquatic life, DDT, PCBs,

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

PAHs, pyrethroids, and OP pesticides. For sediment toxicity testing, only an acute toxicity test using the amphipod *Eohaustorius estuarius* must be performed.

- c. A quantitative survey of intertidal benthic marine life shall be performed at the discharge and at a reference site. The survey shall be performed at least once every five (5) year period. The survey design is subject to approval by the Regional Water Board and the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality. The results of the survey shall be completed and submitted to the State Water Board and Regional Water Board at least six months prior to the end of the permit cycle.
  - d. Once during each five (5) year period, a bioaccumulation study shall be conducted to determine the concentrations of metals and synthetic organic pollutants at representative discharge sites and at representative reference sites. The study design is subject to approval by the Regional Water Board and the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality. The bioaccumulation study may include California mussels (*Mytilus californianus*) and/or sand crabs (*Emerita analoga* or *Blepharipoda occidentalis*). Based on the study results, the Regional Water Board and the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality, may adjust the study design in subsequent permits, or add or modify additional test organisms (such as shore crabs or fish), or modify the study design appropriate for the area and best available sensitive measures of contaminant exposure.
  - e. Marine Debris: Representative quantitative observations for trash by type and source shall be performed along the coast of the ASBS within the influence of the Permittee's outfalls. The design, including locations and frequency, of the marine debris observations is subject to approval by the Regional Water Board and State Water Board's Division of Water Quality.
  - f. The monitoring requirements of the Individual Monitoring Program in this section are minimum requirements. After a minimum of one (1) year of continuous water quality monitoring of the discharges and ocean receiving waters, the Executive Director of the State Water Board (may require additional monitoring, or adjust, reduce or suspend receiving water and reference station monitoring. This determination may be made at any point after the discharge and receiving water is fully characterized, but is best made after the monitoring results from the first permit cycle are assessed.
2. Regional Integrated Monitoring Program: Permittees may elect to participate in a regional integrated monitoring program, in lieu of an individual monitoring program, to fulfill the requirements for monitoring the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the ocean receiving waters within their ASBS. This regional approach shall characterize natural water quality, pre- and post-storm, in ocean reference areas near the mouths of identified open space watersheds and the effects of the discharges on natural water quality (physical, chemical, and toxicity) in the ASBS receiving waters, and should include benthic marine aquatic life and bioaccumulation components. The design of the ASBS stratum of a regional integrated monitoring program may deviate from the otherwise prescribed individual monitoring approach (in Section IV.B.1) if approved by the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality and the Regional Water Boards.
- a. Ocean reference areas shall be located at the drainages of flowing watersheds with minimal development (in no instance more than 10% development), and shall not be

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

located in CWA Section 303(d) listed waterbodies or have tributaries that are 303(d) listed. Reference areas shall be free of wastewater discharges and anthropogenic non-storm water runoff. A minimum of low threat storm runoff discharges (e.g. stream highway overpasses and campgrounds) may be allowed on a case-by-case basis. Reference areas shall be located in the same region as the ASBS receiving water monitoring occurs. The reference areas for each Region are subject to approval by the participants in the regional monitoring program and the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality and the applicable Regional Water Board(s). A minimum of three ocean reference water samples must be collected from each station, each from a separate storm. A minimum of one reference location shall be sampled for each ASBS receiving water site sampled per responsible party. For parties discharging to ASBS in more than one Regional Water Board region, at a minimum, one reference station and one receiving water station shall be sampled in each region.

- b. ASBS ocean receiving water must be sampled in the surf zone at the location where the runoff makes contact with ocean water (i.e. at "point zero"). Ocean receiving water stations must be representative of worst-case discharge conditions (i.e. co-located at a large drain greater than 36 inches, or if drains greater than 36 inches are not present in the ASBS then the largest drain greater than 18 inches.) Ocean receiving water stations are subject to approval by the participants in the regional monitoring program and the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality and the applicable Regional Water Board(s). A minimum of three ocean receiving water samples must be collected during each storm season from each station, each from a separate storm. A minimum of one receiving water location shall be sampled in each ASBS per responsible party in that ASBS. For parties discharging to ASBS in more than one Regional Water Board region, at a minimum, one reference station and one receiving water station shall be sampled in each region.
  - c. Reference and receiving water sampling shall commence during the first full storm season following the adoption of these special conditions, and post-storm samples shall be collected when annual storm water runoff is sampled. Sampling shall occur in a minimum of two storm seasons. For those ASBS Permittees that have already participated in the Southern California Bight 2008 ASBS regional monitoring effort, sampling may be limited to only one storm season.
  - d. Receiving water and reference samples shall be analyzed for the same constituents as storm water runoff samples. At a minimum, constituents to be sampled and analyzed in reference and discharge receiving waters must include oil and grease, total suspended solids, Ocean Plan Table B metals for protection of marine life, Ocean Plan PAHs, pyrethroids, OP pesticides, ammonia, nitrate, phosphates, and critical life stage chronic toxicity for three species. In addition, within the range of the southern sea otter, indicator bacteria or some other measure of fecal contamination shall be analyzed.
3. Waterfront and Marine Operations: In addition to the above requirements for ocean receiving water monitoring, additional monitoring must be performed for marinas and boat launch and pier facilities:
- a. For all marina or mooring field operators, in mooring fields with 10 or more occupied moorings, the ocean receiving water must be sampled for Ocean Plan indicator

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

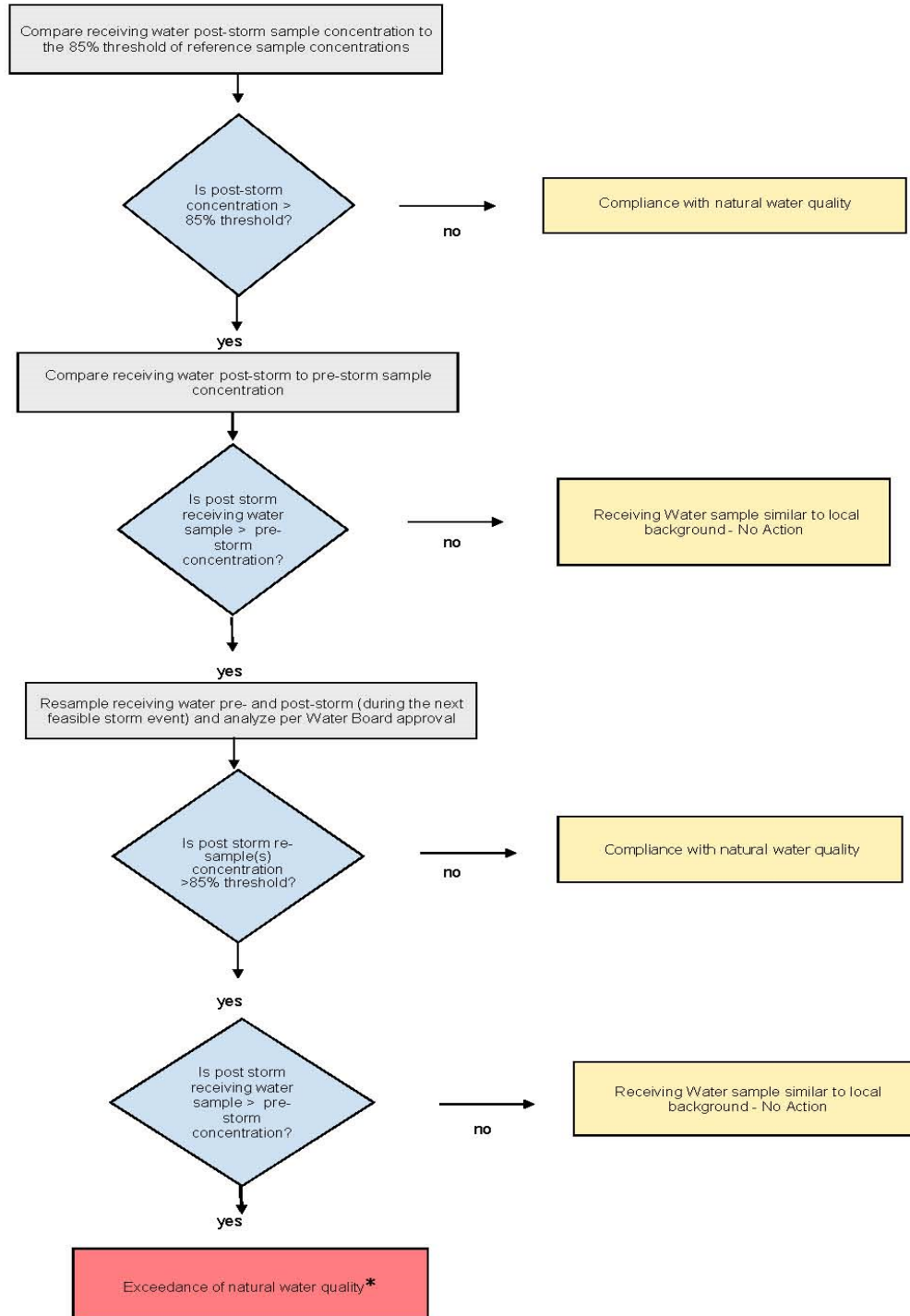
bacteria, residual chlorine, copper, zinc, grease and oil, methylene blue active substances (MBAS), and ammonia nitrogen.

- (1) For mooring field operators opting for an individual monitoring program (Section IV.B.1 above), this sampling must occur weekly (on the weekend) from May through October.
  - (2) For mooring field operators opting to participate in a regional integrated monitoring program (Section IV.B.2 above), this sampling must occur from May through October on a high weekend in each month. The Water Boards may allow a reduction in the frequency of sampling, through the regional monitoring program, after the first year of monitoring.
- b. For all mooring field operators, the subtidal sediment (sand or finer, if present) within the mooring fields and below piers shall be sampled and analyzed for Ocean Plan Table B metals (for marine aquatic life beneficial use), acute toxicity, PAHs, and tributyltin. For sediment toxicity testing, only an acute toxicity test using the amphipod *Eohaustorius estuarius* must be performed. This sampling shall occur at least three times during a five (5) year period. For mooring field operators opting to participate in a regional integrated monitoring program, the Water Boards may allow a reduction in the frequency of sampling after the first sampling effort's results are assessed.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**C. ASBS Flow Chart**

**Figure 2  
 ASBS Special Protections  
 Flowchart to Determine Compliance with Natural Water Quality**



**\* When an exceedance of natural water quality occurs, the Department must comply with section I.A.2.h of the Special Protections as well as the requirements of this Order. Note, when sampling data is available, end-of-pipe effluent concentrations will be considered by the Water Boards in making this determination.**



*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**D. ASBS Monitoring Constituents**

**Table A: Monitoring Constituent List  
 (excerpted from California Ocean Plan dated 2009)**

Constituent	Units
Grease and Oil	mg/L
Suspended Solids	mg/L
Settleable Solids	mL/L
Turbidity	NTU
pH	

**Table B: Monitoring Constituent List  
 (excerpted from California Ocean Plan dated 2009)**

Constituent	Units
Arsenic	ig/L
Cadmium	ig/L
Chromium	ig/L
Copper	ig/L
Lead	ig/L
Mercury	ig/L
Nickel	ig/L
Selenium	ig/L
Silver	ig/L
Zinc	ig/L
Cyanide	ig/L
Total Chlorine Residual	ig/L
Ammonia (as N)	ig/L
Acute Toxicity	TUa
Chronic Toxicity	TUc
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	ig/L
Chlorinated Phenolics	ig/L
Endosulfan	ig/L
Endrin	ig/L
HCH	µg/L

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Attachment D**

**Phase II Small MS4 Entities Authorized to  
 Discharge to Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)**

<b>Regional Board</b>	<b>Applicant</b>	<b>ASBS</b>
North Coast	City of Trinidad	Trinidad Head
North Coast	County of Humboldt	King Range
North Coast	Humboldt Bay Harbor District	King Range
North Coast	Department of Parks and Recreation	Gerstle Cove
North Coast	Department of Parks and Recreation	Jughandle Cove
North Coast	Department of Parks and Recreation	King Range
North Coast	Department of Parks and Recreation	Trinidad Head
North Coast	Department of Parks and Recreation	Redwoods State and National Park
San Francisco	County of Marin	Duxbury Reef
San Francisco	Defense, Department of (Vandenberg Air Force Base)	James V. Fitzgerald
San Francisco	National Park Service	Point Reyes National Seashore
Central Coast	City of Monterey	Pacific Grove
Central Coast	City of Pacific Grove	Pacific Grove
Central Coast	City of Carmel by The Sea	Carmel Bay
Central Coast	County of Monterey	Carmel Bay
Central Coast	Department of Parks and Recreation	Año Nuevo
Central Coast	Department of Parks and Recreation	Carmel Bay
Central Coast	Department of Parks and Recreation	Julia Pfeiffer Burns
Central Coast	Department of Parks and Recreation	Point Lobos
Los Angeles	Department of Parks and Recreation	Laguna Point to Latigo Point
Santa Ana	Department of Parks and Recreation	Irvine Coast

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Attachment E - Community-Based Social Marketing (CBSM)  
Education and Outreach Requirements**

---

**A. Public Education and Outreach Program**

**A.1. Compliance Participation Options**

Within the first year of the effective date of the permit, all Permittees shall comply with the requirements in this Section by participating in one or more of the following:

- (i) Contributing to a countywide storm water program, as determined appropriate by the Permittee members, so that the countywide storm water program conducts education and outreach on behalf of its members; or
- (ii) Contributing to a regional education and outreach collaborative effort (a regional outreach and education collaborative effort occurs when all or a majority of the Permittees collaborate to conduct regional outreach and education. Regional education and outreach collaboration includes Permittees defining a uniform and consistent message, deciding how best to communicate the message, and how to facilitate behavioral changes. Then collaboratively apply what is learned through local jurisdiction groups, pooling resources and skills.); or
- (iii) Fulfilling education and outreach requirements within their jurisdictional boundaries on their own; or
- (iv) A combination of the previous options, so that all requirements are fulfilled.

**Reporting** – By the first year online Annual Report, the Permittee shall identify which compliance participation option it will use to comply with the public education and outreach requirements in this Section. For each public education and outreach requirement in this Section that the Permittee will comply with through contribution to a countywide storm water program or regional education and outreach collaborative effort, the Permittee shall include in the first year online Annual Report documentation, such as a written agreement, letter or similar document, which confirms the collaboration with other MS4s.

**A.2. Public Education and Outreach**

**A.2.a. Public Education and Outreach**

- (i) **Task Description** – Within the second year of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee shall develop and implement a comprehensive storm water public education and outreach program. The public education and outreach program shall be designed to reduce pollutant discharges in storm water runoff and non-storm water discharges to the MS4 through behavior changes in target communities. The Public Education and Outreach Program shall (1) measurably increase the knowledge of targeted communities regarding the municipal storm drain system, impacts of urban runoff and non-storm water discharges on receiving waters, and potential BMP solutions for the target audiences and (2) measurably change the behavior of target audiences, thereby reducing pollutant releases to the MS4 and the environment.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- (ii) Implementation Level –The Permittee shall, at a minimum:
- (a) Develop and implement a public education strategy that establishes education tasks based on water quality problems, target audiences, and anticipated task effectiveness. The strategy must include identification of who is responsible for implementing specific tasks, a schedule for task implementation, and a budget for implementing the tasks. The strategy must demonstrate how specific high priority storm water quality issues in the community or local pollutants of concern are addressed. The Permittee shall use CBSM<sup>1</sup> strategies or equivalent.
  - (b) Implement surveys at least twice during the five year permit term to gauge the level of awareness and behavior change in target audiences and effectiveness of education tasks.
  - (c) Use of CBSM strategies or equivalent. The Public Education strategy shall at a minimum include the following Permittee actions:
    - (1) Research on barriers to desired behaviors and benefits of desired behaviors (ex. Literature review, observation, focus groups).
    - (2) Elicit commitment to implement desired behavior from target audience.
    - (3) Provide prompts reminding target audience of desired behavior.
    - (4) Use the concept of social norms/modeling of desired behavior.
    - (5) Use education messages that are specific, easy to remember, from a credible source, and appropriate for the target audience.
    - (6) Create incentives for the desired behavior.
    - (7) Remove barriers to the desired behavior.
  - (d) Development and conveyance of a specific storm water message that focuses on the following:
    - (1) Local pollutants of concern
    - (2) Target audience
    - (3) Behavior of concern
    - (4) Regional water quality issues
  - (e) Development and disseminate appropriate educational materials to target audiences and translate into applicable languages when appropriate (e.g. the materials can utilize various media such as printed materials, billboard and mass transit advertisements, signage at select locations, stenciling at storm drain inlets, radio advertisements, television advertisements, and websites);
  - (f) Utilization of public input (e.g., the opportunity for public comment, or public meetings) in the development of the program;
  - (g) Distribution of the educational materials, using whichever methods and procedures determined appropriate during development of the public education strategy, in such a way that is designed to convey the program's message to 20% of the target audience each year;

---

<sup>1</sup> CBSM: A systematic way to change the behavior of communities to reduce their impact on the environment. Realizing that simply providing information is usually not sufficient to initiate behavior change, CBSM uses tools and findings from social psychology to discover the perceived barriers to behavior change and ways of overcoming these barriers.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- (h) Coordination with outreach programs for the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance to explain the benefits of storm water-friendly landscaping;
  - (i) Technical and financial assistance and implementation guidance related to storm water-friendly landscaping;
  - (j) Development and conveyance of messages specific to reducing illicit discharges with information about how the public can report incidents to the appropriate authorities;
  - (k) Development and conveyance of messages specific to proper application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers;
  - (l) Storm water education for school-age children. The Permittee may use California's Education and Environment Initiative Curriculum or equivalent.
  - (m) Reducing discharges from charity car washes, mobile cleaning and pressure washing operations, and landscape irrigation.
- (iii) Reporting** – By the second year online Annual Report and annually thereafter, report on the public education strategy and general program development and progress. By the fifth year online Annual Report, summarize changes in public awareness and behavior resulting from the implementation of the program and any modifications to the public outreach and education program. Report on the public education and CBSM strategies such as pilot programs, survey results, research on barriers to desired behaviors and benefits of desired behaviors, commitments from target audience to implement desired behavior, prompts, implementation of the social norms/modeling, education messages, incentives for desired behaviors, methods for removing barriers to behavior change, development of education materials, methods for educational material distribution, public input, Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, technical and financial assistance for storm water friendly landscaping, reporting of illicit discharges, proper application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers, elementary school education, reduction of discharges from charity car washes, mobile cleaning and pressure washing operations, and landscape irrigation efforts. Annually report number of trainings, describe the technical and financial program and implementation, and the study and results to date. For each whole five years of the permit life, submit the online Annual Report summarizing the changes in public awareness and behavior.

**A.2.b. Construction Education and Outreach Program**

- (i) **Task Description** – Within the second year of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee shall develop and implement a construction outreach and education program for construction sites smaller than one acre. The construction outreach and education program shall be designed to reduce pollutant discharges in storm water runoff and non-storm water discharges to the MS4 through behavior changes in target communities. The multi-media program shall (1) measurably increase the knowledge of the construction community regarding the municipal storm drain system, impacts of urban runoff and non-storm water discharges on receiving waters, and potential BMP solutions for the target audiences and (2) measurably change the behavior of the construction community, thereby reducing pollutant releases to the MS4 and the environment.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- (ii) **Implementation Level** –The program shall include, at a minimum:
  - (a) Development of a watershed-based inventory of the high priority residential and commercial construction sites within the Permittee’s jurisdiction.
  - (b) Development and implementation of a construction outreach and education strategy that establishes measurable goals and prioritizes education tasks based on water quality problems, target audiences, and anticipated task effectiveness. The strategy must include identification of who is responsible for implementing specific tasks and attaining measurable goals, a schedule for task implementation, and a budget for implementing the tasks and meeting the measurable goals. The strategy must include measurable goals designed to demonstrate how specific high priority storm water quality issues in the community or local pollutants of concern are addressed. Establish who is responsible for specific tasks and goals and a budget for meeting the tasks and goals.
  - (c) Implementation of CBSM to address the MS4’s highest priority water quality problems. For each high priority water quality problem, implementation of CBSM shall first be conducted on a pilot project level. CBSM techniques found to be effective at the pilot project level shall be implemented jurisdiction-wide by permit year four. Pilot project and jurisdiction level CBSM shall include the following Permittee actions:
    - (1) Research on barriers to desired behaviors and benefits of desired behaviors (ex. Literature review, observation, focus groups).
    - (2) Elicit commitment to implement desired behavior from construction community.
    - (3) Provide prompts reminding construction community of desired behavior.
    - (4) Use the concept of social norms/modeling of desired behavior.
    - (5) Use education messages that are specific, easy to remember, from a credible source, and appropriate for the target audience.
    - (6) Create incentives for the desired behavior.
    - (7) Remove barriers to the desired behavior.
- (iii) **Reporting** – By the second year online Annual Report and annually thereafter, report program progress and mechanisms used for outreach and education including measurable increases in the knowledge of the construction community and measurable changes in the construction community’s behavior. This includes a watershed-based inventory of high priority residential and commercial construction sites, outreach and education strategy and implementation, implementation of CBSM, pilot project, research on barriers to desired behaviors and benefits of desired behaviors, commitments from target audience to implement desired behavior, prompts, implementation of the social norms/modeling, education messages, incentives for desired behaviors, methods for removing barriers to behavior change.

**A.3. STAFF AND SITE OPERATOR TRAINING AND EDUCATION**

**A.3.a. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Training**

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- (i) **Task Description** – Within the third year of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee shall develop and implement a training program for all Permittee staff who, as part of their normal job responsibilities, may be notified of, come into contact with, or otherwise observe an illicit discharge or illegal connection to the storm drain system.
- (ii) **Implementation Level** – The training program shall include at a minimum:
  - (a) Identification of an illicit discharge or illegal connection.
  - (b) Proper procedures for reporting and responding to the illicit discharge or illegal connection.
  - (c) Follow-up training shall be provided as needed to address changes in procedures, techniques, or staffing.
  - (d) The Permittee shall annually perform an assessment of their trained staff's knowledge of illicit discharge response and shall provide refresher training as needed.
  - (e) New staff that, as part of their normal job responsibilities may be notified of, come into contact with, or otherwise observe an illicit discharge or illegal connection shall be trained no later than six months after the start of employment.
  - (f) Contact information, including the procedure for reporting an illicit discharge, shall be included in each of the Permittee's fleet vehicles that are used by field staff.
  - (g) The Permittee shall conduct focused education in identified illicit discharge flow areas based on identified illicit discharge(s).
- (iii) **Reporting** - The Permittee shall document and maintain records of the training provided and the staff trained annually in the online Annual Report.

**A.3.b. Construction Outreach and Education**

**1. Permittee Staff Training**

- (i) **Task Description** – Within the second year of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee shall ensure that all staff implementing the construction storm water program are adequately trained.
- (ii) **Implementation Level** – The Permittee may conduct in-house training or contract with consultants. Training shall be provided to the following staff positions of the MS4:
  - (a) Plan Reviewers and Permitting Staff - Ensure staff and consultants are qualified individuals, knowledgeable in the technical review of local erosion and sediment control plans, and are certified pursuant to a State Water Board sponsored program as a Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD), or a designated person on staff possesses the QSD credential.
  - (b) Erosion Sediment Control/Storm Water Inspectors - The Permittee shall ensure inspectors are qualified individuals, knowledgeable in inspection procedures, and are certified pursuant to a State Water Board sponsored program as either (1) a Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD) (2) a Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (QSP) or (3) a designated person on staff possesses

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

each credential (QSD to supervise plan review, QSP to supervise inspection operations).

- (c) Third-Party Plan Reviewers, Permitting Staff, and Inspectors - If the Permittee utilizes outside parties to conduct inspections and/or review plans, the Permittee shall ensure these staff are trained.
- (iii) **Reporting** – By the second year of the permit term and annually thereafter, submit the following information:
  - (a) Training topics covered.
  - (b) Dates of training.
  - (c) Number and percentage of Permittee's staff, as identified in Sections a-c above, attending each training.
  - (d) Results of any surveys conducted to demonstrate the awareness and potential behavioral changes in the attendees.

**2. Construction Site Operator Education**

- (i) **Task Description** – Within the third year of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee shall develop and distribute educational materials to construction site operators.
- (ii) **Implementation Level** – The Permittee shall do the following:
  - (a) Each year provide information on training opportunities for construction operators on BMP selection, installation, implementation, and maintenance as well as overall program compliance.
  - (b) Develop or utilize existing outreach tools (i.e. brochures, posters, etc.) aimed at educating construction operators on appropriate selection, installation, implementation, and maintenance of storm water BMPs, as well as overall program compliance.
  - (c) Distribute appropriate outreach materials to all construction operators who will be disturbing land within the MS4 boundary. The Permittee's contact information and website shall be included in these materials.
  - (d) Update the existing storm water website to include information on appropriate selection, installation, implementation, and maintenance of BMPs.
- (iii) **Reporting** – By the third year online Annual Report and annually thereafter, include the following information:
  - (a) Training topics covered;
  - (b) Dates of training;
  - (c) Number and percentage of Permittee's operators, inspectors, and number of Contractors attending each training;
  - (d) Results of any surveys conducted to demonstrate the awareness and potential behavioral changes in the attendees.

**A.3.c. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Staff Training**

The Permittee shall train employees on how to incorporate pollution prevention/good housekeeping techniques into Permittee operations.

- (i) **Task Description** – Within the second year of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee shall develop a bi-annual employee training program for appropriate employees involved in implementing pollution prevention and good



*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

housekeeping practices in the Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Permittee Operations sections of this General Permit. The Permittee shall determine the need for interim training during alternate years when training is not conducted, through an evaluation of employee Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping knowledge. All new hires whose jobs include implementation of pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices must receive this training within the first year of their hire date.

- (ii) **Implementation Level** – The training program shall include the following:
  - (a) Bi-annual training for all employees implementing this program element. This bi-annual training shall include a general storm water education component, any new technologies, operations, or responsibilities that arise during the year, and the permit requirements that apply to the staff being trained. Employees shall receive clear guidance on appropriate storm water BMPs to use at municipal facilities and during typical O&M activities.
  - (b) A bi-annual assessment, occurring on alternate years between training, of trained staff's knowledge of pollution prevention and good housekeeping and shall revise the training as needed.
  - (c) A requirement that any contractors hired by the Permittee to perform O&M activities shall be contractually required to comply with all of the storm water BMPs, good housekeeping practices, and standard operating procedures described above.
  - (d) The Permittee shall provide oversight of contractor activities to ensure that contractors are using appropriate BMPs, good housekeeping practices and following standard operating procedures.
- (iii) **Reporting** – By the second year online Annual Report and annually thereafter, summarize oversight procedures and identify and track all personnel requiring training and assessment and records.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Attachment F - Standard Provisions**

---

1. General Authority

Various storm water program components (e.g. IDDE) require enforceable controls on third party activities to ensure successful implementation of the program. Some non-traditional operators, however, may not have the necessary legal or regulatory authority to adopt enforceable controls. As with local governments that lack such authority, NTMS4s shall utilize the authority they do possess and seek cooperative agreements with local municipalities to implement enforceable controls.

2. Duty to Comply

The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this Permit. Any Permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, which may be grounds for enforcement action or denial of General Permit coverage. [40 CFR 122.41(a)]

The Permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

In the event that the Permittee is removed from coverage under the General Permit, the Permittee will be required to seek coverage under an individual or alternative general permit.

3. General Permit Actions

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

If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under §307(a) of CWA for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this General Permit, this General Permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and Permittee will be so notified.

4. Enforcement

a. The enforcement provisions contained in this section shall not act as a limitation on the statutory or regulatory authority of the State and Regional Water Board.

b. Any violation of the permit constitutes violation of the California Water Code and regulations adopted hereunder and the provisions of the Clean Water Act, and is the basis for enforcement, permit termination, permit revocation and reissuance, denial of an application for permit reissuance; or a combination thereof.

c. The State Water Board has authority to regulate discharges from a MS4 on a system-wide or jurisdiction-wide basis. [CWA Section 402(p) & 40 CFR 122.26(a)(v)]

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- d. The State and Regional Boards may impose administrative civil liability, may refer a discharger to the State Attorney General to seek civil monetary penalties, may seek injunctive relief or take other appropriate enforcement action as provided in the California Water Code or federal law for violation of Board orders.
- e. It shall not be a defense for the Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this order and permit.
- f. Significant penalties may be imposed for violation of this General Permit, pursuant to CWC section 13385 and other State and federal statutes. Court- imposed liability may exceed \$25,000 per day, and Regional Water Board's may impose administrative fines exceeding \$10,000 per day [40 CFR 122.41(a)(2) & (3)].
- g. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both [40 CFR 122.41(k)(2)].
- h. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. Higher penalties may be imposed for repeat offenders [40 CFR 122.41(j)(5)].

5. Noncompliance Reporting

Permittees who cannot certify compliance and/or who have had other instances of noncompliance shall notify the appropriate Regional Water Board within 30 days. Instances of noncompliance resulting in emergencies (i.e., that endanger human health or the environment) shall be reported orally to the Regional Water Board within 24 hours from the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstance and in writing to the Regional Water Board within five days of the occurrence. The notification shall identify the noncompliance event and an initial assessment of any impact caused by the event, describe the actions necessary to achieve compliance, and include a time schedule indicating when compliance will be achieved. The time schedule and corrective measures are subject to modification by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.

6. Duty to Mitigate

The Permittee shall take all responsible steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this General Permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. [40 CFR 122.41(d)]

7. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit and with the requirements of the storm water program. Proper operation and maintenance also includes

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by the Permittee when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. [40 CFR 122.41(e)]

8. Property Rights

This General Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor does it authorize any infringement of federal, State, or local laws or regulations.[40 CFR 122.41(g)]

9. Duty to Provide Information

The Permittee shall furnish Regional Water Boards or U.S. EPA, during normal business hours, any requested information to determine compliance with this General Permit. The Permittee shall also furnish, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this General Permit. [40 CFR 122.41(h)]

10. Inspection and Entry

Upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the Permittee shall allow the State and Regional Water Boards, U.S. EPA, or municipal storm water management agency to enter upon the Permittee premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records are required to be kept under the conditions of this General Permit to [40 CFR 122.41(i)]:

- a. Have access to and copy at reasonable times any records that are required to be kept under the conditions of this Permit;
- b. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment) that are related to or may impact any storm water or non-storm water discharge; and
- c. Conduct monitoring activities at reasonable times to ensure Permit compliance.
- d. Photograph or videotape outdoor areas of the facility to document compliance or non-compliance with this Permit.

11. Signatory Requirements

All NOIs, certifications, reports, or other information prepared in accordance with this General Permit that are submitted to State or Regional Water Boards shall be signed by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative. The principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency or the senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of U.S. EPA). For the military: any military officer or Department of Defense civilian, acting in an equivalent capacity to a military officer, who has been designated.

12. Certification

Any person signing documents under this General Permit shall make the following certification:

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

*I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete.*

*I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.*

13. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Permittee will give advance notice to the Regional Water Board of any planned changes in the regulated Small MS4 activity that may result in noncompliance with General Permit requirements.

14. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

Section 309(c)(4) of CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this General Permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years or by both.

15. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

a. Part 309 of CWA provides significant penalties for any person who violates a permit condition implementing Parts 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of CWA or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such section in a permit issued under Part 402. Any person who violates any permit condition of this General Permit is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$27,500 per calendar day of such violation, as well as any other appropriate sanction provided by Part 309 of CWA.

b. The California Water Code also provides for administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, which in some cases are greater than those under CWA.

16. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this General Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action against the Permittee or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the Permittee is or may be subject to under Part 311 of CWA.

17. Severability

The provisions of this General Permit are severable; and, if any provision of this General Permit or the application of any provision of this General Permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this General Permit shall not be affected thereby.

18. Reopener Clause

This General Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause due to promulgation of amended regulations, or otherwise in accordance with 40 CFR sections 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, and 124.5.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

19. Availability

A copy of this General Permit and Annual Reports shall be made available for public review, program evaluation (audit) and inspection.

20. Transfers

This General Permit is not transferable. A Permittee shall submit written notification to the appropriate Regional Water Board to terminate coverage of this General Permit.

21. Continuation of Expired Permit

This General Permit expires five years from the date of adoption. This General Permit continues in force and in effect until a new General Permit is issued or the State Water Board rescinds this General Permit. Only those Small MS4s authorized to discharge under the expired General Permit are covered by the continued General Permit.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

## **ATTACHMENT G - Region-Specific Requirements**

### **Regional Water Board-Approved TMDLs with urban runoff listed as a source**

#### **Region 1: North Coast Regional Water Board**

##### *Temperature & Dissolved Oxygen*

##### **TMDL for Shasta River Watershed – *Temperature & Dissolved Oxygen***

Effective Date: January 26, 2007

BPA: Action Plan for the Shasta River Watershed Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Total  
Maximum Daily Loads

Resolution R1-2006-0052

Phase II Entities: City of Yreka

Impaired Water Body: Shasta River

##### **Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

The City of Yreka developed a Plan to minimize, control, and preferably prevent discharges of fine sediment, nutrients and other oxygen-consuming materials, and elevated water temperature waste discharge from affecting waters of the Shasta River and its tributaries. The Regional Water Board Executive Officer approved the City of Yreka's Plan. No later than January 1, 2019, the City of Yreka shall begin implementing the Plan.

The TMDL does not specify a wasteload or load allocation for the City of Yreka.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Region 2: San Francisco Regional Water Board**

*Diazinon & Pesticide Toxicity*

**TMDL for Urban Creeks – Diazinon & Pesticide Toxicity**

Effective Date: May 16, 2007

BPA: BPA – Chapter 3, Toxicity

Resolution No. R2-2005-0063

Phase II Entities: City of Belvedere, Town of Corte Madera, Town of Fairfax, City of Larkspur, Marin County, City of Mill Valley, City of Novato, City of Petaluma, Town of Ross, Town of San Anselmo, City of San Rafael, City of Sausalito, City of Sonoma, County of Sonoma, Town of Tiburon

Impaired Water Body: Arroyo Corte Madera del Presidio, Corte Madera Creek, Coyote Creek (Marin Co.), Gallinas Creek, Miller Creek, Novato Creek, San Antonio Creek, San Rafael Creek, Petaluma River, Calabazas Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

Urban runoff management agencies' responsibilities for addressing the allocations set in the TMDL will be satisfied by complying with the requirements set forth below. Permittees identified in this TMDL section may coordinate with the Bay Area Storm Water Management Agencies Association, the Urban Pesticide Pollution Prevention Project, the Urban Pesticide Committee, and other agencies and organizations in carrying out these activities.

**A. Implement the Pesticide-Related Toxicity Control Program**

To prevent the impairment of urban streams by pesticide-related toxicity, the Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section shall implement an Integrated Pest Management Policy (IPM) or Ordinance, applicable to all the permittees' operations and property, as described in the Fact Sheet of this Order.

Implementation actions shall include:

- Ensure all municipal employees who apply or use pesticides within the scope of their duties are trained in the IPM practices and policy/ordinance.
- Require all contractors to implement the IPM policy/ordinance.
- Keep the County Agricultural Commissioners informed of water quality issues related to pesticides and of violations of pesticides regulations (e.g., illegal handling) associated with storm water management.
- Conduct outreach to residents and pest control applicators on less toxic methods of pest control.
- Keep records of the permittees' own use of pesticides of concern and the pesticide use by the permittees' hired contractors. Report on pesticide use when requested by the Regional Water Board.
- Monitor water and sediment for pesticides and associated toxicity in urban creeks via an individual or regional program designed to answer the following questions:
  - Are the TMDL toxicity targets being met?
  - Is toxicity observed in urban creeks caused by a pesticide?
  - Is urban runoff the source of any observed toxicity in urban creeks?



*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- How does observed pesticide-related toxicity in urban creeks (or pesticide concentrations contributing to such toxicity) vary in time and magnitude across urban creek watersheds, and what types of pest control practices contribute to such toxicity?
- Are actions already being taken to reduce pesticide discharges sufficient to meet the targets, and if not, what should be done differently?

A final deadline for attainment of the WLA is not specified in the TMDL. Therefore, municipalities identified in this TMDL section shall propose a timeline to meet the WLA in the shortest practicable time, subject to Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval. Attainment of the WLA shall be demonstrated as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii)/Section F.5.i.1.(ii) of this Order.

**Pathogens**

**TMDL for Napa River – Pathogens**

Effective Date: February 29, 2008

BPA: Chapter 7, Water Quality Attainment Strategies including TMDLs

Resolution No. R2-2006-0079

Phase II Entities: City of American Canyon, City of Calistoga, City of St. Helena, City of Napa, Napa County, Town of Yountville

Impaired Water Body: Napa River

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section shall implement the following actions by January 1, 2019:

- i. Public Participation and Outreach. Educate the public regarding sources of fecal coliform and associated health risks of fecal coliform in surface waters. Educate the public regarding actions that individuals can take to reduce pathogen loading.
- ii. Pet Waste Management. Implement enforceable means of reducing/eliminating fecal coliform loading from pet waste.
- iii. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination. Implement strategies to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (whether mistaken or deliberate) of sewage to the Napa River.
- iv. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping. Implement strategies to reduce/eliminate fecal coliform loading from streets, parking lots, sidewalks, and other urban areas that potentially collect and discharge fecal coliform to the Napa River.
- v. As indicated in the TMDL, participate in the Regional Water Board's stakeholder effort to conduct water quality monitoring at baseline monitoring sites.
- vi. Conduct baseline water quality monitoring to evaluate E. coli concentration trends in the Napa River and its tributaries. Table 7-g in Chapter 7, Water Quality Attainment Strategies, presents locations and frequency for the required baseline water quality monitoring.
- vii. Report yearly, in the Annual Report, (on participation in the stakeholder group and progress made on implementation of human and animal runoff reduction measures.

A final deadline for attainment of the LA is not specified in the TMDL. Therefore, municipalities identified in this TMDL section shall propose a timeline to attain the LA in the shortest

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

practicable time, subject to Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval. Attainment of the LA shall be demonstrated as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii)/Section F.5.i.1.(ii) of this Order.

**TMDL for Richardson Bay – Pathogens**

Effective Date: December 18, 2009

BPA: Chapter 7, Water Quality Attainment Strategies including TMDLs

Resolution No. R2-2008-0061

Phase II Entities: City of Belvedere, Marin County, City of Mill Valley, City of Sausalito, City of Tiburon

Impaired Water Body: Richardson Bay

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section shall implement the following actions by January 1, 2019:

- i. Public Participation and Outreach. Educate the public regarding sources of fecal coliform and associated health risks of fecal coliform in surface waters. Educate the public regarding actions that individuals can take to reduce pathogen loading.
- ii. Pet Waste Management. Implement enforceable means of reducing/eliminating fecal coliform loading from pet waste.
- iii. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination. Implement strategies to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (whether mistaken or deliberate) of sewage to Richardson Bay.
- iv. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping. Implement strategies to reduce/eliminate fecal coliform loading from streets, parking lots, sidewalks, and other urban areas that potentially collect and discharge fecal coliform to Richardson Bay.
- v. Report yearly in the Annual Report on progress made on implementation of pathogen reduction measures.

A final deadline for attainment of the WLA is not specified in the TMDL. Therefore, municipalities identified in this TMDL section shall propose a timeline to attain the WLA in the shortest practicable time, subject to Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval. Attainment of the WLA shall be demonstrated as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii)/Section F.5.i.1.(ii) of this Order.

**TMDL for Sonoma Creek – Pathogens**

Effective Date: February 29, 2008

BPA: Chapter 7, Water Quality Attainment Strategies including TMDLs

Resolution No. R2-2006-0042

Phase II Entities: City of Sonoma, County of Sonoma

Impaired Water Body: Sonoma Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section shall implement the following actions by January 1, 2019:

- i. Public Participation and Outreach. Educate the public regarding sources of fecal coliform and associated health risks of fecal coliform in surface waters. Educate the public regarding actions that individuals can take to reduce pathogen loading.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- ii. Pet Waste Management. Implement enforceable means of reducing/eliminating fecal coliform loading from pet waste.
- iii. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination. Implement strategies to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (whether mistaken or deliberate) of sewage to Sonoma Creek.
- iv. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping. Implement strategies to reduce/eliminate fecal coliform loading from streets, parking lots, sidewalks, and other urban areas that potentially collect and discharge fecal coliform to Sonoma Creek.
- v. Conduct baseline water quality monitoring to evaluate E. coli concentration trends in Sonoma Creek and its tributaries. Table 7-n in Chapter 7, Water Quality Attainment Strategies, presents locations and frequency for the required baseline water quality monitoring.
- vi. Report yearly in the Annual Report on water quality monitoring results and progress made on implementation of human and animal runoff reduction measures.

A final deadline for attainment of the WLA is not specified in the TMDL. Therefore, municipalities identified in this TMDL section shall propose a timeline to attain the WLA in the shortest practicable time, subject to Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval. Attainment of the WLA shall be demonstrated as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii)/Section F.5.i.1.(ii) of this Order.

**TMDL for Sonoma Creek – Pathogens (Continued)**

Phase II Entities: Sonoma County Water Agency  
Impaired Water Body: Sonoma Creek

**Requirements for Sonoma County Water Agency for Implementing TMDL**

The Sonoma County Water Agency shall:

1. Continue to implement actions as specified in the Storm Water Management Plan approved under the 2003 General Permit (State Water Board Order 2003-0005-DWQ).
2. Review annually and update the TMDL attainment actions, as necessary.
3. Report progress on TMDL implementation measures in the Annual Report.

A final deadline for attainment of the WLA is not specified in the TMDL. Therefore, Sonoma County Water Agency shall propose a timeline to attain the WLA in the shortest practicable time, subject to Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval. Attainment of the WLA shall be demonstrated as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii)/Section F.5.i.1.(ii) of this Order.

**TMDL for Tomales Bay – Pathogens**

Effective Date: February 8, 2007

BPA: Chapter 4, Surface Water Protection and Management, Nonpoint Source Control Resolution No. R2-2005-0046

Phase II Entities: Marin County

Impaired Water Body: Tomales Bay, Lagunitas Creek, Walker Creek, Olema Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section shall implement the following actions by January 1, 2019:

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- i. Public Participation and Outreach. Educate the public regarding sources of fecal coliform and associated health risks of fecal coliform in surface waters. Educate the public regarding actions that individuals can take to reduce pathogen loading.
- ii. Pet Waste Management. Implement enforceable means of reducing/eliminating fecal coliform loading from pet waste.
- iii. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination. Implement strategies to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (whether mistaken or deliberate) of sewage to Tomales Bay.
- iv. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping. Implement strategies to reduce/eliminate fecal coliform loading from streets, parking lots, sidewalks, and other urban areas that potentially collect and discharge fecal coliform to Tomales Bay.
- v. Report yearly in the Annual Report on water quality monitoring results and progress made on implementation of human and animal runoff reduction measures.

A final deadline for attainment of the WLA is not specified in the TMDL. Therefore, municipalities identified in this TMDL section shall propose a timeline to attain the WLA in the shortest practicable time, subject to Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval. Attainment of the WLA shall be demonstrated as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii)/Section F.5.i.1.(ii) of this Order.

**Sediment**

**TMDL for Napa River – Sediment**

Effective Date: January 20, 2011

BPA: Chapter 7, Water Quality Attainment Strategies including TMDLs

Resolution R2-2009-0064

Phase II Entities: City of American Canyon, City of Calistoga, City of St. Helens, City of Napa, Napa County, and Town of Yountville

Impaired Water Body: Napa River

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

**A. Implementation of Sediment Wasteload Allocations (WLAs)**

- i. To attain the wasteload allocation, municipalities identified in this TMDL section shall comply with the requirements in this TMDL section and the Order.

**B. Implementation of Sediment Load Allocations (LAs)**

- i. To attain the shared load allocation of 27,000 metric tons/year, Napa County shall implement measures to repair and/or reconstruct road crossings to minimize road-related sediment delivery ( $\leq 500$  cubic yards/mile per 20-year period) to stream channels. Specifically, to reduce road-related erosion and protect stream-riparian habitat conditions, Napa County shall by January 1, 2019:
  - Update best management practices for maintenance of unimproved (dirt/gravel) roads to ensure that the LA will be met, and implement these best management practices,
  - Finalize a survey of stream-crossings associated with paved public roadways, and
  - By July 1, 2019 submit a schedule for the maintenance of unpaved roads and implementation of BMPs to ensure attainment of the LA and the repair and/or

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

replacement of high priority crossings/culverts identified in the survey, to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer for approval.

For paved roads, erosion and sediment control actions shall primarily focus on road crossings to meet the sediment load allocation.

The final deadline for attainment of the WLA and LA is not specified in the TMDL. Therefore, municipalities identified in this TMDL section shall propose a timeline to attain the WLAs and LAs in the shortest practicable time, subject to Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval. Attainment of the WLA and LA shall be demonstrated as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii)/Section F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**TMDL for Sonoma Creek – Sediment**

Effective Date: September 8, 2010

BPA: Chapter 7, Water Quality Attainment Strategies including TMDLs

Resolution R2-2008-0103

Phase II Entities: City of Sonoma, County of Sonoma

Impaired Water Body: Sonoma Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

**A. Implementation of Sediment Wasteload Allocations**

- i. To attain the wasteload allocation, Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section shall comply with the construction and maintenance requirements, sections E.10 and E.11, of this Order.
- ii. The municipalities identified in this TMDL section shall continue to implement actions proposed in their Storm Water Management Plans approved under the 2003 Permit (State Water Board Order 2003-0005-DWQ) to attenuate peak flows and durations from new and redevelopment projects. Implementation requirements for implementation actions are incorporated herein by reference. Municipalities may propose amendments to those Implementation Actions by submitting an updated Storm Water Management Plan to the Regional Water Board.

**B. Implementation of Sediment Load Allocations**

- i. To attain the shared load allocation of 2,100 tons/year, municipalities identified in this TMDL section shall implement opportunities to retrofit and/or reconstruct road crossings to minimize road-related sediment delivery to stream channels. To reduce road-related erosion and protect stream-riparian habitat conditions, the municipalities shall implement by January 1, 2019 the following actions:
  - Continue to Implement best management practices for maintenance of unimproved (dirt/gravel) roads,
  - Finalize a survey of stream-crossings associated with paved public roadways, and
  - By July 1, 2019, submit a schedule for the retrofit and/or replacement of high priority crossings/culverts to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer for approval.

For paved roads, erosion and sediment control actions shall primarily focus on road crossings to meet the sediment load allocation.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

The final deadline for attainment of the wasteload allocations and load allocations is not specified in the TMDL. Therefore, municipalities identified in this TMDL section shall propose a timeline to attain the WLAs and LAs in the shortest practicable time, subject to Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval. Attainment of the WLA and LA shall be demonstrated as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii)/Section F.5.i.1.(ii) of this Order.

Municipalities identified in this section shall attenuate peak flows and durations from new and redevelopment projects by January 1, 2019.

**TMDL for Sonoma Creek – Sediment (Continued)**

Phase II Entities: Sonoma County Water Agency

Impaired Water Body: Sonoma Creek

**Requirements for Sonoma County Water Agency for Implementing TMDL**

1. The Sonoma County Water Agency shall continue to implement actions as specified in the Storm Water Management Plan approved under the prior 2003 General Permit (State Water Board Order 2003-0005-DWQ). Implementation requirements for implementation actions are incorporated herein by reference. The Sonoma County Water Agency may propose amendments to those Implementation Actions by submitting an updated Storm Water Management Plan to the Regional Water Board.
2. Report progress on TMDL implementation measures in the Annual Report.

The final deadline for attainment of the WLA and LA is not specified in the TMDL. Therefore, Sonoma County Water Agency shall propose a timeline to attain the WLAs and LAs in the shortest practicable time, subject to Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval. Attainment of the WLA and LA shall be demonstrated as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii)/Section F.5.i.1.(ii) of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Region 3: Central Coast Regional Water Board**

*Fecal Coliform*

**TMDL for Corralitos and Salsipuedes Creeks – Fecal Coliform**

Effective Date: 9/8/2011

BPA: Chapter 4

Resolution No. R3-2009-0009

Phase II Entities: County of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County Fairgrounds, City of Watsonville  
Impaired Water Bodies: Corralitos Creek, Salsipuedes Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

By January 1, 2019, the County of Santa Cruz and the City of Watsonville (hereafter referred to in this TMDL section as MS4) shall each implement a Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program that identifies the actions they will take to attain their wasteload allocations. By January 1, 2019 the Santa Cruz County Fairgrounds (hereafter referred to in this TMDL section as “the MS4”) shall develop, submit, and begin implementation of a Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program that identifies the actions they will take to attain their waste load allocations. The Wasteload Allocation Attainment Programs shall include:

1. A detailed description of the strategy the MS4 will use to guide BMP selection, assessment, and implementation, to ensure that BMPs implemented will be effective at abating pollutant sources, reducing pollutant discharges, and achieving wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
2. Identification of sources of the impairment within the MS4’s jurisdiction, including specific information on various source locations and their magnitude within the jurisdiction.
3. Prioritization of sources within the MS4’s jurisdiction, based on suspected contribution to the impairment, ability to control the source, and other pertinent factors.
4. Identification of BMPs that will address the sources of impairing pollutants and reduce the discharge of impairing pollutants.
5. Prioritization of BMPs, based on suspected effectiveness at abating sources and reducing impairing pollutant discharges, as well as other pertinent factors.
6. Identification of BMPs the MS4 will implement, including a detailed implementation schedule. For each BMP, identify milestones the MS4 will use for tracking implementation, measurable goals the MS4 will use to assess implementation efforts, and measures and targets the MS4 will use to assess effectiveness. MS4s shall include expected BMP implementation for future implementation years, with the understanding that future BMP implementation plans may change as new information is obtained.
7. A quantifiable numeric analysis that uses published BMP pollutant removal estimates, performance estimates, modeling, best professional judgment, and/or other available tools to demonstrate that the BMP selected for implementation will likely achieve the MS4’s wasteload allocation by the schedule identified in the TMDL. This analysis will most likely incorporate modeling efforts. The MS4 shall conduct repeat numeric analyses as the BMP implementation plans evolve and information on BMP effectiveness is generated. Once

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

the MS4 has water quality data from its monitoring program, the MS4 shall incorporate water quality data into the numeric analyses to validate BMP implementation plans.

8. A detailed description, including a schedule, of a monitoring program the MS4 will implement to assess discharge and receiving water quality, BMP effectiveness, and progress towards any interim targets and ultimate attainment of the MS4s' wasteload allocation. The monitoring program shall be designed to validate BMP implementation efforts and quantitatively demonstrate attainment of interim targets and wasteload allocations.
9. If the approved TMDL does not explicitly include interim targets, the MS4 shall establish interim targets (and dates when stormwater discharge conditions will be evaluated) that are equally spaced in time over the TMDL attainment schedule and represent measurable, continually decreasing MS4 discharge concentrations or other appropriate interim measures of pollution reduction and progress towards the wasteload allocation. At least one interim target and date must occur during the first five years commencing on January 1, 2019. The MS4 shall achieve its interim targets by the date it specifies in the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program. If the MS4 does not achieve its interim target by the date specified, the MS4 shall develop and implement more effective BMPs that it can quantitatively demonstrate will achieve the next interim target.
10. A detailed description of how the MS4 will assess BMP and program effectiveness. The description shall incorporate the assessment methods described in the CASQA Municipal Storm Water Program Effectiveness Assessment Guide.
11. A detailed description of how the MS4 will modify the program to improve upon BMPs determined to be ineffective during the effectiveness assessment.
12. A detailed description of information the MS4 will include in annual reports to demonstrate adequate progress towards attainment of wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
13. A detailed description of how the MS4 will collaborate with other agencies, stakeholders, and the public to develop and implement the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program.
14. Any other items identified by Integrated Report fact sheets, TMDL Project Reports, TMDL Resolutions, or that are currently being implemented by the MS4 to control its contribution to the impairment.

By September 8, 2024, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**TMDL for the Lower Salinas River Watershed – *Fecal Coliform***

Effective Date: 12/20/2011

BPA: Chapter 4

Resolution No. R3-2010-0017

Phase II Entities: County of Monterey

Impaired Water Body: Lower Salinas River, Old Salinas River Estuary, Tembladero Slough, Salinas Reclamation Canal, Alisal Creek, Gabilan Creek, Salinas River Lagoon (North), Santa Rita Creek



*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

By January 1, 2019, the County of Monterey (hereafter referred to in this TMDL section as “the MS4”) shall implement a Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program that identifies the actions it will take to attain its wasteload allocation. The Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program shall include:

1. A detailed description of the strategy the MS4 will use to guide BMP selection, assessment, and implementation, to ensure that BMPs implemented will be effective at abating pollutant sources, reducing pollutant discharges, and achieving wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
2. Identification of sources of the impairment within the MS4’s jurisdiction, including specific information on various source locations and their magnitude within the jurisdiction.
3. Prioritization of sources within the MS4’s jurisdiction, based on suspected contribution to the impairment, ability to control the source, and other pertinent factors.
4. Identification of BMPs that will address the sources of impairing pollutants and reduce the discharge of impairing pollutants.
5. Prioritization of BMPs, based on suspected effectiveness at abating sources and reducing impairing pollutant discharges, as well as other pertinent factors.
6. Identification of BMPs the MS4 will implement, including a detailed implementation schedule. For each BMP, identify milestones the MS4 will use for tracking implementation, measurable goals the MS4 will use to assess implementation efforts, and measures and targets the MS4 will use to assess effectiveness. MS4s shall include expected BMP implementation for future implementation years, with the understanding that future BMP implementation plans may change as new information is obtained.
7. A quantifiable numeric analysis that uses published BMP pollutant removal estimates, performance estimates, modeling, best professional judgment, and/or other available tools to demonstrate that the BMP selected for implementation will likely achieve the MS4’s wasteload allocation by the schedule identified in the TMDL. This analysis will most likely incorporate modeling efforts. The MS4 shall conduct repeat numeric analyses as the BMP implementation plans evolve and information on BMP effectiveness is generated. Once the MS4 has water quality data from its monitoring program, the MS4 shall incorporate water quality data into the numeric analyses to validate BMP implementation plans.
8. A detailed description, including a schedule, of a monitoring program the MS4 will implement to assess discharge and receiving water quality, BMP effectiveness, and progress towards any interim targets and ultimate attainment of the MS4s’ wasteload allocation. The monitoring program shall be designed to validate BMP implementation efforts and quantitatively demonstrate attainment of interim targets and wasteload allocations.
9. If the approved TMDL does not explicitly include interim targets, the MS4 shall establish interim targets (and dates when stormwater discharge conditions will be evaluated) that are equally spaced in time over the TMDL attainment schedule and represent measurable, continually decreasing MS4 discharge concentrations or other appropriate interim measures of pollution reduction and progress towards the wasteload allocation. At least one interim target and date must occur during the first five years commencing on

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

January 1, 2019. The MS4 shall achieve its interim targets by the date it specifies in the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program. If the MS4 does not achieve its interim target by the date specified, the MS4 shall develop and implement more effective BMPs that it can quantitatively demonstrate will achieve the next interim target.

10. A detailed description of how the MS4 will assess BMP and program effectiveness. The description shall incorporate the assessment methods described in the CASQA Municipal Storm Water Program Effectiveness Assessment Guide.
11. A detailed description of how the MS4 will modify the program to improve upon BMPs determined to be ineffective during the effectiveness assessment.
12. A detailed description of information the MS4 will include in annual reports to demonstrate adequate progress towards attainment of wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
13. A detailed description of how the MS4 will collaborate with other agencies, stakeholders, and the public to develop and implement the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program.
14. Any other items identified by Integrated Report fact sheets, TMDL Project Reports, TMDL Resolutions, or that are currently being implemented by the MS4 to control its contribution to the impairment.

By December 20, 2024, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**TMDL for Pajaro River, San Benito River, Llagas Creek, Tequesquita Slough, San Juan Creek, Carnadero/Uvas Creek, Bird Creek, Pescadero Creek, Tres Pinos Creek, Furlong (Jones) Creek, Santa Ana Creek, Pachecho Creek – Fecal Coliform**

Effective Date: 07/12/2010

BPA: Chapter 4

Resolution No. RB3-2009-0008

Phase II Entities: City of Gilroy, City of Hollister, County of Monterey, City of Morgan Hill, County of Santa Clara, County of Santa Cruz, City of Watsonville

Impaired Water Body: Pajaro River, San Benito River, Llagas Creek, Tequesquita Slough, San Juan Creek, Carnadero/Uvas Creek, Bird Creek, Pescadero Creek, Tres Pinos Creek, Furlong (Jones) Creek, Santa Ana Creek, Pachecho Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

By January 1, 2019, the Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereafter referred to in this TMDL section as “the MS4”) shall each implement a Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program that identifies the actions they will take to attain their wasteload allocations. The Wasteload Allocation Attainment Programs shall include:

1. A detailed description of the strategy the MS4 will use to guide BMP selection, assessment, and implementation, to ensure that BMPs implemented will be effective at abating pollutant sources, reducing pollutant discharges, and achieving wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
2. Identification of sources of the impairment within the MS4’s jurisdiction, including specific information on various source locations and their magnitude within the jurisdiction.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

3. Prioritization of sources within the MS4's jurisdiction, based on suspected contribution to the impairment, ability to control the source, and other pertinent factors.
4. Identification of BMPs that will address the sources of impairing pollutants and reduce the discharge of impairing pollutants.
5. Prioritization of BMPs, based on suspected effectiveness at abating sources and reducing impairing pollutant discharges, as well as other pertinent factors.
6. Identification of BMPs the MS4 will implement, including a detailed implementation schedule. For each BMP, identify milestones the MS4 will use for tracking implementation, measurable goals the MS4 will use to assess implementation efforts, and measures and targets the MS4 will use to assess effectiveness. MS4s shall include expected BMP implementation for future implementation years, with the understanding that future BMP implementation plans may change as new information is obtained.
7. A quantifiable numeric analysis that uses published BMP pollutant removal estimates, performance estimates, modeling, best professional judgment, and/or other available tools to demonstrate that the BMP selected for implementation will likely achieve the MS4's wasteload allocation by the schedule identified in the TMDL. This analysis will most likely incorporate modeling efforts. The MS4 shall conduct repeat numeric analyses as the BMP implementation plans evolve and information on BMP effectiveness is generated. Once the MS4 has water quality data from its monitoring program, the MS4 shall incorporate water quality data into the numeric analyses to validate BMP implementation plans.
8. A detailed description, including a schedule, of a monitoring program the MS4 will implement to assess discharge and receiving water quality, BMP effectiveness, and progress towards any interim targets and ultimate attainment of the MS4s' wasteload allocation. The monitoring program shall be designed to validate BMP implementation efforts and quantitatively demonstrate attainment of interim targets and wasteload allocations.
9. If the approved TMDL does not explicitly include interim targets, the MS4 shall establish interim targets (and dates when stormwater discharge conditions will be evaluated) that are equally spaced in time over the TMDL attainment schedule and represent measurable, continually decreasing MS4 discharge concentrations or other appropriate interim measures of pollution reduction and progress towards the wasteload allocation. At least one interim target and date must occur during the first five years commencing on January 1, 2019. The MS4 shall achieve its interim targets by the date it specifies in the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program. If the MS4 does not achieve its interim target by the date specified, the MS4 shall develop and implement more effective BMPs that it can quantitatively demonstrate will achieve the next interim target.
10. A detailed description of how the MS4 will assess BMP and program effectiveness. The description shall incorporate the assessment methods described in the CASQA Municipal Storm Water Program Effectiveness Assessment Guide.
11. A detailed description of how the MS4 will modify the program to improve upon BMPs determined to be ineffective during the effectiveness assessment.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

12. A detailed description of information the MS4 will include in annual reports to demonstrate adequate progress towards attainment of wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
13. A detailed description of how the MS4 will collaborate with other agencies, stakeholders, and the public to develop and implement the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program.
14. Any other items identified by Integrated Report fact sheets, TMDL Project Reports, TMDL Resolutions, or that are currently being implemented by the MS4 to control its contribution to the impairment.

By July 12, 2023, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**Fecal Indicator Bacteria**

**TMDLs for the Santa Maria River Watershed – Fecal Indicator Bacteria**

Effective Date: 2/21/2013

BPA: Chapter 4

Resolution No. R3-2012-0055

Phase II Entities: City of Guadalupe, County of San Luis Obispo, County of Santa Barbara, City of Santa Maria

Impaired Water Body: Water Bodies in the Santa Maria River Watershed, including: Blosser Channel, Bradley Channel, Main Street Canal, Nipomo Creek, Orcutt Creek, Santa Maria River Estuary, Santa Maria River

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

By January 1, 2019, the Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereafter referred to in this TMDL section as “the MS4”) shall each develop, submit, and begin implementation of a Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program, or an integrated plan, that identifies the actions they will take to attain their wasteload allocations. The Wasteload Allocation Attainment Programs or integrated plans shall include:

1. A detailed description of the strategy the MS4 will use to guide BMP selection, assessment, and implementation, to ensure that BMPs implemented will be effective at abating pollutant sources, reducing pollutant discharges, and achieving wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
2. Identification of sources of the impairment within the MS4’s jurisdiction, including specific information on various source locations and their magnitude within the jurisdiction.
3. Prioritization of sources within the MS4’s jurisdiction, based on suspected contribution to the impairment, ability to control the source, and other pertinent factors.
4. Identification of BMPs that will address the sources of impairing pollutants and reduce the discharge of impairing pollutants.
5. Prioritization of BMPs, based on suspected effectiveness at abating sources and reducing impairing pollutant discharges, as well as other pertinent factors.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

6. Identification of BMPs the MS4 will implement, including a detailed implementation schedule. For each BMP, identify milestones the MS4 will use for tracking implementation, measurable goals the MS4 will use to assess implementation efforts, and measures and targets the MS4 will use to assess effectiveness. MS4s shall include expected BMP implementation for future implementation years, with the understanding that future BMP implementation plans may change as new information is obtained.
7. A quantifiable numeric analysis that uses published BMP pollutant removal estimates, performance estimates, modeling, best professional judgment, and/or other available tools to demonstrate that the BMP selected for implementation will likely achieve the MS4's wasteload allocation by the schedule identified in the TMDL. This analysis will most likely incorporate modeling efforts. The MS4 shall conduct repeat numeric analyses as the BMP implementation plans evolve and information on BMP effectiveness is generated. Once the MS4 has water quality data from its monitoring program, the MS4 shall incorporate water quality data into the numeric analyses to validate BMP implementation plans.
8. A detailed description, including a schedule, of a monitoring program the MS4 will implement to assess discharge and receiving water quality, BMP effectiveness, and progress towards any interim targets and ultimate attainment of the MS4s' wasteload allocations. The monitoring program shall be designed to validate BMP implementation efforts and quantitatively demonstrate attainment of interim targets and wasteload allocations.
9. The MS4 shall establish interim targets (and dates when stormwater discharge conditions will be evaluated) that are equally spaced in time over the TMDL attainment schedule and represent measurable, continually decreasing MS4 discharge concentrations or other appropriate interim measures of pollution reduction and progress towards the wasteload allocation. At least one interim target and date must occur during the first five years commencing on January 1, 2019. The MS4 shall achieve its interim targets by the date it specifies in the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program. If the MS4 does not specify interim targets as described above in its Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program, the interim targets identified in the TMDL apply. If the MS4 does not achieve any interim target by the date specified, the MS4 shall develop and implement more effective BMPs that it can quantitatively demonstrate will achieve the next interim target.
10. A detailed description of how the MS4 will assess BMP and program effectiveness. The description shall incorporate the assessment methods described in the CASQA Municipal Storm Water Program Effectiveness Assessment Guide.
11. A detailed description of how the MS4 proposes to assess its attainment of interim targets and the final wasteload allocation.
12. A detailed description of how the MS4 will modify the program to improve upon BMPs determined to be ineffective during the effectiveness assessment.
13. A detailed description of information the MS4 will include in annual reports to demonstrate adequate progress towards attainment of wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
14. A detailed description of how the MS4 will collaborate with other agencies, stakeholders, and the public to develop and implement the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program or integrated plan.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

15. Any other items identified by Integrated Report fact sheets, TMDL Project Reports, TMDL Resolutions, or that are currently being implemented by the MS4 to control its contribution to the impairment, including public education and participation items identified above.

By February 21, 2028, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*Nitrate Nitrogen*

**TMDL and Implementation Plan for San Luis Obispo Creek – Nitrate-Nitrogen**

Effective Date: 8/04/2006

BPA: Chapter 4

Resolution No. R3-2005-0106

Phase II Entities: Cal Poly State University, City of San Luis Obispo, County of San Luis Obispo

Impaired Water Body: San Luis Obispo Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

By January 1, 2019, the Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section shall implement best management practices that specifically address the reduction or elimination of nutrient loading.

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section shall submit reports required by this Order and in those reports outline best management practices implemented to assure ongoing attainment of their allocation.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*Nitrogen Compounds and Orthophosphate*

**TMDL for the Lower Salinas River and Reclamation Canal Basin and the Moro Cojo Slough Subwatershed – Nitrogen Compounds and Orthophosphate**

Effective Date: 6/7/2014

BPA: Chapter 4

Resolution No. R3-2013-0008

Phase II Entities: County of Monterey

Impaired Water Body: Lower Salinas River, Santa Rita Creek, Reclamation Canal, Gabilan Creek, Natividad Creek, Alisal Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

By January 1, 2019, the County of Monterey (hereafter referred to in this TMDL section as “the MS4”) shall develop, submit, and begin implementation of a Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program that identifies the actions it will take to attain its wasteload allocations. The Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program shall include:

1. A detailed description of the strategy the MS4 will use to guide BMP selection, assessment, and implementation, to ensure that BMPs implemented will be effective at

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

abating pollutant sources, reducing pollutant discharges, and achieving wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.

2. Identification of sources of the impairment within the MS4's jurisdiction, including specific information on various source locations and their magnitude within the jurisdiction.
3. Prioritization of sources within the MS4's jurisdiction, based on suspected contribution to the impairment, ability to control the source, and other pertinent factors.
4. Identification of BMPs that will address the sources of impairing pollutants and reduce the discharge of impairing pollutants.
5. Prioritization of BMPs, based on suspected effectiveness at abating sources and reducing impairing pollutant discharges, as well as other pertinent factors.
6. Identification of BMPs the MS4 will implement, including a detailed implementation schedule. For each BMP, identify milestones the MS4 will use for tracking implementation, measurable goals the MS4 will use to assess implementation efforts, and measures and targets the MS4 will use to assess effectiveness. MS4s shall include expected BMP implementation for future implementation years, with the understanding that future BMP implementation plans may change as new information is obtained.
7. A quantifiable numeric analysis that uses published BMP pollutant removal estimates, performance estimates, modeling, best professional judgment, and/or other available tools to demonstrate that the BMP selected for implementation will likely achieve the MS4's wasteload allocation by the schedule identified in the TMDL. This analysis will most likely incorporate modeling efforts. The MS4 shall conduct repeat numeric analyses as the BMP implementation plans evolve and information on BMP effectiveness is generated. Once the MS4 has water quality data from its monitoring program, the MS4 shall incorporate water quality data into the numeric analyses to validate BMP implementation plans.
8. A detailed description, including a schedule, of a monitoring program the MS4 will implement to assess discharge and receiving water quality, BMP effectiveness, and progress towards any interim targets and ultimate attainment of the MS4s' wasteload allocations. The monitoring program shall be designed to validate BMP implementation efforts and quantitatively demonstrate attainment of interim and final wasteload allocations.
9. A detailed description of how the MS4 will assess BMP and program effectiveness. The description shall incorporate the assessment methods described in the CASQA Municipal Storm Water Program Effectiveness Assessment Guide.
10. A detailed description of how the MS4 proposes to assess its attainment of interim targets and the final wasteload allocation.
11. A detailed description of how the MS4 will modify the program to improve upon BMPs determined to be ineffective during the effectiveness assessment.
12. A detailed description of information the MS4 will include in annual reports to demonstrate adequate progress towards attainment of wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

13. A detailed description of how the MS4 will collaborate with other agencies, stakeholders, and the public to develop and implement the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program or integrated plan.
14. Any other items identified by Integrated Report fact sheets, TMDL Project Reports, TMDL Resolutions, or that are currently being implemented by the MS4 to control its contribution to the impairment.

The MS4 shall achieve its interim wasteload allocations as specified in the Fact Sheet. If the MS4 does not achieve any interim wasteload allocation by the date specified, the MS4 shall develop and implement more effective BMPs that it can quantitatively demonstrate will achieve the next interim or final wasteload allocations.

By May 7, 2044, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**TMDLs for the Lower Santa Maria River Watershed and Tributaries to Oso Flaco Lake – Nitrogen Compounds and Orthophosphate**

Effective Date: 5/22/2014

BPA: Chapter 4

Resolution No. R3-2013-0013

Phase II Entities: City of Guadalupe, County of San Luis Obispo, County of Santa Barbara, City of Santa Maria

Impaired Water Body: Water Bodies in the Lower Santa Maria River Watershed and Tributaries to Oso Flaco Lake, including: Blosser Channel, Bradley Channel, Greene Valley Creek, Main Street Canal, North Main Street Channel, Orcutt Creek, Nipomo Creek, Santa Maria River, Santa Maria River Estuary

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

By January 1, 2019, the Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereafter referred to in this TMDL section as “the MS4”) shall each develop, submit, and begin implementation of a Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program, or an integrated plan, that identifies the actions they will take to attain their wasteload allocations. The Wasteload Allocation Attainment Programs or integrated plans shall include:

1. A detailed description of the strategy the MS4 will use to guide BMP selection, assessment, and implementation, to ensure that BMPs implemented will be effective at abating pollutant sources, reducing pollutant discharges, and achieving wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
2. Identification of sources of the impairment within the MS4’s jurisdiction, including specific information on various source locations and their magnitude within the jurisdiction.
3. Prioritization of sources within the MS4’s jurisdiction, based on suspected contribution to the impairment, ability to control the source, and other pertinent factors.
4. Identification of BMPs that will address the sources of impairing pollutants and reduce the discharge of impairing pollutants.
5. Prioritization of BMPs, based on suspected effectiveness at abating sources and reducing impairing pollutant discharges, as well as other pertinent factors.



*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

6. Identification of BMPs the MS4 will implement, including a detailed implementation schedule. For each BMP, identify milestones the MS4 will use for tracking implementation, measurable goals the MS4 will use to assess implementation efforts, and measures and targets the MS4 will use to assess effectiveness. MS4s shall include expected BMP implementation for future implementation years, with the understanding that future BMP implementation plans may change as new information is obtained.
7. A quantifiable numeric analysis that uses published BMP pollutant removal estimates, performance estimates, modeling, best professional judgment, and/or other available tools to demonstrate that the BMP selected for implementation will likely achieve the MS4's wasteload allocation by the schedule identified in the TMDL. This analysis will most likely incorporate modeling efforts. The MS4 shall conduct repeat numeric analyses as the BMP implementation plans evolve and information on BMP effectiveness is generated. Once the MS4 has water quality data from its monitoring program, the MS4 shall incorporate water quality data into the numeric analyses to validate BMP implementation plans.
8. A detailed description, including a schedule, of a monitoring program the MS4 will implement to assess discharge and receiving water quality, BMP effectiveness, and progress towards any interim targets and ultimate attainment of the MS4s' wasteload allocations. The monitoring program shall be designed to validate BMP implementation efforts and quantitatively demonstrate attainment of interim and final wasteload allocations.
9. A detailed description of how the MS4 will assess BMP and program effectiveness. The description shall incorporate the assessment methods described in the CASQA Municipal Storm Water Program Effectiveness Assessment Guide.
10. A detailed description of how the MS4 proposes to assess its attainment of interim targets and the final wasteload allocation.
11. A detailed description of how the MS4 will modify the program to improve upon BMPs determined to be ineffective during the effectiveness assessment.
12. A detailed description of information the MS4 will include in annual reports to demonstrate adequate progress towards attainment of wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
13. A detailed description of how the MS4 will collaborate with other agencies, stakeholders, and the public to develop and implement the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program or integrated plan.
14. Any other items identified by Integrated Report fact sheets, TMDL Project Reports, TMDL Resolutions, or that are currently being implemented by the MS4 to control its contribution to the impairment, including public education and participation items identified above.

Waste load allocations will be achieved through implementation of management practices and strategies to reduce Nitrogen compound and Orthophosphate loading. Implementation can be conducted by MS4s specifically and/or through statewide programs addressing urban water pollution.

The MS4 shall achieve its interim wasteload allocations as specified in the Fact Sheet. If the MS4 does not achieve any interim wasteload allocation by the date specified, the MS4 shall

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

develop and implement more effective BMPs that it can quantitatively demonstrate will achieve the next interim or final wasteload allocations.

By May 22, 2044, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*Pathogens*

**TMDL for Aptos Creek, Valencia Creek, and Trout Gulch – Pathogens**

Effective Date: 10/29/2010

BPA: Chapter 4

Resolution No. R3-2009-0025

Phase II Entities: County of Santa Cruz

Impaired Water Body: Aptos Creek, Valencia Creek, Trout Gulch

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

By January 1, 2019, the County of Santa Cruz (hereafter referred to in this TMDL section as “the MS4”) shall implement a Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program that identifies the actions it will take to attain its wasteload allocation. The Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program shall include:

1. A detailed description of the strategy the MS4 will use to guide BMP selection, assessment, and implementation, to ensure that BMPs implemented will be effective at abating pollutant sources, reducing pollutant discharges, and achieving wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
2. Identification of sources of the impairment within the MS4’s jurisdiction, including specific information on various source locations and their magnitude within the jurisdiction.
3. Prioritization of sources within the MS4’s jurisdiction, based on suspected contribution to the impairment, ability to control the source, and other pertinent factors.
4. Identification of BMPs that will address the sources of impairing pollutants and reduce the discharge of impairing pollutants.
5. Prioritization of BMPs, based on suspected effectiveness at abating sources and reducing impairing pollutant discharges, as well as other pertinent factors.
6. Identification of BMPs the MS4 will implement, including a detailed implementation schedule. For each BMP, identify milestones the MS4 will use for tracking implementation, measurable goals the MS4 will use to assess implementation efforts, and measures and targets the MS4 will use to assess effectiveness. MS4s shall include expected BMP implementation for future implementation years, with the understanding that future BMP implementation plans may change as new information is obtained.
7. A quantifiable numeric analysis that uses published BMP pollutant removal estimates, performance estimates, modeling, best professional judgment, and/or other available tools to demonstrate that the BMP selected for implementation will likely achieve the MS4’s wasteload allocation by the schedule identified in the TMDL. This analysis will most likely incorporate modeling efforts. The MS4 shall conduct repeat numeric analyses as the BMP implementation plans evolve and information on BMP effectiveness is generated. Once

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

the MS4 has water quality data from its monitoring program, the MS4 shall incorporate water quality data into the numeric analyses to validate BMP implementation plans.

8. A detailed description, including a schedule, of a monitoring program the MS4 will implement to assess discharge and receiving water quality, BMP effectiveness, and progress towards any interim targets and ultimate attainment of the MS4s' wasteload allocation. The monitoring program shall be designed to validate BMP implementation efforts and quantitatively demonstrate attainment of interim targets and wasteload allocations.
9. If the approved TMDL does not explicitly include interim targets, the MS4 shall establish interim targets (and dates when stormwater discharge conditions will be evaluated) that are equally spaced in time over the TMDL attainment schedule and represent measurable, continually decreasing MS4 discharge concentrations or other appropriate interim measures of pollution reduction and progress towards the wasteload allocation. At least one interim target and date must occur during the first five years commencing on January 1, 2019. The MS4 shall achieve its interim targets by the date it specifies in the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program. If the MS4 does not achieve its interim target by the date specified, the MS4 shall develop and implement more effective BMPs that it can quantitatively demonstrate will achieve the next interim target.
10. A detailed description of how the MS4 will assess BMP and program effectiveness. The description shall incorporate the assessment methods described in the CASQA Municipal Storm Water Program Effectiveness Assessment Guide.
11. A detailed description of how the MS4 will modify the program to improve upon BMPs determined to be ineffective during the effectiveness assessment.
12. A detailed description of information the MS4 will include in annual reports to demonstrate adequate progress towards attainment of wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
13. A detailed description of how the MS4 will collaborate with other agencies, stakeholders, and the public to develop and implement the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program.
14. Any other items identified by Integrated Report fact sheets, TMDL Project Reports, TMDL Resolutions, or that are currently being implemented by the MS4 to control its contribution to the impairment.

By October 29, 2023, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**TMDL and Implementation Plan for Morro Bay and Chorro and Los Osos Creeks – Pathogens**

Effective Date: 11/19/2003

BPA: Chapter 4

Resolution No. R3-2003-0060

Phase II Entities: City of Morro Bay, County of San Luis Obispo

Impaired Water Body: Morro Bay, Chorro Creek, Los Osos Creek, Pennington Creek, Warden Creek

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

By January 1, 2019, the Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereafter referred to in this TMDL section as “the MS4”) shall each implement a Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program that identifies the actions they will take to attain their wasteload allocations. The Wasteload Allocation Attainment Programs shall include:

1. A detailed description of the strategy the MS4 will use to guide BMP selection, assessment, and implementation, to ensure that BMPs implemented will be effective at abating pollutant sources, reducing pollutant discharges, and achieving wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
2. Identification of sources of the impairment within the MS4’s jurisdiction, including specific information on various source locations and their magnitude within the jurisdiction.
3. Prioritization of sources within the MS4’s jurisdiction, based on suspected contribution to the impairment, ability to control the source, and other pertinent factors.
4. Identification of BMPs that will address the sources of impairing pollutants and reduce the discharge of impairing pollutants.
5. Prioritization of BMPs, based on suspected effectiveness at abating sources and reducing impairing pollutant discharges, as well as other pertinent factors.
6. Identification of BMPs the MS4 will implement, including a detailed implementation schedule. For each BMP, identify milestones the MS4 will use for tracking implementation, measurable goals the MS4 will use to assess implementation efforts, and measures and targets the MS4 will use to assess effectiveness. MS4s shall include expected BMP implementation for future implementation years, with the understanding that future BMP implementation plans may change as new information is obtained.
7. A quantifiable numeric analysis that uses published BMP pollutant removal estimates, performance estimates, modeling, best professional judgment, and/or other available tools to demonstrate that the BMP selected for implementation achieved the MS4’s wasteload allocation. This analysis will most likely incorporate modeling efforts. The MS4 shall conduct repeat numeric analyses as the BMP implementation plans evolve and information on BMP effectiveness is generated. Once the MS4 has water quality data from its monitoring program, the MS4 shall incorporate water quality data into the numeric analyses to validate BMP implementation plans.
8. A detailed description, including a schedule, of a monitoring program the MS4 will implement to assess discharge and receiving water quality, BMP effectiveness, and progress towards any interim targets and ultimate attainment of the MS4’s wasteload allocation. The monitoring program shall be designed to validate BMP implementation efforts and quantitatively demonstrate attainment interim targets and wasteload allocations.
9. If the approved TMDL does not explicitly include interim targets, the MS4 shall establish interim targets (and dates when stormwater discharge conditions will be evaluated) that are equally spaced in time over the TMDL attainment schedule and represent measurable, continually decreasing MS4 discharge concentrations or other appropriate interim measures of pollution reduction and progress towards the wasteload allocation. Where TMDL attainment schedules have passed, but Wasteload Allocations have not

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

been achieved by January 1, 2019, the MS4 shall consult with the Regional Water Board to establish dates to meet new interim targets and to achieve wasteload allocations. At least one interim target and date must occur during the five years commencing on January 1, 2019. The MS4 shall achieve its interim targets by the date it specifies in the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program. If the MS4 does not achieve its interim target by the date specified, the MS4 shall develop and implement more effective BMPs that it can quantitatively demonstrate will achieve the next interim target.

10. A detailed description of how the MS4 will assess BMP and program effectiveness. The description shall incorporate the assessment methods described in the CASQA Municipal Storm Water Program Effectiveness Assessment Guide.
11. A detailed description of how the MS4 will modify the program to improve upon BMPs determined to be ineffective during the effectiveness assessment.
12. A detailed description of information the MS4 will include in annual reports to demonstrate adequate progress towards attainment of wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
13. A detailed description of how the MS4 will collaborate with other agencies, stakeholders, and the public to develop and implement the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program.
14. Any other items identified by Integrated Report fact sheets, TMDL Project Reports, TMDL Resolutions, or that are currently being implemented by the MS4 to control its contribution to the impairment.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**TMDL and Implementation Plan for San Luis Obispo Creek –Pathogens**

Effective Date: 7/25/2005

BPA: Chapter 4

Resolution No. R3-2004-0142

Phase II Entities: Cal Poly State University, City of San Luis Obispo, County of San Luis Obispo

Impaired Water Body: San Luis Obispo Creek, Stenner Creek, Brizziolari Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section are required to implement best management practices specifically targeting fecal coliform loading. Required actions include development and implementation of: public education regarding fecal coliform sources and associated health risk, enforceable means of addressing pet waste and wild animals that are attracted to storm water infrastructure, and elimination of illicit discharges.

By January 1, 2019, the Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereafter referred to in this TMDL section as “the MS4”) shall each implement a Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program that identifies the actions they will take to attain their wasteload allocations. The Wasteload Allocation Attainment Programs shall include:

1. A detailed description of the strategy the MS4 will use to guide BMP selection, assessment, and implementation, to ensure that BMPs implemented will be effective at

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

abating pollutant sources, reducing pollutant discharges, and achieving wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.

2. Identification of sources of the impairment within the MS4's jurisdiction, including specific information on various source locations and their magnitude within the jurisdiction.
3. Prioritization of sources within the MS4's jurisdiction, based on suspected contribution to the impairment, ability to control the source, and other pertinent factors.
4. Identification of BMPs that will address the sources of impairing pollutants and reduce the discharge of impairing pollutants.
5. Prioritization of BMPs, based on suspected effectiveness at abating sources and reducing impairing pollutant discharges, as well as other pertinent factors.
6. Identification of BMPs the MS4 will implement, including a detailed implementation schedule. For each BMP, identify milestones the MS4 will use for tracking implementation, measurable goals the MS4 will use to assess implementation efforts, and measures and targets the MS4 will use to assess effectiveness. MS4s shall include expected BMP implementation for future implementation years, with the understanding that future BMP implementation plans may change as new information is obtained.
7. A quantifiable numeric analysis that uses published BMP pollutant removal estimates, performance estimates, modeling, best professional judgment, and/or other available tools to demonstrate that the BMP selected for implementation will likely achieve the MS4's wasteload allocation by the schedule identified in the TMDL. This analysis will most likely incorporate modeling efforts. The MS4 shall conduct repeat numeric analyses as the BMP implementation plans evolve and information on BMP effectiveness is generated. Once the MS4 has water quality data from its monitoring program, the MS4 shall incorporate water quality data into the numeric analyses to validate BMP implementation plans.
8. A detailed description, including a schedule, of a monitoring program the MS4 will implement to assess discharge and receiving water quality, BMP effectiveness, and progress towards any interim targets and ultimate attainment of the MS4s' wasteload allocation. The monitoring program shall be designed to validate BMP implementation efforts and quantitatively demonstrate attainment of interim targets and wasteload allocations.
9. If the approved TMDL does not explicitly include interim targets, the MS4 shall establish interim targets (and dates when stormwater discharge conditions will be evaluated) that are equally spaced in time over the TMDL attainment schedule and represent measurable, continually decreasing MS4 discharge concentrations or other appropriate interim measures of pollution reduction and progress towards the wasteload allocation. Where TMDL attainment schedules have passed, but Wasteload Allocations have not been achieved by January 1, 2019, the MS4 shall consult with the Regional Water Board to establish dates to meet new interim targets and to achieve wasteload allocations. At least one interim target and date must occur during the five years commencing on January 1, 2019. The MS4 shall achieve its interim targets by the date it specifies in the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program. If the MS4 does not achieve its interim target by the date specified, the MS4 shall develop and implement more effective BMPs that it can quantitatively demonstrate will achieve the next interim target.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

10. A detailed description of how the MS4 will assess BMP and program effectiveness. The description shall incorporate the assessment methods described in the CASQA Municipal Storm Water Program Effectiveness Assessment Guide.
11. A detailed description of how the MS4 will modify the program to improve upon BMPs determined to be ineffective during the effectiveness assessment.
12. A detailed description of information the MS4 will include in annual reports to demonstrate adequate progress towards attainment of wasteload allocations according to the TMDL Schedule.
13. A detailed description of how the MS4 will collaborate with other agencies, stakeholders, and the public to develop and implement the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program.
14. Any other items identified by Integrated Report fact sheets, TMDL Project Reports, TMDL Resolutions, or that are currently being implemented by the MS4 to control its contribution to the impairment.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**TMDL for the San Lorenzo River Estuary, San Lorenzo River, Branciforte Creek, Camp Evers Creek, Carbonera Creek, and Lompico Creek – Pathogens**

Effective Date: 6/8/2011

BPA: Chapter 4

Resolution No. R3-2009-0023

Phase II Entities: City of Santa Cruz, County of Santa Cruz, City of Scotts Valley

Impaired Water Body: San Lorenzo River Estuary, San Lorenzo River, Branciforte Creek, Camp Evers Creek, Carbonera Creek, Lompico Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

By January 1, 2019, the Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereafter referred to in this TMDL section as “the MS4”) shall each implement a Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program that identifies the actions they will take to attain their wasteload allocations. The Wasteload Allocation Attainment Programs shall include:

1. A detailed description of the strategy the MS4 will use to guide BMP selection, assessment, and implementation, to ensure that BMPs implemented will be effective at abating pollutant sources, reducing pollutant discharges, and achieving wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
2. Identification of sources of the impairment within the MS4’s jurisdiction, including specific information on various source locations and their magnitude within the jurisdiction.
3. Prioritization of sources within the MS4’s jurisdiction, based on suspected contribution to the impairment, ability to control the source, and other pertinent factors.
4. Identification of BMPs that will address the sources of impairing pollutants and reduce the discharge of impairing pollutants.
5. Prioritization of BMPs, based on suspected effectiveness at abating sources and reducing impairing pollutant discharges, as well as other pertinent factors.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

6. Identification of BMPs the MS4 will implement, including a detailed implementation schedule. For each BMP, identify milestones the MS4 will use for tracking implementation, measurable goals the MS4 will use to assess implementation efforts, and measures and targets the MS4 will use to assess effectiveness. MS4s shall include expected BMP implementation for future implementation years, with the understanding that future BMP implementation plans may change as new information is obtained.
7. A quantifiable numeric analysis that uses published BMP pollutant removal estimates, performance estimates, modeling, best professional judgment, and/or other available tools to demonstrate that the BMP selected for implementation will likely achieve the MS4's wasteload allocation by the schedule identified in the TMDL. This analysis will most likely incorporate modeling efforts. The MS4 shall conduct repeat numeric analyses as the BMP implementation plans evolve and information on BMP effectiveness is generated. Once the MS4 has water quality data from its monitoring program, the MS4 shall incorporate water quality data into the numeric analyses to validate BMP implementation plans.
8. A detailed description, including a schedule, of a monitoring program the MS4 will implement to assess discharge and receiving water quality, BMP effectiveness, and progress towards any interim targets and ultimate attainment of the MS4s' wasteload allocation. The monitoring program shall be designed to validate BMP implementation efforts and quantitatively demonstrate attainment of interim targets and wasteload allocations.
9. If the approved TMDL does not explicitly include interim targets, the MS4 shall establish interim targets (and dates when stormwater discharge conditions will be evaluated) that are equally spaced in time over the TMDL attainment schedule and represent measurable, continually decreasing MS4 discharge concentrations or other appropriate interim measures of pollution reduction and progress towards the wasteload allocation. At least one interim target and date must occur during the first five years commencing on January 1, 2019. The MS4 shall achieve its interim targets by the date it specifies in the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program. If the MS4 does not achieve its interim target by the date specified, the MS4 shall develop and implement more effective BMPs that it can quantitatively demonstrate will achieve the next interim target.
10. A detailed description of how the MS4 will assess BMP and program effectiveness. The description shall incorporate the assessment methods described in the CASQA Municipal Storm Water Program Effectiveness Assessment Guide.
11. A detailed description of how the MS4 will modify the program to improve upon BMPs determined to be ineffective during the effectiveness assessment.
12. A detailed description of information the MS4 will include in annual reports to demonstrate adequate progress towards attainment of wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
13. A detailed description of how the MS4 will collaborate with other agencies, stakeholders, and the public to develop and implement the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program.
14. Any other items identified by Integrated Report fact sheets, TMDL Project Reports, TMDL Resolutions, or that are currently being implemented by the MS4 to control its contribution to the impairment.



*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

By June 8, 2024, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**TMDL for Soquel Lagoon, Soquel Creek, and Noble Gulch – Pathogens**

Effective Date: 9/15/2010

BPA: Chapter 4

Resolution No. R3-2009-0024

Phase II Entities: City of Capitola, County of Santa Cruz

Impaired Water Body: Soquel Lagoon, Soquel Creek, Noble Gulch

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

By January 1, 2019, the Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereafter referred to in this TMDL section as “the MS4”) shall each implement a Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program that identifies the actions they will take to attain their wasteload allocations. The Wasteload Allocation Attainment Programs shall include:

1. A detailed description of the strategy the MS4 will use to guide BMP selection, assessment, and implementation, to ensure that BMPs implemented will be effective at abating pollutant sources, reducing pollutant discharges, and achieving wasteload allocations according to the TMDL Schedule.
2. Identification of sources of the impairment within the MS4’s jurisdiction, including specific information on various source locations and their magnitude within the jurisdiction.
3. Prioritization of sources within the MS4’s jurisdiction, based on suspected contribution to the impairment, ability to control the source, and other pertinent factors.
4. Identification of BMPs that will address the sources of impairing pollutants and reduce the discharge of impairing pollutants.
5. Prioritization of BMPs, based on suspected effectiveness at abating sources and reducing impairing pollutant discharges, as well as other pertinent factors.
6. Identification of BMPs the MS4 will implement, including a detailed implementation schedule. For each BMP, identify milestones the MS4 will use for tracking implementation, measurable goals the MS4 will use to assess implementation efforts, and measures and targets the MS4 will use to assess effectiveness. MS4s shall include expected BMP implementation for future implementation years, with the understanding that future BMP implementation plans may change as new information is obtained.
7. A quantifiable numeric analysis that uses published BMP pollutant removal estimates, performance estimates, modeling, best professional judgment, and/or other available tools to demonstrate that the BMP selected for implementation will likely achieve the MS4’s wasteload allocation by the schedule identified in the TMDL. This analysis will most likely incorporate modeling efforts. The MS4 shall conduct repeat numeric analyses as the BMP implementation plans evolve and information on BMP effectiveness is generated. Once the MS4 has water quality data from its monitoring program, the MS4 shall incorporate water quality data into the numeric analyses to validate BMP implementation plans.
8. A detailed description, including a schedule, of a monitoring program the MS4 will implement to assess discharge and receiving water quality, BMP effectiveness, and

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

progress towards any interim targets and ultimate attainment of the MS4s' wasteload allocation. The monitoring program shall be designed to validate BMP implementation efforts and quantitatively demonstrate attainment of interim targets and wasteload allocations.

9. If the approved TMDL does not explicitly include interim targets, the MS4 shall establish interim targets (and dates when stormwater discharge conditions will be evaluated) that are equally spaced in time over the TMDL attainment schedule and represent measurable, continually decreasing MS4 discharge concentrations or other appropriate interim measures of pollution reduction and progress towards the wasteload allocation. At least one interim target and date must occur during the first five years commencing on January 1, 2019. The MS4 shall achieve its interim targets by the date it specifies in the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program. If the MS4 does not achieve its interim target by the date specified, the MS4 shall develop and implement more effective BMPs that it can quantitatively demonstrate will achieve the next interim target.
10. A detailed description of how the MS4 will assess BMP and program effectiveness. The description shall incorporate the assessment methods described in the CASQA Municipal Storm Water Program Effectiveness Assessment Guide.
11. A detailed description of how the MS4 will modify the program to improve upon BMPs determined to be ineffective during the effectiveness assessment.
12. A detailed description of information the MS4 will include in annual reports to demonstrate adequate progress towards attainment of wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
13. A detailed description of how the MS4 will collaborate with other agencies, stakeholders, and the public to develop and implement the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program.
14. Any other items identified by Integrated Report fact sheets, TMDL Project Reports, TMDL Resolutions, or that are currently being implemented by the MS4 to control its contribution to the impairment.

By September 15, 2023, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**TMDL and Implementation Plan for Watsonville Slough – Pathogens**

Effective Date: 11/20/2006

BPA: Chapter 4

Resolution No. R3-2006-0025

Phase II Entities: County of Santa Cruz, City of Watsonville

Impaired Water Body: Watsonville Slough, Struve Slough, Harkins Slough, Gallighan Slough, Hanson Slough

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

By January 1, 2019, the Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section shall implement practices that will assure their allocation is achieved. The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereafter referred to in this TMDL section as "the MS4") shall each implement a Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program that identifies the actions they will take to attain their wasteload allocations. The Wasteload Allocation Attainment Programs shall include:

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

1. A detailed description of the strategy the MS4 will use to guide BMP selection, assessment, and implementation, to ensure that BMPs implemented will be effective at abating pollutant sources, reducing pollutant discharges, and achieving wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
2. Identification of sources of the impairment within the MS4's jurisdiction, including specific information on various source locations and their magnitude within the jurisdiction.
3. Prioritization of sources within the MS4's jurisdiction, based on suspected contribution to the impairment, ability to control the source, and other pertinent factors.
4. Identification of BMPs that will address the sources of impairing pollutants and reduce the discharge of impairing pollutants.
5. Prioritization of BMPs, based on suspected effectiveness at abating sources and reducing impairing pollutant discharges, as well as other pertinent factors.
6. Identification of BMPs the MS4 will implement, including a detailed implementation schedule. For each BMP, identify milestones the MS4 will use for tracking implementation, measurable goals the MS4 will use to assess implementation efforts, and measures and targets the MS4 will use to assess effectiveness. MS4s shall include expected BMP implementation for future implementation years, with the understanding that future BMP implementation plans may change as new information is obtained.
7. A quantifiable numeric analysis that uses published BMP pollutant removal estimates, performance estimates, modeling, best professional judgment, and/or other available tools to demonstrate that the BMP selected for implementation will likely achieve the MS4's wasteload allocation by the schedule identified in the TMDL. This analysis will most likely incorporate modeling efforts. The MS4 shall conduct repeat numeric analyses as the BMP implementation plans evolve and information on BMP effectiveness is generated. Once the MS4 has water quality data from its monitoring program, the MS4 shall incorporate water quality data into the numeric analyses to validate BMP implementation plans.
8. A detailed description, including a schedule, of a monitoring program the MS4 will implement to assess discharge and receiving water quality, BMP effectiveness, and progress towards any interim targets and ultimate attainment of the MS4s' wasteload allocation. The monitoring program shall be designed to validate BMP implementation efforts and quantitatively demonstrate attainment of interim targets and wasteload allocations.
9. If the approved TMDL does not explicitly include interim targets, the MS4 shall establish interim targets (and dates when stormwater discharge conditions will be evaluated) that are equally spaced in time over the TMDL attainment schedule and represent measurable, continually decreasing MS4 discharge concentrations or other appropriate interim measures of pollution reduction and progress towards the wasteload allocation. Where TMDL attainment schedules have passed, but Wasteload Allocations have not been achieved by January 1, 2019, the MS4 shall consult with the Regional Water Board to establish dates to meet new interim targets and to achieve wasteload allocations. At least one interim target and date must occur during the five years commencing on January 1, 2019. The MS4 shall achieve its interim targets by the date it specifies in the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program. If the MS4 does not achieve its interim target

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

by the date specified, the MS4 shall develop and implement more effective BMPs that it can quantitatively demonstrate will achieve the next interim target.

10. A detailed description of how the MS4 will assess BMP and program effectiveness. The description shall incorporate the assessment methods described in the CASQA Municipal Storm Water Program Effectiveness Assessment Guide.
11. A detailed description of how the MS4 will modify the program to improve upon BMPs determined to be ineffective during the effectiveness assessment.
12. A detailed description of information the MS4 will include in annual reports to demonstrate adequate progress towards attainment of wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
13. A detailed description of how the MS4 will collaborate with other agencies, stakeholders, and the public to develop and implement the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program.
14. Any other items identified by Integrated Report fact sheets, TMDL Project Reports, TMDL Resolutions, or that are currently being implemented by the MS4 to control its contribution to the impairment, including public education and participation. The MS4 public participation and outreach efforts must include the following tasks: a) Educating the public about sources of fecal coliform and its associated health risks in surface waters; and b) Identifying and promoting specific actions that responsible parties can implement to reduce pathogen loading from sources such as homeless encampments, agricultural field workers, and homeowners who contribute waste from domestic pets.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**Sediment**

**TMDL for Morro Bay (including Chorro Creek, Los Osos Creek, and the Morro Bay Estuary) – Sediment**

Effective Date: 12/3/2003

BPA: Chapter 4

Resolution No. R3-2002-0051

Phase II Entities: County of San Luis Obispo

Impaired Water Body: Morro Bay, Los Osos Creek, Chorro Creek, Dairy Creek, Pennington Creek, Warden Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

By January 1, 2019, the County of San Luis Obispo shall implement practices that will assure their allocation is achieved, including identifying and implementing specific road sediment control measures. The County of San Luis Obispo (hereafter referred to in this TMDL section as “the MS4”) shall implement a Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program that identifies the actions it will take to attain its wasteload allocation. The Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program shall include:

1. A detailed description of the strategy the MS4 will use to guide BMP selection, assessment, and implementation, to ensure that BMPs implemented will be effective at

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

abating pollutant sources, reducing pollutant discharges, and achieving wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.

2. Identification of sources of the impairment within the MS4's jurisdiction, including specific information on various source locations and their magnitude within the jurisdiction.
3. Prioritization of sources within the MS4's jurisdiction, based on suspected contribution to the impairment, ability to control the source, and other pertinent factors.
4. Identification of BMPs that will address the sources of impairing pollutants and reduce the discharge of impairing pollutants.
5. Prioritization of BMPs, based on suspected effectiveness at abating sources and reducing impairing pollutant discharges, as well as other pertinent factors.
6. Identification of BMPs the MS4 will implement, including a detailed implementation schedule. For each BMP, identify milestones the MS4 will use for tracking implementation, measurable goals the MS4 will use to assess implementation efforts, and measures and targets the MS4 will use to assess effectiveness. MS4s shall include expected BMP implementation for future implementation years, with the understanding that future BMP implementation plans may change as new information is obtained.
7. A quantifiable numeric analysis that uses published BMP pollutant removal estimates, performance estimates, modeling, best professional judgment, and/or other available tools to demonstrate that the BMP selected for implementation will likely achieve the MS4's wasteload allocation by the schedule identified in the TMDL. This analysis will most likely incorporate modeling efforts. The MS4 shall conduct repeat numeric analyses as the BMP implementation plans evolve and information on BMP effectiveness is generated. Once the MS4 has water quality data from its monitoring program, the MS4 shall incorporate water quality data into the numeric analyses to validate BMP implementation plans.
8. A detailed description, including a schedule, of a monitoring program the MS4 will implement to assess discharge and receiving water quality, BMP effectiveness, and progress towards any interim targets and ultimate attainment of the MS4s' wasteload allocation. The monitoring program shall be designed to validate BMP implementation efforts and quantitatively demonstrate attainment of interim targets and wasteload allocations.
9. If the approved TMDL does not explicitly include interim targets, the MS4 shall establish interim targets (and dates when stormwater discharge conditions will be evaluated) that are equally spaced in time over the TMDL attainment schedule and represent measurable, continually decreasing MS4 discharge concentrations or other appropriate interim measures of pollution reduction and progress towards the wasteload allocation. At least one interim target and date must occur during the first five years commencing on January 1, 2019. The MS4 shall achieve its interim targets by the date it specifies in the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program. If the MS4 does not achieve its interim target by the date specified, the MS4 shall develop and implement more effective BMPs that it can quantitatively demonstrate will achieve the next interim target.
10. A detailed description of how the MS4 will assess BMP and program effectiveness. The description shall incorporate the assessment methods described in the CASQA Municipal Storm Water Program Effectiveness Assessment Guide.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

11. A detailed description of how the MS4 will modify the program to improve upon BMPs determined to be ineffective during the effectiveness assessment.
12. A detailed description of information the MS4 will include in annual reports to demonstrate adequate progress towards attainment of wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
13. A detailed description of how the MS4 will collaborate with other agencies, stakeholders, and the public to develop and implement the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program.
14. Any other items identified by Integrated Report fact sheets, TMDL Project Reports, TMDL Resolutions, or that are currently being implemented by the MS4 to control its contribution to the impairment.

By December 3, 2053, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**TMDL and Implementation Plan for Pajaro River including Llagas Creek, Rider Creek, and San Benito River – Sediment**

Effective Date: 11/27/2006

BPA: Chapter 4

Resolution No. R3-2005-0132

Phase II Entities: City of Gilroy, City of Hollister, City of Morgan Hill, Santa Cruz County Fairgrounds, City of Watsonville

Impaired Water Body: Tres Pinos, San Benito River, Llagas Creek, Uvas Creek, Upper Pajaro River, Corralitos Creek (including Rider Creek), Mouth of Pajaro River

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section shall implement the practices specified in this Order, tailored to focus on reduction of sediment discharges to the affected waterbodies, to ensure achievement of the wasteload allocations.

By November 27, 2051, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**TMDL for San Lorenzo River (Including Carbonera Creek, Lompico Creek, and Shingle Mill Creek) – Sediment**

Effective Date: 12/18/2003

BPA: Chapter 4

Resolution No. R3-2002-0063

Phase II Entities: City of Santa Cruz, County of Santa Cruz, City of Scotts Valley

Impaired Water Body: San Lorenzo River, Carbonera Creek, Lompico Creek, Shingle Mill Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

By January 1, 2019, the Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section shall implement practices that will assure their allocation is achieved, including identifying and implementing specific road sediment control measures. The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereafter referred to in this TMDL section as “the MS4”) shall each implement a Wasteload

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Allocation Attainment Program that identifies the actions they will take to attain their wasteload allocations. The Wasteload Allocation Attainment Programs shall include:

1. A detailed description of the strategy the MS4 will use to guide BMP selection, assessment, and implementation, to ensure that BMPs implemented will be effective at abating pollutant sources, reducing pollutant discharges, and achieving wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
2. Identification of sources of the impairment within the MS4's jurisdiction, including specific information on various source locations and their magnitude within the jurisdiction.
3. Prioritization of sources within the MS4's jurisdiction, based on suspected contribution to the impairment, ability to control the source, and other pertinent factors.
4. Identification of BMPs that will address the sources of impairing pollutants and reduce the discharge of impairing pollutants.
5. Prioritization of BMPs, based on suspected effectiveness at abating sources and reducing impairing pollutant discharges, as well as other pertinent factors.
6. Identification of BMPs the MS4 will implement, including a detailed implementation schedule. For each BMP, identify milestones the MS4 will use for tracking implementation, measurable goals the MS4 will use to assess implementation efforts, and measures and targets the MS4 will use to assess effectiveness. MS4s shall include expected BMP implementation for future implementation years, with the understanding that future BMP implementation plans may change as new information is obtained.
7. A quantifiable numeric analysis that uses published BMP pollutant removal estimates, performance estimates, modeling, best professional judgment, and/or other available tools to demonstrate that the BMP selected for implementation will likely achieve the MS4's wasteload allocation by the schedule identified in the TMDL. This analysis will most likely incorporate modeling efforts. The MS4 shall conduct repeat numeric analyses as the BMP implementation plans evolve and information on BMP effectiveness is generated. Once the MS4 has water quality data from its monitoring program, the MS4 shall incorporate water quality data into the numeric analyses to validate BMP implementation plans.
8. A detailed description, including a schedule, of a monitoring program the MS4 will implement to assess discharge and receiving water quality, BMP effectiveness, and progress towards any interim targets and ultimate attainment of the MS4s' wasteload allocation. The monitoring program shall be designed to validate BMP implementation efforts and quantitatively demonstrate attainment of interim targets and wasteload allocations.
9. If the approved TMDL does not explicitly include interim targets, the MS4 shall establish interim targets (and dates when stormwater discharge conditions will be evaluated) that are equally spaced in time over the TMDL attainment schedule and represent measurable, continually decreasing MS4 discharge concentrations or other appropriate interim measures of pollution reduction and progress towards the wasteload allocation. At least one interim target and date must occur during the first five years commencing on January 1, 2019. The MS4 shall achieve its interim targets by the date it specifies in the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program. If the MS4 does not achieve its interim target

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

by the date specified, the MS4 shall develop and implement more effective BMPs that it can quantitatively demonstrate will achieve the next interim target.

10. A detailed description of how the MS4 will assess BMP and program effectiveness. The description shall incorporate the assessment methods described in the CASQA Municipal Storm Water Program Effectiveness Assessment Guide.
11. A detailed description of how the MS4 will modify the program to improve upon BMPs determined to be ineffective during the effectiveness assessment.
12. A detailed description of information the MS4 will include in annual reports to demonstrate adequate progress towards attainment of wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
13. A detailed description of how the MS4 will collaborate with other agencies, stakeholders, and the public to develop and implement the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program.
14. Any other items identified by Integrated Report fact sheets, TMDL Project Reports, TMDL Resolutions, or that are currently being implemented by the MS4 to control its contribution to the impairment.

By December 18, 2028, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*Toxicity and Pesticides*

**TMDL for the Santa Maria River Watershed – Toxicity and Pesticides**

Effective Date: 10/29/2014

BPA: Chapter 4

Resolution No. R3-2014-0009

Phase II Entities: City of Guadalupe, City of Santa Maria, County of Santa Barbara

Impaired Water Body: Blosser Channel, Bradley Channel, Greene Valley Creek, Main Street Canal, Orcutt Creek, Santa Maria River

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

By January 1, 2019, the Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereafter referred to in this TMDL section as “the MS4”) shall each develop, submit, and begin implementation of a Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program, or an integrated plan, that identifies the actions they will take to attain their wasteload allocations. The Wasteload Allocation Attainment Programs or integrated plans shall include:

1. A detailed description of the strategy the MS4 will use to guide BMP selection, assessment, and implementation, to ensure that BMPs implemented will be effective at abating pollutant sources, reducing pollutant discharges, and achieving wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
2. Identification of sources of the impairment within the MS4’s jurisdiction, including specific information on various source locations and their magnitude within the jurisdiction.
3. Prioritization of sources within the MS4’s jurisdiction, based on suspected contribution to the impairment, ability to control the source, and other pertinent factors.



*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

4. Identification of BMPs that will address the sources of impairing pollutants and reduce the discharge of impairing pollutants.
5. Prioritization of BMPs, based on suspected effectiveness at abating sources and reducing impairing pollutant discharges, as well as other pertinent factors.
6. Identification of BMPs the MS4 will implement, including a detailed implementation schedule. For each BMP, identify milestones the MS4 will use for tracking implementation, measurable goals the MS4 will use to assess implementation efforts, and measures and targets the MS4 will use to assess effectiveness. MS4s shall include expected BMP implementation for future implementation years, with the understanding that future BMP implementation plans may change as new information is obtained.
7. A quantifiable numeric analysis that uses published BMP pollutant removal estimates, performance estimates, modeling, best professional judgment, and/or other available tools to demonstrate that the BMP selected for implementation will likely achieve the MS4's wasteload allocation by the schedule identified in the TMDL. This analysis may incorporate modeling efforts. The MS4 shall conduct repeat numeric analyses as the BMP implementation plans evolve and information on BMP effectiveness is generated. Once the MS4 has water quality data from its monitoring program, the MS4 shall incorporate water quality data into the numeric analyses to validate BMP implementation plans.
8. A detailed description, including a schedule, of a monitoring program the MS4 will implement to assess discharge and receiving water quality, BMP effectiveness, and progress towards any interim targets and ultimate attainment of the MS4s' wasteload allocations. The monitoring program shall be designed to validate BMP implementation efforts and quantitatively demonstrate attainment of interim and final wasteload allocations. The Central Coast Water Board may approve participation in statewide or regional monitoring programs as meeting all, or a portion of monitoring requirements.
9. A detailed description of how the MS4 will assess BMP and program effectiveness. The description shall incorporate the assessment methods described in the CASQA Municipal Storm Water Program Effectiveness Assessment Guide.
10. A detailed description of how the MS4 proposes to assess its attainment of interim targets and the final wasteload allocation.
11. A detailed description of how the MS4 will modify the program to improve upon BMPs determined to be ineffective during the effectiveness assessment.
12. A detailed description of information the MS4 will include in annual reports to demonstrate adequate progress towards attainment of wasteload allocations according to the TMDL schedule.
13. A detailed description of how the MS4 will collaborate with other agencies, stakeholders, and the public to develop and implement the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program or integrated plan.
14. Any other items identified by Integrated Report fact sheets, TMDL Project Reports, TMDL Resolutions, or that are currently being implemented by the MS4 to control its contribution to the impairment, including public education and participation items identified above.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Waste load allocations will be achieved through implementation of management practices and strategies to reduce pesticide loading, and wasteload allocation attainment will be demonstrated through water quality monitoring. Implementation can be conducted by MS4s specifically and/or through statewide programs addressing urban pesticide water pollution. The Wasteload Allocation Attainment Program may include participation in statewide efforts, by organizations such as California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA), that coordinate with Department of Pesticide Regulation and other organizations taking actions to protect water quality from the use of pesticides in the urban environment.

By November 1, 2029, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the pyrethroids WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1. (ii). of this Order. This estimate is based on the widespread availability of pyrethroids, including consumer usage, and current limited regulatory oversight. By November 1, 2044, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the organochlorine pesticides (DDT, DDD, DDE, chlordane, eldrin, toxaphene, dieldrin) WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Region 4: Los Angeles Regional Water Board**

*Bacteria*

**TMDL for Avalon Beach – *Bacteria***

Effective Date: April 5, 2012  
BPA: N/A (Issued through R4-2012-0077)  
Phase II Entities: City of Avalon  
Impaired Water Body: Avalon Beach

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

City of Avalon's compliance with the MS4-specific provisions of Cease and Desist Order No. R4-2012-0077 and the applicable implementation requirements and timelines therein, in addition to compliance with all requirements of this Order, shall constitute compliance with the requirements of this Attachment.

**TMDL for Ballona Creek – *Bacteria***

Effective Date: April 27, 2007  
BPA Chapter 7-21  
Resolution Nos.: 2006-11, R12-008 revision  
Phase II Entities: University of California Los Angeles, Veteran Affairs, Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System  
Impaired Water Body: Ballona Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section must take either of the following actions to meet the requirements of this TMDL:

1. Enter in a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees, in the watershed or subwatershed of the impaired water body of this Section, to participate in a Watershed Management Program (WMP) or Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) developed and approved pursuant to one of the Los Angeles Region's Phase I MS4 permits. A Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of its intent to enter into a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees. Such notification shall be provided by January 1, 2019, and shall identify the Phase I MS4 Permittee(s) and the WMP or EWMP that the Permittee intends to participate in. The cooperative agreement shall be finalized by July 1, 2019, and shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer upon finalization.

or alternatively,

2. Propose a program plan for attaining the wasteload allocation(s). The Program Plan must identify the currently used and planned BMPs and any other planned actions to attain the wasteload allocation(s), which may include, but is not limited to, retaining the volume of runoff associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event on-site. The Program Plan must provide a technical demonstration (using modeling and/or empirical data) that there is a reasonable assurance that by implementing the BMPs and other planned actions in the

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Program Plan, the Permittee's MS4 discharges will achieve the wasteload allocation(s) by the attainment schedule deadline(s) identified within this specific TMDL section. The Program Plan must also include monitoring of the Permittee's MS4 discharges to track progress toward achieving the wasteload allocation(s) and validate the reasonable assurance demonstration. The Program Plan is subject to approval by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Program Plan must be submitted for Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval by July 1, 2019. Once approved, the Permittees must implement the Program Plan and are responsible for attaining applicable wasteload allocations and demonstrating such attainment with monitoring data.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the Dry Weather WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order. By July 15, 2021, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the Wet Weather WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**TMDL for Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel) – Bacteria**

Effective Date: March 10, 2005

BPA Chapter 7-11

Resolution No.: 2004-011; R12-007 (revised)

Phase II Entities: Federal Correctional Institution (FCI), Terminal Island, California State University Dominguez Hills

Impaired Water Body: Dominguez Channel Watershed Management Area

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section must take either of the following actions to meet the requirements of this TMDL:

1. Enter in a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees, in the watershed or subwatershed of the impaired water body of this Section, to participate in a Watershed Management Program (WMP) or Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) developed and approved pursuant to one of the Los Angeles Region's Phase I MS4 permits. A Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of its intent to enter into a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees. Such notification shall be provided by January 1, 2019, and shall identify the Phase I MS4 Permittee(s) and the WMP or EWMP that the Permittee intends to participate in. The cooperative agreement shall be finalized by July 1, 2019, and shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer upon finalization.

or alternatively,

2. Propose a program plan for attaining the wasteload allocation(s). The Program Plan must identify the currently used and planned BMPs and any other planned actions to attain the wasteload allocation(s), which may include, but is not limited to, retaining the volume of runoff associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event on-site. The Program Plan must provide a technical demonstration (using modeling and/or empirical data) that there is a reasonable assurance that by implementing the BMPs and other planned actions in the Program Plan, the Permittee's MS4 discharges will achieve the wasteload allocation(s) by the attainment schedule deadline(s) identified within this specific TMDL section. The

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Program Plan must also include monitoring of the Permittee's MS4 discharges to track progress toward achieving the wasteload allocation(s) and validate the reasonable assurance demonstration. The Program Plan is subject to approval by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Program Plan must be submitted for Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval by July 1, 2019. Once approved, the Permittees must implement the Program Plan and are responsible for attaining applicable wasteload allocations and demonstrating such attainment with monitoring data.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**TMDL for Los Angeles River – *Bacteria***

Effective Date: March 23, 2012

BPA Chapter 7-39

Resolution No.: R10-007

Phase II Entities: California State University Los Angeles, California State University Northridge

Impaired Water Body: Los Angeles River

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section must take either of the following actions to meet the requirements of this TMDL:

1. Enter in a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees, in the watershed or subwatershed of the impaired water body of this Section, to participate in a Watershed Management Program (WMP) or Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) developed and approved pursuant to one of the Los Angeles Region's Phase I MS4 permits. A Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of its intent to enter into a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees. Such notification shall be provided by January 1, 2019, and shall identify the Phase I MS4 Permittee(s) and the WMP or EWMP that the Permittee intends to participate in. The cooperative agreement shall be finalized by July 1, 2019, and shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer upon finalization.

or alternatively,

2. Propose a program plan for attaining the wasteload allocation(s). The Program Plan must identify the currently used and planned BMPs and any other planned actions to attain the wasteload allocation(s), which may include, but is not limited to, retaining the volume of runoff associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event on-site. The Program Plan must provide a technical demonstration (using modeling and/or empirical data) that there is a reasonable assurance that by implementing the BMPs and other planned actions in the Program Plan, the Permittee's MS4 discharges will achieve the wasteload allocation(s) by the attainment schedule deadline(s) identified within this specific TMDL section. The Program Plan must also include monitoring of the Permittee's MS4 discharges to track progress toward achieving the wasteload allocation(s) and validate the reasonable assurance demonstration. The Program Plan is subject to approval by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Program Plan must be submitted for Los

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval by July 1, 2019. Once approved, the Permittees must implement the Program Plan and are responsible for attaining applicable wasteload allocations and demonstrating such attainment with monitoring data.

By March 23, 2037, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the Wet Weather WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order. By March 23, 2022 to September 23, 2030, according to the following table, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the Dry Weather WLA, for the indicated waterbody segment, as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

<b>Waterbody Segment</b>	<b>Achieve Final dry weather WLA by:</b>
Segment B (upper and middle Reach 2)	March 23, 2022
Segment B Tributaries (Rio Hondo & Arroyo Seco)	September 23, 2023
Segment A (lower Reach 2 and Reach 1)	March 23, 2024
Segment A Tributaries (Compton Creek)	September 23, 2025
Segment E (Reach 6)	March 23, 2025
Segment E Tributaries (Dry Canyon, McCoy and Bell Creeks, and Aliso Canyon Wash)	March 23, 2029
Segment C (lower Reach 4 and Reach 3)	September 23, 2030
Segment C Tributaries (Tujunga Wash, Burbank Western Channel and Verdugo Wash)	September 23, 2030
Segment D (Reach 5 and upper Reach 4)	September 23, 2030
Segment D Tributaries (Bull Creek)	September 23, 2030

**TMDL for Santa Monica Bay Beaches – *Bacteria***

Effective Date: July 15, 2003

BPA: Chapter 7-4

Resolution Nos.: 2002-04 (dry weather), 2002-022 (wet weather), R12-007 revision

Phase II Entities: Department of Parks and Recreation (Point Dume State Beach, Leo Carrillo State Beach, Robert H Meyer Memorial State Beach)

Impaired Water Body: Santa Monica Bay

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Department of Parks and Recreation (specifically, Point Dume State Beach, Leo Carrillo State Beach, and Robert H Meyer Memorial State Beach) must take either of the following actions to meet the requirements of this TMDL:

1. Enter in a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees, in the watershed or subwatershed of the impaired water body of this Section, to participate in a Watershed Management Program (WMP) or Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) developed and approved pursuant to one of the Los Angeles Region’s Phase I MS4 permits. A Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of its intent to enter into a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees. Such notification shall be provided by January 1, 2019, and shall identify the Phase I MS4 Permittee(s) and the WMP or EWMP that the Permittee intends to participate in. The cooperative agreement shall be finalized by July 1, 2019, and shall be submitted to the Executive Officer upon finalization.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Or alternatively,

2. Propose a program plan for attaining the wasteload allocation(s). The Program Plan must identify the currently used and planned BMPs and any other planned actions to attain the wasteload allocation(s), which may include, but is not limited to, retaining the volume of runoff associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event on-site. The Program Plan must provide a technical demonstration (using modeling and/or empirical data) that there is a reasonable assurance that by implementing the BMPs and other planned actions in the Program Plan, the Permittee's MS4 discharges will achieve the wasteload allocation(s) by the attainment schedule deadline(s) identified within this specific TMDL section. The Program Plan must also include monitoring of the Permittee's MS4 discharges to track progress toward achieving the wasteload allocation(s) and validate the reasonable assurance demonstration. The Program Plan is subject to approval by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Program Plan must be submitted for Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval by July 1, 2019. Once approved, the Permittees must implement the Program Plan and are responsible for attaining applicable wasteload allocations and demonstrating such attainment with monitoring data.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the summer period Dry Weather WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order. By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the winter period Dry Weather WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order. By July 15, 2021, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the Wet Weather WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*Indicator Bacteria*

**TMDL for San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries – *Indicator Bacteria***

Effective Date: June 14, 2016

BPA: Chapter 7-41

Resolution No.: R15-005

Phase II Entities: California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Impaired Water Body: San Gabriel River and Tributaries

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section must take either of the following actions to meet the requirements of this TMDL:

1. Enter in a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees, in the watershed or subwatershed of the impaired water body of this Section, to participate in a Watershed Management Program (WMP) or Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) developed and approved pursuant to one of the Los Angeles Region's Phase I MS4 permits. A Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of its intent to enter into a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees. Such notification shall be provided by January 1, 2019, and shall identify the Phase I MS4 Permittee(s) and the WMP or EWMP that the Permittee intends to participate in. The cooperative agreement shall be

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

finalized by July 1, 2019, and shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer upon finalization.

or alternatively,

2. Propose a program plan for attaining the wasteload allocation(s). The Program Plan must identify the currently used and planned BMPs and any other planned actions to attain the wasteload allocation(s), which may include, but is not limited to, retaining the volume of runoff associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event on-site. The Program Plan must provide a technical demonstration (using modeling and/or empirical data) that there is a reasonable assurance that by implementing the BMPs and other planned actions in the Program Plan, the Permittee's MS4 discharges will achieve the wasteload allocation(s) by the attainment schedule deadline(s) identified within this specific TMDL section. The Program Plan must also include monitoring of the Permittee's MS4 discharges to track progress toward achieving the wasteload allocation(s) and validate the reasonable assurance demonstration. The Program Plan is subject to approval by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Program Plan must be submitted for Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval by July 1, 2019. Once approved, the Permittees must implement the Program Plan and are responsible for attaining applicable wasteload allocations and demonstrating such attainment with monitoring data.

By June 14, 2026, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the Dry Weather WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order. By June 14, 2036, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*Marine Debris*

**TMDL for Santa Monica Bay – *Marine Debris***

Effective Date: March 20, 2012

BPA Chapter 7-34

Resolution No.: 2010-010

Phase II Entities: Department of Parks and Recreation (Point Dume State Beach, Robert H Meyer Memorial State Beach)

Impaired Water Body: Santa Monica Bay Watershed Management Area

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

By January 1, 2019, the Department of Parks and Recreation (at Point Dume State Beach and Robert H. Meyer Memorial State Beach) must submit for Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval, a Minimum Frequency of Assessment and Collection Program (MFAC)/BMP Program that meets 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 source areas and along the shoreline. Responsible jurisdictions shall implement an initial suite of BMPs based on current trash management practices in land areas that are found to be sources



*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

of trash to waterbodies within the Santa Monica Bay Watershed Management Area and to Santa Monica Bay.

Beaches and Harbors along Santa Monica Bay

For beaches and harbors along Santa Monica Bay, the initial minimum frequency shall be set as follows:

1. The trash source areas of beaches and harbors shall be cleaned on a daily basis year-round.
2. Trash on Santa Monica Bay shorelines shall be collected daily. An assessment shall immediately follow at the frequency specified in the Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan (TMRP).
3. The assessment performed immediately after the collection events shall focus on the shorelines or interface along Santa Monica Bay.
4. The protocol for conducting the assessment immediately after the collection event shall include methods and frequencies of assessment, specific locations on the beaches and harbors, in the TMRP.
5. Responsible jurisdictions for beaches and harbors shall conduct routine trash generation rate evaluation on the nonpoint source areas at selected beaches or harbors under their management. Protocols, as specified in the TMRP, for this evaluation include:
  - i) The evaluation shall be performed in the late afternoon before dusk. Data collected may represent the daily trash quantity littered or deposited on the nonpoint source areas.
  - ii) Methods, locations and frequencies of evaluation on the beaches and harbors shall be included in the TMRP.
6. Water in harbors shall be inspected and all trash found on the water shall be removed at a frequency and during critical conditions as defined in the approved TMRP.
7. Compliance for jurisdictions responsible for nonpoint source trash at areas where daily cleanup is implemented, is determined by the following conditions:
  - i) The assessment conducted immediately after cleanup shall demonstrate that all trash on the shoreline or harbor is 100% removed and no trash remains.
  - ii) Responsible jurisdictions for beaches and harbors where daily cleanup is performed, shall demonstrate that the trash generation rate of the source areas does not show an increasing trend and does not exceed the benchmark of 310 pounds (lbs) per mile of beach/harbor per day, or 113,150 lbs/mile/year.
8. Should trash amounts collected during evaluation at the source areas exceed 113,150 lbs/mile/year, or not indicate a decreasing trend, the responsible jurisdictions shall immediately initiate additional BMPs as specified in the TMRP,
9. By January 1, 2019, responsible agencies and jurisdictions shall also develop a Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan (TMRP) for Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval that describes the methodologies that will be used to assess and monitor trash in their responsible areas within the Santa Monica Bay Watershed Management Area or along Santa Monica Bay.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Metals**

**TMDL for Ballona Creek – Metals**

Effective Date: October 29, 2008

BPA: Chapter 7-12

Resolution No.: 2007-015; R13-010 (revised)

Phase II Entities: Veteran Affairs, Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, University of California Los Angeles

Impaired Water Body: Ballona Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section must take either of the following actions to meet the requirements of this TMDL:

1. Enter in a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees, in the watershed or subwatershed of the impaired water body of this Section, to participate in a Watershed Management Program (WMP) or Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) developed and approved pursuant to one of the Los Angeles Region's Phase I MS4 permits. A Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of its intent to enter into a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees. Such notification shall be provided by January 1, 2019, and shall identify the Phase I MS4 Permittee(s) and the WMP or EWMP that the Permittee intends to participate in. The cooperative agreement shall be finalized by July 1, 2019, and shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer upon finalization.

or alternatively,

2. Propose a program plan for attaining the wasteload allocation(s). The Program Plan must identify the currently used and planned BMPs and any other planned actions to attain the wasteload allocation(s), which may include, but is not limited to, retaining the volume of runoff associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event on-site. The Program Plan must provide a technical demonstration (using modeling and/or empirical data) that there is a reasonable assurance that by implementing the BMPs and other planned actions in the Program Plan, the Permittee's MS4 discharges will achieve the wasteload allocation(s) by the attainment schedule deadline(s) identified within this specific TMDL section. The Program Plan must also include monitoring of the Permittee's MS4 discharges to track progress toward achieving the wasteload allocation(s) and validate the reasonable assurance demonstration. The Program Plan is subject to approval by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Program Plan must be submitted for Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval by July 1, 2019. Once approved, the Permittees must implement the Program Plan and are responsible for attaining applicable wasteload allocations and demonstrating such attainment with monitoring data.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the Dry Weather WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order. By January 11, 2021, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the Wet Weather WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**TMDL for Los Angeles River and Tributaries – Metals**

Effective Date: November 3, 2011

BPA: Chapter 7-13

Resolution No.: R07-014; R10-003 (revised); R15-004 (revised)

Phase II Entities: California State University Los Angeles, California State University  
Northridge

Impaired Water Body: Los Angeles River

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section must take either of the following actions to meet the requirements of this TMDL:

1. Enter in a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees, in the watershed or subwatershed of the impaired water body of this Section, to participate in a Watershed Management Program (WMP) or Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) developed and approved pursuant to one of the Los Angeles Region's Phase I MS4 permits. A Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of its intent to enter into a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees. Such notification shall be provided by January 1, 2019, and shall identify the Phase I MS4 Permittee(s) and the WMP or EWMP that the Permittee intends to participate in. The cooperative agreement shall be finalized by July 1, 2019, and shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer upon finalization.

or alternatively,

2. Propose a program plan for attaining the wasteload allocation(s). The Program Plan must identify the currently used and planned BMPs and any other planned actions to attain the wasteload allocation(s), which may include, but is not limited to, retaining the volume of runoff associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event on-site. The Program Plan must provide a technical demonstration (using modeling and/or empirical data) that there is a reasonable assurance that by implementing the BMPs and other planned actions in the Program Plan, the Permittee's MS4 discharges will achieve the wasteload allocation(s) by the attainment schedule deadline(s) identified within this specific TMDL section. The Program Plan must also include monitoring of the Permittee's MS4 discharges to track progress toward achieving the wasteload allocation(s) and validate the reasonable assurance demonstration. The Program Plan is subject to approval by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Program Plan must be submitted for Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval by July 1, 2019. Once approved, the Permittees must implement the Program Plan and are responsible for attaining applicable wasteload allocations and demonstrating such attainment with monitoring data.

By January 11, 2024, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the Dry Weather WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order. By January 11, 2028, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the Wet Weather WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**TMDL for Los Cerritos Channel – Metals**

Effective Date: March 17, 2010

USEPA Established

Phase II Entities: California State University Long Beach, Long Beach Veterans Affairs Medical Center

Impaired Water Body: Los Cerritos Channel

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section must take either of the following actions to meet the requirements of this TMDL:

1. Enter in a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees, in the watershed or subwatershed of the impaired water body of this Section, to participate in a Watershed Management Program (WMP) or Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) developed and approved pursuant to one of the Los Angeles Region's Phase I MS4 permits. A Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of its intent to enter into a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees. Such notification shall be provided by January 1, 2019, and shall identify the Phase I MS4 Permittee(s) and the WMP or EWMP that the Permittee intends to participate in. The cooperative agreement shall be finalized by July 1, 2019, and shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer upon finalization.

or alternatively,

2. Propose a program plan for attaining the wasteload allocation(s). The Program Plan must identify the currently used and planned BMPs and any other planned actions to attain the wasteload allocation(s), which may include, but is not limited to, retaining the volume of runoff associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event on-site. The Program Plan must provide a technical demonstration (using modeling and/or empirical data) that there is a reasonable assurance that by implementing the BMPs and other planned actions in the Program Plan, the Permittee's MS4 discharges will achieve the wasteload allocation(s) by the attainment schedule deadline(s) identified within this specific TMDL section. The Program Plan must also include monitoring of the Permittee's MS4 discharges to track progress toward achieving the wasteload allocation(s) and validate the reasonable assurance demonstration. The Program Plan is subject to approval by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Program Plan must be submitted for Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval by July 1, 2019. Once approved, the Permittees must implement the Program Plan and are responsible for attaining applicable wasteload allocations and demonstrating such attainment with monitoring data.

By September 30, 2023, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the Dry Weather WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order. By September 30, 2026, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the Wet Weather WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Metals and Selenium**

**TMDL for Calleguas Creek – Metals and Selenium**

Effective Date: March 26, 2007

BPA Chapter 7-19

Resolution No.: 2006-012

Phase II Entities: Naval Base Ventura County (Point Mugu), Department of Parks and Recreation (Point Mugu State Park), California State University, Channel Islands

Impaired Water Body: Calleguas Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section must take either of the following actions to meet the requirements of this TMDL:

1. Enter in a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees, in the watershed or subwatershed of the impaired water body of this Section, to participate in a Watershed Management Program (WMP) or Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) developed and approved pursuant to one of the Los Angeles Region's Phase I MS4 permits. A Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of its intent to enter into a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees. Such notification shall be provided by January 1, 2019, and shall identify the Phase I MS4 Permittee(s) and the WMP or EWMP that the Permittee intends to participate in. The cooperative agreement shall be finalized by July 1, 2019, and shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer upon finalization.

or alternatively,

2. Propose a program plan for attaining the wasteload allocation(s). The Program Plan must identify the currently used and planned BMPs and any other planned actions to attain the wasteload allocation(s), which may include, but is not limited to, retaining the volume of runoff associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event on-site. The Program Plan must provide a technical demonstration (using modeling and/or empirical data) that there is a reasonable assurance that by implementing the BMPs and other planned actions in the Program Plan, the Permittee's MS4 discharges will achieve the wasteload allocation(s) by the attainment schedule deadline(s) identified within this specific TMDL section. The Program Plan must also include monitoring of the Permittee's MS4 discharges to track progress toward achieving the wasteload allocation(s) and validate the reasonable assurance demonstration. The Program Plan is subject to approval by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Program Plan must be submitted for Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval by July 1, 2019. Once approved, the Permittees must implement the Program Plan and are responsible for attaining applicable wasteload allocations and demonstrating such attainment with monitoring data.

By March 26, 2022, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**TMDL for San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries – Metals and Selenium**

Effective Date: March 26, 2007

USEPA Established

Phase II Entities: California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

Impaired Water Body: San Gabriel River and Tributaries

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section must take either of the following actions to meet the requirements of this TMDL:

1. Enter in a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees, in the watershed or subwatershed of the impaired water body of this Section, to participate in a Watershed Management Program (WMP) or Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) developed and approved pursuant to one of the Los Angeles Region's Phase I MS4 permits. A Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of its intent to enter into a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees. Such notification shall be provided by January 1, 2019, and shall identify the Phase I MS4 Permittee(s) and the WMP or EWMP that the Permittee intends to participate in. The cooperative agreement shall be finalized by July 1, 2019, and shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer upon finalization.

or alternatively,

2. Propose a program plan for attaining the wasteload allocation(s). The Program Plan must identify the currently used and planned BMPs and any other planned actions to attain the wasteload allocation(s), which may include, but is not limited to, retaining the volume of runoff associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event on-site. The Program Plan must provide a technical demonstration (using modeling and/or empirical data) that there is a reasonable assurance that by implementing the BMPs and other planned actions in the Program Plan, the Permittee's MS4 discharges will achieve the wasteload allocation(s) by the attainment schedule deadline(s) identified within this specific TMDL section. The Program Plan must also include monitoring of the Permittee's MS4 discharges to track progress toward achieving the wasteload allocation(s) and validate the reasonable assurance demonstration. The Program Plan is subject to approval by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Program Plan must be submitted for Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval by July 1, 2019. Once approved, the Permittees must implement the Program Plan and are responsible for attaining applicable wasteload allocations and demonstrating such attainment with monitoring data.

The final deadline for attainment of the WLA is not specified in the TMDL. Therefore, municipalities identified in this TMDL section shall propose a timeline to attain the WLA in the shortest practicable time, subject to Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval. Attainment of the WLA shall be demonstrated as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii)/Section F.5.i.1.(ii) of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

*Nitrogen and Related Effects*

**TMDL for Los Angeles River – Nitrogen and Related Effects**

Effective Date: March 23, 2004

BPA Chapter 7-8

Resolution Nos.: R03-009 (amended by R03-016, R05-014, R07-005, & R12-010)

Phase II Entities: California State University Los Angeles, California State University  
Northridge

Impaired Water Body: Los Angeles River

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section must take either of the following actions to meet the requirements of this TMDL:

1. Enter in a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees, in the watershed or subwatershed of the impaired water body of this Section, to participate in a Watershed Management Program (WMP) or Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) developed and approved pursuant to one of the Los Angeles Region's Phase I MS4 permits. A Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of its intent to enter into a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees. Such notification shall be provided by January 1, 2019, and shall identify the Phase I MS4 Permittee(s) and the WMP or EWMP that the Permittee intends to participate in. The cooperative agreement shall be finalized by July 1, 2019 and shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer upon finalization.

or alternatively,

2. Propose a program plan for attaining the wasteload allocation(s). The Program Plan must identify the currently used and planned BMPs and any other planned actions to attain the wasteload allocation(s), which may include, but is not limited to, retaining the volume of runoff associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event on-site. The Program Plan must provide a technical demonstration (using modeling and/or empirical data) that there is a reasonable assurance that by implementing the BMPs and other planned actions in the Program Plan, the Permittee's MS4 discharges will achieve the wasteload allocation(s) by the attainment schedule deadline(s) identified within this specific TMDL section. The Program Plan must also include monitoring of the Permittee's MS4 discharges to track progress toward achieving the wasteload allocation(s) and validate the reasonable assurance demonstration. The Program Plan is subject to approval by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Program Plan must be submitted for Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval by July 1, 2019. Once approved, the Permittees must implement the Program Plan and are responsible for attaining applicable wasteload allocations and demonstrating such attainment with monitoring data.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

*Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation*

**TMDL for Calleguas Creek – Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation**

Effective Date: March 24, 2006

BPA Chapter 7-16

Resolution No.: 2005-009

Phase II Entities: Naval Base Ventura County (Point Mugu), Department of Parks and Recreation (Point Mugu State Park), California State University, Channel Islands

Impaired Water Body: Calleguas Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section must take either of the following actions to meet the requirements of this TMDL:

1. Enter in a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees, in the watershed or subwatershed of the impaired water body of this Section, to participate in a Watershed Management Program (WMP) or Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) developed and approved pursuant to one of the Los Angeles Region's Phase I MS4 permits. A Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of its intent to enter into a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees. Such notification shall be provided by January 1, 2019, and shall identify the Phase I MS4 Permittee(s) and the WMP or EWMP that the Permittee intends to participate in. The cooperative agreement shall be finalized by July 1, 2019 and shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer upon finalization.

or alternatively,

2. Propose a program plan for attaining the wasteload allocation(s). The Program Plan must identify the currently used and planned BMPs and any other planned actions to attain the wasteload allocation(s), which may include, but is not limited to, retaining the volume of runoff associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event on-site. The Program Plan must provide a technical demonstration (using modeling and/or empirical data) that there is a reasonable assurance that by implementing the BMPs and other planned actions in the Program Plan, the Permittee's MS4 discharges will achieve the wasteload allocation(s) by the attainment schedule deadline(s) identified within this specific TMDL section. The Program Plan must also include monitoring of the Permittee's MS4 discharges to track progress toward achieving the wasteload allocation(s) and validate the reasonable assurance demonstration. The Program Plan is subject to approval by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Program Plan must be submitted for Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval by July 1, 2019. Once approved, the Permittees must implement the Program Plan and are responsible for attaining applicable wasteload allocations and demonstrating such attainment with monitoring data.

By March 24, 2026, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.



*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Toxic Pollutants**

**TMDL for Ballona Creek Estuary – Toxic Pollutants**

Effective Date: January 11, 2006

BPA: Chapter 7-14

Resolution No.: 2005-008; R13-010 (revised)

Phase II Entities: Veteran Affairs, Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, University of California Los Angeles

Impaired Water Body: Ballona Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section must take either of the following actions to meet the requirements of this TMDL:

1. Enter in a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees, in the watershed or subwatershed of the impaired water body of this Section, to participate in a Watershed Management Program (WMP) or Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) developed and approved pursuant to one of the Los Angeles Region's Phase I MS4 permits. A Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of its intent to enter into a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees. Such notification shall be provided by January 1, 2019 and shall identify the Phase I MS4 Permittee(s) and the WMP or EWMP that the Permittee intends to participate in. The cooperative agreement shall be finalized by July 1, 2019 and shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer upon finalization.

or alternatively,

2. Propose a program plan for attaining the wasteload allocation(s). The Program Plan must identify the currently used and planned BMPs and any other planned actions to attain the wasteload allocation(s), which may include, but is not limited to, retaining the volume of runoff associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event on-site. The Program Plan must provide a technical demonstration (using modeling and/or empirical data) that there is a reasonable assurance that by implementing the BMPs and other planned actions in the Program Plan, the Permittee's MS4 discharges will achieve the wasteload allocation(s) by the attainment schedule deadline(s) identified within this specific TMDL section. The Program Plan must also include monitoring of the Permittee's MS4 discharges to track progress toward achieving the wasteload allocation(s) and validate the reasonable assurance demonstration. The Program Plan is subject to approval by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Program Plan must be submitted for Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval by July 1, 2019. Once approved, the Permittees must implement the Program Plan and are responsible for attaining applicable wasteload allocations and demonstrating such attainment with monitoring data.

By January 11, 2021, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Toxics and Metals**

**TMDL for Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors – Toxics and Metals**

Effective Date: March 23, 2012

BPA Chapter 7-40

Resolution No.:2011-008

Phase II Entities: Federal Correction Institution (FCI), Terminal Island, Community Corrections Management (CCM), Long Beach, California State University Dominguez Hills

Impaired Water Body: Dominguez Channel Watershed

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section must take either of the following actions to meet the requirements of this TMDL:

1. Enter in a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees, in the watershed or subwatershed of the impaired water body of this Section, to participate in a Watershed Management Program (WMP) or Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) developed and approved pursuant to one of the Los Angeles Region's Phase I MS4 permits. A Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of its intent to enter into a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees. Such notification shall be provided by January 1, 2019, and shall identify the Phase I MS4 Permittee(s) and the WMP or EWMP that the Permittee intends to participate in. The cooperative agreement shall be finalized by July 1, 2019 and shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer upon finalization.

or alternatively,

2. Propose a program plan for attaining the wasteload allocation(s). The Program Plan must identify the currently used and planned BMPs and any other planned actions to attain the wasteload allocation(s), which may include, but is not limited to, retaining the volume of runoff associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event on-site. The Program Plan must provide a technical demonstration (using modeling and/or empirical data) that there is a reasonable assurance that by implementing the BMPs and other planned actions in the Program Plan, the Permittee's MS4 discharges will achieve the wasteload allocation(s) by the attainment schedule deadline(s) identified within this specific TMDL section. The Program Plan must also include monitoring of the Permittee's MS4 discharges to track progress toward achieving the wasteload allocation(s) and validate the reasonable assurance demonstration. The Program Plan is subject to approval by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Program Plan must be submitted for Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval by July 1, 2019. Once approved, the Permittees must implement the Program Plan and are responsible for attaining applicable wasteload allocations and demonstrating such attainment with monitoring data.

By March 23, 2032, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Toxicity

**TMDL for Calleguas Creek Watershed – Toxicity**

Effective Date: March 24, 2006

BPA Chapter 7-17

Resolution No.: 2005-010

Phase II Entities: Naval Base Ventura County (Point Mugu), Department of Parks and Recreation (Point Mugu State Park), California State University, Channel Islands

Impaired Water Body: Calleguas Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section must take either of the following actions to meet the requirements of this TMDL:

1. Enter in a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees, in the watershed or subwatershed of the impaired water body of this Section, to participate in a Watershed Management Program (WMP) or Enhanced Watershed Management Program (EWMP) developed and approved pursuant to one of the Los Angeles Region's Phase I MS4 permits. A Permittee shall notify the Regional Water Board of its intent to enter into a cooperative agreement with Phase I MS4 Permittees. Such notification shall be provided by January 1, 2019, and shall identify the Phase I MS4 Permittee(s) and the WMP or EWMP that the Permittee intends to participate in. The cooperative agreement shall be finalized by July 1, 2019 and shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer upon finalization.

or alternatively,

2. Propose a program plan for attaining the wasteload allocation(s). The Program Plan must identify the currently used and planned BMPs and any other planned actions to attain the wasteload allocation(s), which may include, but is not limited to, retaining the volume of runoff associated with the 85th percentile, 24-hour storm event on-site. The Program Plan must provide a technical demonstration (using modeling and/or empirical data) that there is a reasonable assurance that by implementing the BMPs and other planned actions in the Program Plan, the Permittee's MS4 discharges will achieve the wasteload allocation(s) by the attainment schedule deadline(s) identified within this specific TMDL section. The Program Plan must also include monitoring of the Permittee's MS4 discharges to track progress toward achieving the wasteload allocation(s) and validate the reasonable assurance demonstration. The Program Plan is subject to approval by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer. The Program Plan must be submitted for Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval by July 1, 2019. Once approved, the Permittees must implement the Program Plan and are responsible for attaining applicable wasteload allocations and demonstrating such attainment with monitoring data.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Trash

**TMDL for Ballona Creek – Trash**

Effective Date: August 28, 2002

BPA: Chapter 7.3

Resolution No.: 2001-014 2004-023 (revision), R15-006 (revision)

Phase II Entities: Veteran Affairs, Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System, University of California Los Angeles

Impaired Water Body: Ballona Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section shall implement either 1) Full Capture Systems, 2) partial capture devices and the application of institutional controls, or 3) a scientifically based alternative attainment approach.

A Full Capture System is any device or series of devices 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 event. The Rational Equation is used to compute the peak flow rate (See Fact Sheet for Rational Equation).

A partial capture device does not meet the definition of a Full Capture System; a partial capture device may not trap all particles 5 mm or greater or may not have the minimum design treatment capacity of a one year, one hour, storm event. Thus, a MS4 Permittee must implement institutional controls in combination with the partial capture device to comply with the wasteload allocations. MS4 Permittees employing partial capture devices and institutional controls shall use a mass balance approach based on the trash daily generation rate, assessed annually, to demonstrate attainment. (See Fact Sheet for attainment determination information)

An alternative attainment approach to implementing either 1) a Full Capture System or 2) partial capture devices and the application of institutional controls must be submitted for approval by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer. By July 1, 2019, MS4 Permittees seeking approval of an alternative attainment approach, shall include in their submittal any proposed studies of institutional controls and partial capture devices for their particular subwatershed(s) or demonstrate that existing studies are representative and transferable to the implementing area. Permittees shall also provide a schedule for periodic, attainment effectiveness demonstration and evaluation.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**TMDL for Los Angeles River – Trash**

Effective Date: September 23, 2008

BPA Chapter 7-2

Resolution No.:07-012, R15-006 (revision)

Phase II Entities: California State University Los Angeles, California State University Northridge

Impaired Water Body: Los Angeles River

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section shall implement either 1) Full Capture Systems, 2) partial capture devices and the application of institutional controls, or 3) a scientifically based alternative attainment approach.

A Full Capture System is any device or series of devices 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 event. The Rational Equation is used to compute the peak flow rate (See Fact Sheet for Rational Equation).

A partial capture device does not meet the definition of a Full Capture System; a partial capture device may not trap all particles 5 mm or greater or may not have the minimum design treatment capacity of a one year, one hour, storm event. Thus, a MS4 Permittee must implement institutional controls in combination with the partial capture device to comply with the wasteload allocations. MS4 Permittees employing partial capture devices or institutional controls shall use a mass balance approach based on the trash daily generation rate, assessed annually, to demonstrate attainment. (See Fact Sheet for attainment determination information)

An alternative attainment approach to implementing either 1) a Full Capture System or 2) partial capture devices and the application of institutional controls must be submitted for approval by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board Executive Officer. By July 1, 2019, MS4 Permittees seeking approval of an alternative attainment approach, shall include in their submittal any proposed studies of institutional controls and partial capture devices for their particular subwatershed(s) or demonstrate that existing studies are representative and transferable to the implementing area. Permittees shall also provide a schedule for periodic, attainment effectiveness demonstration and evaluation.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**TMDL for Ventura River Estuary – Trash**

Effective Date: March 6, 2008

BPA Chapter 7-25

Resolution No.:07-008

Phase II Entities: Ventura County Fairgrounds (Seaside Park and Ventura County Fairgrounds)

Impaired Water Body: Ventura River

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Ventura County Fairgrounds (including Seaside Park and Ventura County Fairgrounds) shall implement Full Capture Systems. A Full Capture System is any device or series of devices 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 event. The Rational Equation is used to compute the peak flow rate (See Fact Sheet for Rational Equation).

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Region 5: Central Valley Regional Water Board**

*Diazinon & Chlorpyrifos*

**TMDL for Lower San Joaquin River – Diazinon & Chlorpyrifos**

Effective Date: December 20, 2006

BPA: Chapter 3

Resolution No.: R5-2005-0138

Phase II Entities: City of Patterson

Impaired Water Body: San Joaquin River from Mendota Dam to Vernalis

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL and Monitoring Requirements:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereinafter referred to as Permittees in this TMDL section) shall implement the following actions by January 1, 2019:

1. a. Conduct an assessment: By July 1, 2020, the Permittees shall complete and submit to the Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer an assessment to, at a minimum: determine the diazinon and chlorpyrifos levels and attainment of waste load allocations in urban discharge; and evaluate attainment of established water quality objectives applicable to diazinon and chlorpyrifos for the receiving water. Assessment monitoring may be done in coordination or conjunction with other municipalities and/or Permittees. The Permittees are responsible for providing the assessment and necessary information related to the assessment to the Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer for review and approval. The assessment information may come from the Permittee's monitoring efforts; monitoring programs conducted by State or federal agencies or collaborative watershed efforts; or from special studies that evaluate the effectiveness of management practices.
- b. With Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval, the Permittees may participate in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program or other collective monitoring efforts in lieu of some or all of the individual monitoring requirements required by this section.
- c. Permittees that implement individual water quality monitoring pursuant to 1.a., above, must submit a Monitoring Plan and Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) to the Executive Officer for review and approval.
  - i) Monitoring Plan – at a minimum, the Monitoring Plan must include the following information:
    - 1) Management questions to be answered by the Monitoring Plan,
    - 2) Constituents to be monitored, analytical methods, and reporting limits,
    - 3) Sampling site(s) locations, including latitude and longitude coordinates, water body name and water body segment if applicable,
    - 4) Other monitoring efforts that will provide supplemental data for the local water quality monitoring program and assessment (if any),
    - 5) Proposed schedule and level of detail for monitoring reports. If a more comprehensive report is necessary every few years, the Monitoring Plan shall

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

propose a schedule and description of the level of detail (consistent with the information described below) that will be included within the Annual Reports.

- ii) Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) consistent with Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). All samples shall be collected and analyzed according to the QAPP. Monitoring Reports shall be submitted with the Annual Report and include the following information (consistent with the approved Monitoring Plan):
  - 1) The purpose of the monitoring, brief contextual background, and a brief description of the study design and rationale;
  - 2) Methods used for sample collection: list methods used for sample collection, sample or data collection identification, collection date, and media if applicable;
  - 3) Identification of and rationale for any deviations from the QAPP;
  - 4) Results of data collection, including concentration detected, measurement units, reporting limits, and detection limits, if applicable;
  - 5) Quantifiable assessment, analysis and interpretation of data for each monitoring parameter;
  - 6) Comparison to reference sites (if applicable), guidelines or targets;
  - 7) Discussion of whether data collected addresses the objective(s) or question(s) of study design;
  - 8) Quantifiable discussion of program/study pollutant reduction effectiveness.

2. Pesticide Management Plans: Unless the Permittees can demonstrate attainment of the waste load allocations, the Permittee shall prepare a Pesticide Management Plan which includes a description of actions that will be taken to reduce diazinon and chlorpyrifos discharges to meet the applicable allocations. Pesticide Management Plan provisions addressing diazinon and chlorpyrifos can be included in the pesticide management plans covering current use pesticides with the goal of reducing the discharge of pesticides from municipal storm water to receiving water. Pesticide Management Plans shall address the Permittee's own use of pesticides, and to the extent authorized by law, the use of such pesticides by other sources within their jurisdictions. Pesticide Management Plans shall include identifying and promoting, within the context of integrated pest management (IPM) programs, the use of pest management practices that minimize the risk of pesticide impacts on surface water quality resulting from urban runoff discharges. Additionally, the plan shall include the integration of IPM into the Permittee's municipal operations and be promoted to residents, businesses, and public agencies within each Permittee's jurisdiction through public outreach.

The Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer may require revisions to the Pest Management Plans if the Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer determines that the Pest Management Plan is not likely to attain the waste load allocations. Pest Management Plans may be submitted by individual Permittee or Permittee groups and may refer to actions required by other agencies or actions required elsewhere in this permit. Pest Management Plans may include actions to reduce MS4 pesticide discharges through participation or support of a regional or statewide pesticide reduction program. To receive credit toward compliance for such participation, the Permittees must demonstrate that they have participated in the implementation of the program (i.e., contributing materially and in proportion in the size of a Permittee's service area, including, but not limited to, implementation of reduction program measures, membership, contribution of resources,

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

etc.). Examples of programs that could be eligible include Our Water Our World (outreach), a recognized regional monitoring program, and California Stormwater Quality Association's (CASQA) pesticide regulatory initiative. In developing the monitoring and reporting programs for the Permittee, the Central Valley Water Board will, in coordination with the DPR, assist the Permittee in identifying diazinon and chlorpyrifos alternatives for which monitoring may be necessary.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**TMDL for Sacramento and Feather Rivers – Diazinon & Chlorpyrifos**

Effective Date: May 3, 2007

BPA: Attachment 1

Resolution No.: R5-2007-0034

Phase II Entities: City of Anderson, County of Colusa, City of Marysville, City of Red Bluff, City of Redding, County of Shasta, County of Sutter, City of Yuba City, County of Yuba

Impaired Water Body: Sacramento River from Shasta Dam to I Street Bridge, Feather River from Fish Barrier Dam to Sacramento River

**Requirements for Monitoring and Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereinafter referred to as Permittees in this TMDL section) shall implement the following actions by January 1, 2019:

1. a. Conduct an assessment: By July 1, 2020, the Permittees shall complete and submit to the Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer an assessment to, at a minimum: determine the diazinon and chlorpyrifos levels and attainment of waste load allocations in urban discharge; and evaluate attainment of established water quality objectives applicable to diazinon and chlorpyrifos for the receiving water. Assessment monitoring may be done in coordination or conjunction with other municipalities and/or Permittees. Permittees are responsible for providing the assessment and necessary information related to the assessment to the Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer for review and approval. The assessment information may come from the Permittee's monitoring efforts; monitoring programs conducted by State or federal agencies or collaborative watershed efforts; or from special studies that evaluate the effectiveness of management practices.
- b. With Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval, the Permittees may participate in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program or other collective monitoring efforts in lieu of some or all of the individual monitoring requirements required by this section.
- c. Permittees that implement individual water quality monitoring pursuant to 1.a., above, must submit a Monitoring Plan and Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) to the Executive Officer for review and approval.
  - i) Monitoring Plan – at a minimum, the Monitoring Plan must include the following information:
    - 1) Management questions to be answered by the Monitoring Plan,
    - 2) Constituents to be monitored, analytical methods, and reporting limits,



*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- 3) Sampling site(s) locations, including latitude and longitude coordinates, water body name and water body segment if applicable,
  - 4) Other monitoring efforts that will provide supplemental data for the local water quality monitoring program and assessment (if any),
  - 5) Proposed schedule and level of detail for monitoring reports. If a more comprehensive report is necessary every few years, the Monitoring Plan shall propose a schedule and description of the level of detail (consistent with the information described below) that will be included within the Annual Reports.
- ii) Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) consistent with Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). All samples shall be collected and analyzed according to the QAPP. Monitoring Reports shall be submitted with the Annual Report and include the following information (consistent with the approved Monitoring Plan):
- i) The purpose of the monitoring, brief contextual background, and a brief description of the study design and rationale;
  - ii) Methods used for sample collection: list methods used for sample collection, sample or data collection identification, collection date, and media if applicable;
  - iii) Identification of and rationale for any deviations from the QAPP;
  - iv) Results of data collection, including concentration detected, measurement units, reporting limits, and detection limits, if applicable;
  - v) Quantifiable assessment, analysis and interpretation of data for each monitoring parameter;
  - vi) Comparison to reference sites (if applicable), guidelines or targets;
  - vii) Discussion of whether data collected addresses the objective(s) or question(s) of study design;
  - viii) Quantifiable discussion of program/study pollutant reduction effectiveness.
2. Pesticide Management Plans: Unless Permittees can demonstrate attainment of the waste load allocations, Permittees shall prepare a Pesticide Management Plan which include a description of actions that will be taken to reduce diazinon and chlorpyrifos discharges to meet the applicable allocations. Pesticide Management Plan provisions addressing diazinon and chlorpyrifos can be included in pesticide management plans covering current use pesticides with the goal of reducing the discharge of pesticides from municipal storm water to receiving water. Pesticide Management Plans shall address the Permittee's own use of pesticides, and to the extent authorized by law, the use of such pesticides by other sources within their jurisdictions. Pesticide Management Plans shall include identifying and promoting, within the context of integrated pest management (IPM) programs, the use of pest management practices that minimize the risk of pesticide impacts on surface water quality resulting from urban runoff discharges. Additionally, the plan shall include the integration of IPM into the Permittee's municipal operations and be promoted to residents, businesses, and public agencies within each Permittee's jurisdiction through public outreach.

The Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer may require revisions to the Pesticide Management Plans if the management plan is not likely to attain the waste load allocations. Pesticide Management Plans may be submitted by individual Permittee or Permittee groups and may refer to actions required by other agencies or actions required elsewhere in this permit. Management plans for pesticides may include actions to reduce

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

MS4 pesticide discharges through participation or support of a regional or statewide pesticide reduction program. To receive credit toward compliance for such participation, the Permittees must demonstrate that they have participated in the implementation of the program (i.e., contributing materially and in proportion in the size of a Permittee's service area, including, but not limited to, implementation of reduction program measures, membership, contribution of resources, etc.). Examples of programs that could be eligible include Our Water Our World (outreach), a recognized regional monitoring program, and California Stormwater Quality Association's (CASQA) pesticide regulatory initiative. In developing the monitoring and reporting programs for Permittees, the Central Valley Water Board will, in coordination with the DPR, assist the Permittee in identifying diazinon and chlorpyrifos alternatives for which monitoring may be necessary.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**TMDL for Sacramento and San Joaquin Delta – Diazinon & Chlorpyrifos**

Effective Date: October 10, 2006

BPA: Chapter 31

Resolution No.: R5-2006-0061

Phase II Entities: City of Lathrop, City of Lodi, City of Manteca, City of Rio Vista, County of San Joaquin, City of Tracy, City of West Sacramento

Impaired Water Body: Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Waterways

**Requirements for Monitoring and Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereinafter referred to as Permittees in this TMDL section) shall implement the following actions by January 1, 2019:

1. a. Conduct an assessment: By July 1, 2020, the Permittees shall complete and submit to the Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer an assessment to, at a minimum: determine the diazinon and chlorpyrifos levels and attainment of waste load allocations in urban discharge; and evaluate attainment of established water quality objectives applicable to diazinon and chlorpyrifos for the receiving water. Assessment monitoring may be done in coordination or conjunction with other municipalities and/or Permittees. Permittees are responsible for providing the assessment and necessary information related to the assessment to the Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer for review and approval. The assessment information may come from the Permittee's monitoring efforts; monitoring programs conducted by State or federal agencies or collaborative watershed efforts; or from special studies that evaluate the effectiveness of management practices.
- b. With Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval, the Permittees may participate in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program or other collective monitoring efforts in lieu of some or all of the individual monitoring requirements required by this section.
- c. Permittees that implement individual water quality monitoring pursuant to 1.a., above, must submit a Monitoring Plan and Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) to the Executive Officer for review and approval.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- i) Monitoring Plan – at a minimum, the Monitoring Plan must include the following information:
    - 1) Management questions to be answered by the Monitoring Plan,
    - 2) Constituents to be monitored, analytical methods, and reporting limits,
    - 3) Sampling site(s) locations, including latitude and longitude coordinates, water body name and water body segment if applicable,
    - 4) Other monitoring efforts that will provide supplemental data for the local water quality monitoring program and assessment (if any),
    - 5) Proposed schedule and level of detail for monitoring reports. If a more comprehensive report is necessary every few years, the Monitoring Plan shall propose a schedule and description of the level of detail (consistent with the information described below) that will be included within the Annual Reports.
  - ii) Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) consistent with Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). All samples shall be collected and analyzed according to the QAPP. Monitoring Reports shall be submitted with the Annual Report and include the following information (consistent with the approved Monitoring Plan):
    - 1) The purpose of the monitoring, brief contextual background, and a brief description of the study design and rationale;
    - 2) Methods used for sample collection: list methods used for sample collection, sample or data collection identification, collection date, and media if applicable;
    - 3) Identification of and rationale for any deviations from the QAPP;
    - 4) Results of data collection, including concentration detected, measurement units, reporting limits, and detection limits, if applicable;
    - 5) Quantifiable assessment, analysis and interpretation of data for each monitoring parameter;
    - 6) Comparison to reference sites (if applicable), guidelines or targets;
    - 7) Discussion of whether data collected addresses the objective(s) or question(s) of study design;
    - 8) Quantifiable discussion of program/study pollutant reduction effectiveness.
2. Pesticide Management Plans: Unless Permittees can demonstrate attainment of the waste load allocations, Permittees shall prepare a Pesticide Management Plan which include a description of actions that will be taken to reduce diazinon and chlorpyrifos discharges to meet the applicable allocations. Pesticide Management Plan provisions addressing diazinon and chlorpyrifos can be included in pesticide management plans covering current use pesticides with the goal of reducing the discharge of pesticides from municipal storm water to receiving water. Pesticide Management Plans shall address the Permittee's own use of pesticides, and to the extent authorized by law, the use of such pesticides by other sources within their jurisdictions. Pesticide Management Plans shall include identifying and promoting, within the context of integrated pest management (IPM) programs, the use of pest management practices that minimize the risk of pesticide impacts on surface water quality resulting from urban runoff discharges. Additionally, the Pesticide Management Plan shall include the integration of IPM into the Permittee's municipal operations and be

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

promoted to residents, businesses, and public agencies within each Permittee’s jurisdiction through public outreach.

The Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer may require revisions to the Pesticide Management Plans if the plan is not likely to attain the waste load allocations. Pesticide Management Plans may be submitted by individual Permittee or Permittee groups and may refer to actions required by other agencies or actions required elsewhere in this permit. Pesticide Management Plans may include actions to reduce MS4 pesticide discharges through participation or support of a regional or statewide pesticide reduction programs. To receive credit toward compliance for such participation, the Permittees must demonstrate that they have participated in the implementation of the program (i.e., contributing materially and in proportion in the size of a Permittee’s service area, including, but not limited to, implementation of reduction program measures, membership, contribution of resources, etc.). Examples of programs that could be eligible include Our Water Our World (outreach), a recognized regional monitoring program, and California Stormwater Quality Association’s (CASQA’s) pesticide regulatory initiative. In developing the monitoring and reporting programs for specific Permittees, the Central Valley Water Board will, in coordination with DPR, assist the Permittee in identifying diazinon and chlorpyrifos alternatives for which monitoring may be necessary.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*Methylmercury*

**TMDL for the Delta – Methylmercury**

Effective Date: October 20, 2011

Resolution No.: R5-2010-0043

Phase II Entities: City of Lathrop, City of Lodi, City of Rio Vista, City of Tracy, City of West Sacramento, County of San Joaquin, County of Yolo

Impaired Water Body: Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Yolo Bypass waterways listed in Appendix 43 of the Basin Plan – Table A43-1

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

1. The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereinafter referred to as Permittees in this TMDL section) shall implement best management practices (BMPs) to control erosion and sediment discharges with the goal of reducing mercury discharges. This will be implemented through compliance with the following Small MS4 Permit requirements:

- Discharge Prohibitions B.4
- Section E.6.a Legal Authority
- Section E.9 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Section E.10 Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program
- Section E.11 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping
- Section E.12 Post-Construction
- Section E.13 Monitoring
- Section E.14 Program Effectiveness

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- Section E.15 Compliance with Implementation Provisions
2. Between 2014 and 2020 (Phase 1 of the Delta Mercury Control Program), the large MS4 permittees (not part of this permit) in the Delta are developing and evaluating BMPs to control methylmercury discharges in storm water. During this period, the Permittees should implement methylmercury management practices identified by the large MS4 permittees or other management practices identified by the Delta Mercury Control Program studies that are reasonable and feasible.
  3. The Permittees shall implement the Delta Mercury Exposure Reduction Program (see Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, Chapter IV). This requirement may be met by ongoing participation in the collective [Mercury Exposure Reduction Program work plan](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/tmdl/central_valley_projects/delta_hg/hg_exposure_reduction/2013oct_merp_wrkpln.pdf), dated October 2013 ([https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water\\_issues/tmdl/central\\_valley\\_projects/delta\\_hg/hg\\_exposure\\_reduction/2013oct\\_merp\\_wrkpln.pdf](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/tmdl/central_valley_projects/delta_hg/hg_exposure_reduction/2013oct_merp_wrkpln.pdf)). Participation can include financial contributions and in-kind services that directly support exposure reduction activities.
  4. The Permittees shall document in their annual report, compliance with erosion and sediment control requirements in this Order, including a discussion of effectiveness of BMPs. The Permittees shall submit a Program Effectiveness Assessment as specified in Section E.14. of the Permit.
  5. As specified in section E.15.d, the Permittees shall document implementation of any methylmercury controls or best management practices in their Annual Reports.

**Monitoring Provisions:**

The following monitoring requirements apply after the Central Valley Water Board's review of Delta Mercury Control Program, (see the Delta Mercury Control Program in the Basin Plan) or 20 October 2022, whichever date occurs first.

1. a. The Permittees shall begin monitoring methylmercury loads and concentrations in storm water discharges to assess attainment with the TMDL allocations. Within one year of the Delta Mercury Control Program review, (or 20 October 2022, whichever date occurs first), the Permittees shall submit a plan, for Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval, describing the locations and frequency of methylmercury monitoring. The Plan shall be representative of the MS4 service area. The sampling locations, frequencies, and reporting may be the same as the requirements in this Order. The Permittees shall implement the monitoring plan within six (6) months of Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval.
- b. With Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval, the Permittees may participate in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program or other collective monitoring efforts in lieu of some or all of the individual monitoring requirements required by this section.
- c. Permittees that implement individual water quality monitoring pursuant to 1.a., above, must submit a Monitoring Plan and Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) to the Executive Officer for review and approval.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- i) Monitoring Plan – at a minimum, the Monitoring Plan must include the following information:
    - 1) Management questions to be answered by the Monitoring Plan,
    - 2) Constituents to be monitored, analytical methods, and reporting limits,
    - 3) Sampling site(s) locations, including latitude and longitude coordinates, water body name and water body segment if applicable,
    - 4) Other monitoring efforts that will provide supplemental data for the local water quality monitoring program and assessment (if any),
    - 5) Proposed schedule and level of detail for monitoring reports. If a more comprehensive report is necessary every few years, the Monitoring Plan shall propose a schedule and description of the level of detail (consistent with the information described below) that will be included within the Annual Reports.
  - ii) Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) consistent with Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). All samples shall be collected and analyzed according to the QAPP. Monitoring Reports shall be submitted with the Annual Report and include the following information (consistent with the approved Monitoring Plan):
    - a. The purpose of the monitoring, brief contextual background, and a brief description of the study design and rationale;
    - b. Methods used for sample collection: list methods used for sample collection, sample or data collection identification, collection date, and media if applicable;
    - c. Identification of and rationale for any deviations from the QAPP;
    - d. Results of data collection, including concentration detected, measurement units, reporting limits, and detection limits, if applicable;
    - e. Quantifiable assessment, analysis and interpretation of data for each monitoring parameter;
    - f. Comparison to reference sites (if applicable), guidelines or targets;
    - g. Discussion of whether data collected addresses the objective(s) or question(s) of study design;
    - h. Quantifiable discussion of program/study pollutant reduction effectiveness.
2. Progress toward attainment of the waste load allocations (WLA) shall be documented in the Annual Report by monitoring methylmercury loads from the MS4 or by quantifying the annual average methylmercury load reduced by implementing pollution prevention activities and source and treatment controls. The Delta Mercury Control Program (see Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, Chapter IV) provides guidance for the calculation of methylmercury loading from urban areas and determination of attainment. The assessment information may come from the Permittee's monitoring efforts, monitoring programs conducted by State or federal agencies or collaborative watershed efforts, or from special studies that evaluate the effectiveness of management practices, as approved by the Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer.

By December 31, 2030, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Nutrients**

**TMDL for Clear Lake – Nutrients**

Effective Date: September 21, 2007

BPA: Chapter IV-37.04

Resolution No.: R5-2006-0060

Phase II Entities: City of Clearlake, County of Lake, City of Lakeport

Impaired Water Body: Clear Lake

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereinafter referred to as Permittees in this TMDL section) shall implement best management practices (BMPs) to control erosion and sediment discharges as a means of controlling phosphorous. These will be implemented through compliance with the following Small MS4 Permit requirements:

- Discharge Prohibitions B.4
- Section E.6.a. Legal Authority
- Section E.9. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Section E.10. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program
- Section E.11. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping
- Section E.12. Post-Construction
- Section E.13. Monitoring
- Section E.14. Program Effectiveness
- Section E.15 Compliance with Implementation Provisions

The Permittees shall document implementation of erosion and sediment BMPs in their Annual Reports as specified in Section E.15.d of this Order. Each Annual Report shall include documentation of compliance with the above Permit requirements. Permittees shall complete and submit Program Effectiveness Assessments as specified in Section E.14 of this Order. The Permittees shall use the information gained from the Program Effectiveness Assessments to improve their program and identify new BMPs or modifications of existing BMPs.

**Monitoring Provisions:**

1. By July 1, 2019, each Permittee shall incorporate individual monitoring and reporting plans, or the Permittees can collectively incorporate a single monitoring plan, into their respective Storm Water Management Plans approved under the previous 2003 Permit (State Water Board Order 2003-0005-DWQ). The monitoring plans shall enable the Central Valley Water Board to evaluate the MS4 Permittee's progress toward attainment of the WLAs and shall be representative of the respective MS4 service area.
2. With Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval, the Permittees may participate in a regional monitoring program or other collective monitoring efforts in lieu of some or all of the individual monitoring requirements required by this section.
3. Permittees that implement individual water quality monitoring pursuant to this provision must submit a Monitoring Plan and Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) to the Executive Officer for review and approval.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- a) Monitoring Plan – at a minimum, the Monitoring Plan must include the following information:
  - i) Management questions to be answered by the Monitoring Plan,
  - ii) Constituents to be monitored, analytical methods, and reporting limits,
  - iii) Sampling site(s) locations, including latitude and longitude coordinates, water body name and water body segment if applicable,
  - iv) Other monitoring efforts that will provide supplemental data for the local water quality monitoring program and assessment (if any),
  - v) Proposed schedule and level of detail for monitoring reports. If a more comprehensive report is necessary every few years, the Monitoring Plan shall propose a schedule and description of the level of detail (consistent with the information described below) that will be included within the Annual Reports.
- b) Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) consistent with Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). All samples shall be collected and analyzed according to the QAPP. Monitoring Reports shall be submitted with the Annual Report and include the following information (consistent with the approved Monitoring Plan):
  - i) The purpose of the monitoring, brief contextual background, and a brief description of the study design and rationale;
  - ii) Methods used for sample collection: list methods used for sample collection, sample or data collection identification, collection date, and media if applicable;
  - iii) Identification of and rationale for any deviations from the QAPP;
  - iv) Results of data collection, including concentration detected, measurement units, reporting limits, and detection limits, if applicable;
  - v) Quantifiable assessment, analysis and interpretation of data for each monitoring parameter;
  - vi) Comparison to reference sites (if applicable), guidelines or targets;
  - vii) Discussion of whether data collected addresses the objective(s) or question(s) of study design;
  - viii) Quantifiable discussion of program/study pollutant reduction effectiveness

4. Progress toward attainment of the WLA shall be documented in the Annual Report.

Permittees may work with Central Valley Regional Water Board staff to estimate nutrient loadings from activities in the watershed. Loading estimates can be conducted using either water quality monitoring or computer modeling or a combination of the two.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*Organic Enrichment and Low Dissolved Oxygen*

**TMDL for Lower San Joaquin River, San Joaquin River, Stockton Deep Water Ship Channel TMDL – Organic Enrichment and Low Dissolved Oxygen**

Effective Date: February 27, 2007  
BPA: Chapter IV-37.01



*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

Resolution No.: R5-2005-005

Phase II Entities: Atwater City, Ceres City, Escalon City, Hughson City, Lathrop City, Livingston City, Los Banos City, Manteca City, Merced City, Merced County, Newman City, Oakdale City, Patterson City, Ripon City, Riverbank City, San Joaquin County, Stanislaus County, Turlock City

Impaired Water Body: Lower San Joaquin River (Stockton Deep Water Ship Channel, DWSC)

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II Entities identified within this TMDL section (hereinafter referred to as Permittees in this TMDL section) shall implement best management practices (BMPs) to control the discharge of oxygen demanding substances and their precursors in their urban discharge. This will be implemented through compliance with the following Small MS4 Permit requirements:

- Discharge Prohibitions B.4
- Section E.6.a. Legal Authority
- Section E.9. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Section E.10. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program
- Section E.11. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping
- Section E.12. Post-Construction
- Section E.13. Monitoring
- Section E.14. Program Effectiveness
- Section E.15 Compliance with Implementation Process

In measuring compliance with permit requirements related to attainment of these wasteload allocations (WLAs), credit will be given for control measures implemented after July 12, 2004.

The Permittees shall document, in their Annual Reports, the implementation of BMPs to control the discharge of oxygen demanding substances and precursors in their urban discharge. Each Annual Report shall include documentation of compliance with the Permit requirements and a discussion of the effectiveness of the BMPs. The Permittees shall use the information gained from the Program Effectiveness Assessments to improve their program and identify new BMPs or modifications of existing BMPs to ensure that they are meeting applicable WLAs. The Program Effectiveness Assessment information may come from the Permittees' monitoring efforts; monitoring programs conducted by State or federal agencies or collaborative watershed efforts; or from special studies that evaluate the effectiveness of management practices.

**Monitoring Provisions:**

1. By January 1, 2020, Permittees shall submit the Monitoring and Reporting Plan consistent with E.13 for Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval;
2. With Central Valley Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval, the Permittees may participate in the Delta Regional Monitoring Program or other collective monitoring efforts in lieu of some or all of the individual monitoring requirements required by this section.
3. Permittees that implement individual water quality monitoring pursuant to this provision must submit a Monitoring Plan and Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) to the Executive Officer for review and approval.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- a) Monitoring Plan – at a minimum, the Monitoring Plan must include the following information:
- i) Management questions to be answered by the Monitoring Plan,
  - ii) Constituents to be monitored, analytical methods, and reporting limits,
  - iii) Sampling site(s) locations, including latitude and longitude coordinates, water body name and water body segment if applicable,
  - iv) Other monitoring efforts that will provide supplemental data for the local water quality monitoring program and assessment (if any),
  - v) Proposed schedule and level of detail for monitoring reports. If a more comprehensive report is necessary every few years, the Monitoring Plan shall propose a schedule and description of the level of detail (consistent with the information described below) that will be included within the Annual Reports.
- b) Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) consistent with Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). All samples shall be collected and analyzed according to the QAPP. Monitoring Reports shall be submitted with the Annual Report and include the following information (consistent with the approved Monitoring Plan):
- i) The purpose of the monitoring, brief contextual background, and a brief description of the study design and rationale;
  - ii) Methods used for sample collection: list methods used for sample collection, sample or data collection identification, collection date, and media if applicable;
  - iii) Identification of and rationale for any deviations from the QAPP;
  - iv) Results of data collection, including concentration detected, measurement units, reporting limits, and detection limits, if applicable;
  - v) Quantifiable assessment, analysis and interpretation of data for each monitoring parameter;
  - vi) Comparison to reference sites (if applicable), guidelines or targets;
  - vii) Discussion of whether data collected addresses the objective(s) or question(s) of study design;
  - viii) Quantifiable discussion of program/study pollutant reduction effectiveness.

4. Progress toward attainment of the WLA shall be documented in the Annual Report.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Region 6: Lahontan Regional Water Board**

*Sediment*

**TMDL for Middle Truckee River Watershed, Placer, Nevada and Sierra Counties –  
*Sediment***

Effective Date: May 14, 2008

BPA: Section 4.13

Resolution No.: R6T-2008-0019

Phase II Entities: County of Placer, City of Truckee

Impaired Water Body: Truckee River

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereinafter referred to as Permittees in this TMDL section) shall develop, implement, and report best management practices (BMPs) as follows:

1. Road sand application BMPs and recovery tracking - Road sand shall be applied using BMPs and recovered to the maximum extent practicable. Amounts of road abrasives and de-icing agents applied and recovered must be monitored and reported annually.
2. Dirt roads maintained or decommissioned - Identified dirt roads with inadequate erosion control structures shall be rehabilitated and maintained, or decommissioned. Permittees shall focus on dirt roads with high potential for sediment delivery to surface waters (e.g., within 200 feet of watercourse).
3. Legacy sites restoration and best management practices implementation - Identified legacy sites shall be restored or storm water BMPs shall be implemented to prevent erosion and sedimentation to surface waters.
4. Implement an Education and Outreach program, consistent with Section E.7. of the Order, for the targeted audience of ski areas within the jurisdictional boundaries of the permittees, focusing on sediment and erosion control for those facilities.
5. Continue to implement the most recent municipal monitoring program as approved by the Regional Water Board or it's designee.

By May 14, 2028, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Region 8: Santa Ana Regional Water Board**

**Bacterial Indicator**

**TMDL for Middle Santa Ana River – Bacterial Indicator**

Effective date: September 1, 2006

Resolution No.: R8-2005-0001

Phase II Entities: CA Institute for Men, CA Institute for Women, CA Rehab Center, University of California, Riverside

Impaired Water Body: Santa Ana River, Reach 3, Chino Creek, Mill Creek, Prado Park Lake

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereinafter referred to as Permittees in this TMDL section) shall:

1. **Monitoring Program**: By January 1, 2019, submit for approval by the Regional Water Board or its designee a watershed-wide attainment monitoring and facility specific bacterial indicator monitoring program that is adequate to determine attainment with the dry and wet season waste load allocation. The Permittees may alternatively participate in a stakeholder group monitoring program for the same purpose. The monitoring program must be consistent with the existing Santa Ana River Watershed Bacteria Monitoring Program – Monitoring Plan, approved by the Regional Water Board on March 11, 2016 (or the most current, Regional Water Board approved revision).
2. By January 1, 2019, either a) develop a facility-specific Bacterial Indicator Reduction Plan or b) join an updated watershed-based Bacterial Indicator Reduction Plan (within the Santa Ana River watershed).

For those entities that choose to develop facility-specific Bacterial Indicator Reduction Plans, the following applies:

1. **Dry Season Bacterial Indicator Reduction Plan** - Develop a facility specific Bacterial Reduction Plan that details the plan and schedule for achieving the Dry Season Bacterial Indicator WLA as soon as feasible.
2. **Wet Season Bacterial Indicator Reduction Plan** – Develop a facility specific Bacterial Reduction Plan that details the plan and schedule for achieving the Wet Season Bacterial Indicator WLA by December 31, 2025.

The Dry Season and Wet Season Bacterial Indicator Reduction Plans should include the following:

1. The specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) implemented to reduce the concentration of indicator bacteria from the facility and the water quality improvements expected to result from these BMPs.
2. Any specific regional treatment facilities and the locations where such facilities will be built to reduce the concentration of indicator bacteria discharged from the facility and the expected water quality improvements to result when complete.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

3. The technical documentation used to conclude that the Bacterial Indicator Reduction Plan, once fully implemented, is expected to achieve attainment of either the dry season or wet season urban wasteload allocation for indicator bacteria by the specified attainment date.
4. A detailed schedule for implementing the Bacterial Indicator Reduction Plan. The schedule must identify measurable and verifiable milestones to assess satisfactory progress toward meeting the dry and wet season wasteload allocations.
5. The specific metric(s) that will be established to demonstrate the effectiveness of the Bacterial Indicator Reduction Plan.
6. Detailed descriptions of any additional BMPs planned, and the time required to implement those BMPs, in the event that data from the watershed-wide water quality monitoring program indicate that water quality objectives for indicator bacteria are still being exceeded after the Bacterial Indicator Reduction Plan is fully implemented.

By January 1, 2019, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the Dry Weather WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order. By December 31, 2025, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the Wet Weather WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*Nutrients*

**TMDL for Lake Elsinore/Canyon Lake – Nutrients**

Resolution No.: R8-2004-0037

Effective date: July 26, 2005

Phase II Entities: March Air Reserve Base (ARB)

Impaired Water Body: Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake

**Lake Elsinore/Canyon Lake Nutrient TMDL Joint Responsibility Option**

March ARB shall implement the following actions:

- a. March ARB has already committed to cooperative implementation actions, monitoring actions, special studies and implementation actions jointly with other responsible agencies as an active paying member of the Lake Elsinore/Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force. March ARB shall continue with those actions in accordance with paragraph I.H. of the Agreement to Form the Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force, dated June 18, 2012.
- b. If the Regional Water Board is notified that March ARB is not fulfilling its Lake Elsinore/Canyon Lake Task Force obligations or if March ARB chooses to opt out of the cooperative approach with the TMDL Task Force for implementation actions, monitoring actions, and/or special studies, March ARB shall provide formal notification to the Regional Water Board. March ARB will then be required to conduct the following activities:
  1. Within 30 days of such notification, submit a proposed update of the March ARB SWPPP to address nutrient discharges;
  2. Within 30 days of such notification, submit a proposed March ARB specific nutrient monitoring program. This monitoring program must be prepared and executed in a manner that attainment of waste load allocations will be determined. The monitoring

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

program must be consistent with the most current, Regional Water Board approved, Lake Elsinore/Canyon Lake TMDL Task Force monitoring plan;

3. Within 60 days of such notification, submit a proposed water quality monitoring program to evaluate the impairment status of Lake Elsinore and Canyon Lake.
4. Submit an annual report by August 15th of each year.

By December 31, 2020, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

**Organochlorine Compounds**

**TMDL for San Diego Creek, Upper and Lower Newport Bay – Organochlorine Compounds**

Effective date: July 2013

Resolution No.: 2011-0037

Phase II Entities: Orange County Fairgrounds, University of California, Irvine

Impaired Water Body: San Diego Creek, Upper Newport Bay, Lower Newport Bay

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL:** The Orange County Fairgrounds and the University of California, Irvine shall:

1. Per the Small MS4 Monitoring Flow Chart in this Order, the Permittees are:
  - a. Not covered under an Ocean Plan Exception;
  - b. Are identified in Attachment G (as noted under Phase II Entities here);
  - c. Are not required to conduct Water Quality Monitoring; and
  - d. Do discharge to a waterbody/waterbodies impaired (on 303(d) list for organochlorine compounds) by urban runoff.

Therefore, the Permittees must initiate consultation with Regional Water Board staff by February 1, 2019 to determine the implementation and monitoring requirements (contained in a TMDL Attainment Plan) for San Diego Creek, Upper Newport Bay, and Lower Newport Bay.

3. As a result of the consultation with Regional Water Board staff, the Permittees shall submit their final TMDL Attainment Plan by February 1, 2020 to the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer. The Permittees shall implement the TMDL Attainment Plan immediately upon submittal.

By December 31, 2020, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Region 9: San Diego Regional Water Board**

*Indicator Bacteria*

**Bacteria Project I – Twenty Beaches and Creeks in the San Diego Region (Including Tecolote Creek) – *Indicator Bacteria***

Effective Date: April 4, 2011

Resolution No.: R9-2010-0001

Phase II Entities: 22nd District Agricultural Association, California State University at San Marcos, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, North County Transit District, San Diego State University, San Diego Veterans Administration Medical Center, University of California San Diego

Impaired Water Body: 20 impaired water quality limited segments within the following watersheds or portions of watersheds: Laguna/San Joaquin, San Juan, San Clemente, San Luis Rey, San Marcos, San Dieguito River, Miramar Creek, Scripps HA, Tecolote HA, San Diego River, and Chollas Creek

**Requirements for Implementing the Bacteria Project I – Twenty Beaches and Creeks TMDL**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereinafter referred to as Permittees in this TMDL section) must take the following actions to meet the requirements of this TMDL:

1. Develop and implement the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as required by section F.5.f.4 of this Order including additional measures necessary to achieve reductions in fecal coliform, enterococcus, and total coliform by the final attainment dates as required by the TMDL. The SWPPP must include short term and long-term Best Management Practices (BMPs) strategies appropriate for the prioritization schedule in Attachment A, pages A-63 through A-65 of Resolution No. R9-2010-0001.
2. By July 1, 2019, monitor discharges from their facilities including MS4 discharge locations to demonstrate progress towards attainment with final waste load allocations. The monitoring and assessment results must be submitted as part of the Annual Reports required under section F.5.j. of this Order.
3. The Permittees are encouraged to collaborate and coordinate with Phase I MS4s and other responsible parties to the Bacteria I TMDL using an adaptive framework approach as part of the waste load reduction planning and implementation strategies in the required SWPPP pursuant to section F of this Order and monitoring required pursuant to section F.5.i.4. Coordinated efforts by all responsible parties will accomplish the waste load reductions required in the TMDLs faster and achieve the ultimate goal of improving water quality as soon as possible.

By April 4, 2021, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the Dry Weather WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order. By April 4, 2031 (or April 4, 2021 if SWPPP does not contain load reduction programs for other pollutants), the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the Wet Weather WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Sediment**

**TMDL for Los Peñasquitos Lagoon – Sediment**

Effective Date: July 14, 2014

Resolution No. R9-2012-0033

Phase II Entities: Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego Veterans Administration  
Medical Center, University of California San Diego, North County Transit District  
Impaired Water Body: Los Peñasquitos Lagoon

**Requirements for Implementing the TMDL**

The Phase II entities identified in this TMDL section (hereinafter referred to as Permittees in this TMDL section) must take the following actions to meet the requirements of this TMDL:

1. Develop and implement the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) required by Provision F.5.f.4 of this Order to achieve reductions in sediment by the final TMDL attainment date. The development of a SWPPP to address the TMDL fulfills the responsibility for Phase II Copermittees to prepare a Load Reduction Plan (LRP). The SWPPP must be updated by July 1, 2019 with any additional BMPs, monitoring, or other measures needed to account for the Phase II site's potential to impact the receiving water body with respect to sediment. Permittees are responsible for reducing their sediment loads to the receiving water body or demonstrate that their discharges are not causing exceedances of the wasteload allocation.
2. By March 1, 2019 monitor sediment discharges from their facilities including MS4 discharge locations to demonstrate progress towards attainment of final waste load allocations. The monitoring, at a minimum, shall include representative flow rates and total suspended solids concentrations from individual discharger's facilities. The monitoring and assessment results must be submitted as part of the Annual Reports required under section E.16 of this Order.
3. The Permittees are encouraged to collaborate and coordinate with Phase I MS4s and other responsible parties to the Los Peñasquitos Lagoon Sediment TMDL using an adaptive framework approach as part of the waste load reduction planning and implementation strategies in the required SWPPP pursuant to section F of this Order. Coordinated efforts by all responsible parties will accomplish the waste load reductions required in the TMDLs faster and achieve the ultimate goal of improving water quality as soon as possible.

By July 14, 2034, the permittees shall demonstrate attainment of the TMDL WLA as specified in Section E.15.a.(ii). or F.5.i.1.(ii). of this Order.



*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*  
**Attachment H — Acronyms & Abbreviations**

---

**Acronyms and Abbreviations**

ASBS	Area of Special Biological Significance
BMP	Best Management Practices
CASQA	California Stormwater Quality Association
CEDEN	California Environmental Data Exchange Network
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGP	Construction General Permit
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DMA	Drainage Management Area
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
IGP	Industrial General Permit
LID	Low Impact Development
LUP	Linear Utility Project
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
SMARTS	Storm Water Multi-Application, Reporting, and Tracking System
SWMP	Storm Water Management Plan
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QSD	Qualified SWPPP Developer
QSP	Qualified SWPPP Preparer
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Attachment I — GLOSSARY**

---

**Activism** – is the practice of action or involvement as a means of achieving goals.

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

**Beneficial Uses** – The Uses of water of the state protected against degradation, such as domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation and preservation of fish and wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves.

**Catch Basin** – A catch basin (a.k.a, storm drain inlet) is an inlet to the storm drain system that typically includes a grate or curb inlet where storm water enters the catch basin and a sump to capture sediment, debris and associated pollutants. Catch basins act as pretreatment for other treatment practices by capturing large sediments. The performance of catch basins at removing sediment and other pollutants depends on the design of the catch basin (e.g., the size of the sump), and routine maintenance to retain the storage available in the sump to capture sediment.

**Common Plan or Development or Sale** – U.S. EPA regulations include the term “common plan of development or sale” to ensure that acreage within a common project does not artificially escape the permit requirements because construction activities are phased, split among smaller parcels, or completed by different owners/developers. In the absence of an exact definition of “common plan of development or sale,” the State Water Board is required to exercise its regulatory discretion in providing a commonsense interpretation of the term as it applies to construction projects and permit coverage. The common plan of development is generally a contiguous area where multiple, distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times under one plan. A plan is generally defined as any piece of documentation or physical demarcation that indicates that construction activities may occur on a common plot. Such documentation could consist of a tract map, parcel map, demolition plans, grading plans, or contract documents. Any of these documents could delineate the boundaries of a common plan area. However, broad planning documents, such as land use master plans, conceptual master plans, or broad-based CEQA or NEPA documents that identify potential projects for an agency or facility are not considered common plans of development. An overbroad interpretation of the term would render meaningless the clear “one acre” federal permitting threshold and would potentially trigger permitting of almost any construction activity that occurs within an area that had previously received area-wide utility or road improvements.

**Community Based Social Marketing (CBSM)** – A systematic way to change the behavior of communities to reduce their impact on the environment. Realizing that simply providing information is usually not sufficient to initiate behavior change, CBSM uses tools and findings from social psychology to discover the perceived barriers to behavior change and ways of overcoming these barriers.

**Construction Site** – Any project, including projects requiring coverage under the General Construction Permit, that involves soil disturbing activities including, but not limited to, clearing, grading, paving, disturbances to ground such as stockpiling, and excavation.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- Design Storm** – For purposes of these Special Protections, a design storm is defined as the volume of runoff produced from one inch of precipitation per day or, if this definition is inconsistent with the discharger’s applicable storm water permit, then the design storm shall be the definition included in the discharger’s applicable storm water permit.
- Direct Discharge** – A discharge that is routed directly to waters of the United States by means of a pipe, channel, or ditch (including a municipal storm sewer system), or through surface runoff.
- Discharge of a Pollutant** – The 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 includes additions of pollutants to 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.
- Discharger** – Any responsible party or site owner or operator within the Permittees’ jurisdiction whose site discharges storm water runoff, or a non-storm water discharge.
- Detached Single-family Home Project** – The building of one single new house or the addition and/or replacement of impervious surface associated with one single existing house, which is not part of a larger plan of development.
- Dry Weather** – Refers to season where prolonged dry periods occur; in California’s Mediterranean climate, it usually corresponds to the period between May and September.
- Erosion** – The physical detachment of soil due to wind or water. Often the detached fine soil fraction becomes a pollutant transported storm water runoff. Erosion occurs naturally, but can be accelerated by land disturbance and grading activities such as farming, development, road building, and timber harvesting.
- Erosion Control Measures** – Measures used to minimize soil detachment. These may include: Vegetation, either undisturbed or planted (e.g., grasses, wildflowers), and other materials, such as straw (applied over bare soil, crimped into soil); protective erosion control blankets; fiber (applied as mulch or hydromulch); and mulch (avoid plastics if possible).
- Sediment Control Measures** – Measures used to trap and/or retain detached soil before discharging to receiving waters. These may include: fiber rolls (e.g., keyed-in straw wattles, compost rolls); silt fence; retention basins; and active treatment systems.
- Flood Management Facilities** – Facilities or structures designed for the explicit purpose of controlling flood waters safely in or around populated areas. (e.g., dams, levees, bypass areas). Facilities or structures designed for the explicit purpose of controlling flood waters safely in or around populated areas (e.g., dams, levees, bypass areas). Flood management facilities do not include traditional stormwater conveyance structures (e.g. stormwater sewerage, pump stations, catch basins, etc.)
- Grading** – The cutting and/or filling of the land surface to a desired slope or elevation.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Healthy Watershed** – Healthy watersheds are watersheds that function well ecologically and are sustainable. They support healthy, diverse aquatic habitat, have healthy riparian areas and corridors with sufficient vegetative buffer area to minimize land pollutant runoff into surface waters, sufficient cover and canopy to maintain healthy habitat, and have near natural levels of sediment transport. Surface waters meet water quality objectives, and sediments are sufficiently low in pollutants to provide for healthy habitat. Groundwaters are near natural levels in quantity and quality, for water supply purposes and for base flow for sustaining creek habitat and migratory fish routes. A Healthy Watershed sustains these characteristics through measures that ensure the dynamics that provide these healthy factors and functions are protected. For example, watersheds must be protected, through low impact development or other forms of protection, from hydromodification that adversely affects recharge areas' function or creeks' bed or bank stability. Creek buffer/riparian areas must be protected from land disturbance activities. Healthy sustainable watersheds use less energy for imported water, have fewer greenhouse gas emissions, and a lesser carbon footprint than unhealthy watersheds.

**Hotspot** – Hotspots are specific operations and areas in a sub watershed that may generate high storm water pollution. Hotspots are high priority sites.

**Hydromodification** – Modification of hydrologic pathways (precipitation, surface runoff, infiltration, groundwater flow, return flow, surface-water storage, groundwater storage, evaporation and transpiration) that results in negative impacts to watershed health and functions.

**HUC 12 Watershed** – The hydrologic unit code (HUC) is the “address” of the watershed. The HUC is the numerical code of the USGS watershed classification system used to identify the watersheds, or drainage basins, at various scales. The HUC organizes watersheds by a nested size hierarchy, so large scale watershed boundaries for an entire region may be assigned a two- digit HUC, while small scale, local watershed boundaries (within the larger regional watershed) may be assigned a 12-digit HUC. A HUC-12 watershed averages 22 square miles in size.

**Illicit Discharge** – Any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer (storm drain) system (MS4) that is prohibited under local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations. The term illicit discharge includes all non-storm water discharges not composed entirely of storm water and discharges that are identified under the Discharge Prohibitions section of this General Permit. The term illicit discharge does not include discharges that are regulated by an NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the MS4).

**Impaired Waterbody** – A waterbody (i.e., stream reaches, lakes, waterbody segments) with chronic or recurring monitored violations of the applicable numeric and/or narrative water quality criteria. An impaired water is a water that has been listed on the California 303(d) list or has not yet been listed but otherwise meets the criteria for listing. A water is a portion of a surface water of the state, including ocean, estuary, lake, river, creek, or wetland. The water currently may not be meeting state water quality standards or may be determined to be threatened and have the potential to not meet standards in the future. [The State of California's 303\(d\) list](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/quality.html) can be found at <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/quality.html>.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Impervious Surface** – A surface covering or pavement of a developed parcel of land that prevents the land's natural ability to absorb and infiltrate rainfall/storm water. Impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to; roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, impervious concrete and asphalt, and any other continuous watertight pavement or covering. Landscaped soil and pervious pavement, including pavers with pervious openings and seams, underlain with pervious soil or pervious storage material, such as a gravel layer sufficient to hold the specified volume of rainfall runoff are not impervious surfaces.

**Industrial Development** – Development or redevelopment of property to be used for industrial purposes, such as factories, manufacturing buildings, and research and development parks.

**Infill Site** – A site in an urbanized area where the immediately adjacent parcels are developed with one or more qualified urban uses or at least 75% of the perimeter of the site adjoins parcels that are developed with qualified urban uses and the remaining 25% of the site adjoins parcels that have previously been developed for qualified urban uses and no parcel within the site has been created within the past 10 years.

**Joint Storm Water Treatment Facility** – A storm water treatment facility built to treat the combined runoff from two or more Regulated Projects.

**Linear Underground/Overhead Projects (LUPs)** – Include, but are not limited to, any conveyance, pipe, or pipeline for the transportation of any gaseous, liquid (including water and wastewater for domestic municipal services), liquescent, or slurry substance; any cable line or wire for the transmission of electrical energy; any cable line or wire for communications (e.g., telephone, telegraph, radio, or television messages); and associated ancillary facilities. Construction activities associated with LUPs include, but are not limited to, (a) those activities necessary for the installation of underground and overhead linear facilities (e.g., conduits, substructures, pipelines, towers, poles, cables, wires, connectors, switching, regulating and transforming equipment, and associated ancillary facilities); and include, but are not limited to, (b) underground utility mark-out, potholing, concrete and asphalt cutting and removal, trenching, excavation, boring and drilling, access road and pole/tower pad and cable/wire pull station, substation construction, substructure installation, construction of tower footings and/or foundations, pole and tower installations, pipeline installations, welding, concrete and/or pavement repair or replacement, and stockpile/borrow locations.

**Low Impact Development** – A sustainable practice that benefits water supply and contributes to water quality protection. Unlike traditional storm water management, which collects and conveys storm water runoff through storm drains, pipes, or other conveyances to a centralized storm water facility, Low Impact Development (LID) takes a different approach by using site design and storm water management to maintain the site's pre-development runoff rates and volumes. The goal of LID is to mimic a site's predevelopment hydrology by using design techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, and detain runoff close to the source of rainfall. LID has been a proven approach in other parts of the country and is seen in California as an alternative to conventional storm water management.

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

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)** – The minimum required performance standard for implementation of municipal storm water management programs to reduce pollutants in storm water. Clean Water Act § 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) requires that municipal permits "shall require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques and system, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants." MEP is the cumulative effect of implementing, evaluating, and making corresponding changes to a variety of technically appropriate and economically feasible BMPs, ensuring that the most appropriate controls are implemented in the most effective manner. This process of implementing, evaluating, revising, or adding new BMPs is commonly referred to as the iterative process.

**Mixed-use Development or Redevelopment** – Development or redevelopment of property to be used for two or more different uses, all intended to be harmonious and complementary. An example is a high-rise building with retail shops on the first 2 floors, office space on floors 3 through 10, apartments on the next 10 floors, and a restaurant on the top floor.

**Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)** – The regulatory definition of an MS4 (40 CFR 122.26(b)(8)) is "a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created to or pursuant to state law) 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 Clean Water Act that discharges into 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." In practical terms, operators of MS4s can include municipalities and local sewer districts, state and federal departments of transportation, public universities, public hospitals, military bases, and correctional facilities. The Storm water Phase II Rule added federal systems, such as military bases and correctional facilities by including them in the definition of small MS4s.

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)** – A national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA.

**Natural Ocean Water Quality** – The water quality (based on selected physical, chemical and biological characteristics) that is required to sustain marine ecosystems, and which is without apparent human influence, *i.e.*, an absence of significant amounts of: (a) man-made constituents (*e.g.*, DDT); (b) other chemical (*e.g.*, trace metals), physical (temperature/thermal pollution, sediment burial), and biological (*e.g.*, bacteria) constituents at concentrations that have been elevated due to man's activities above those resulting from the naturally occurring processes that affect the area in question; and (c) non-indigenous biota (*e.g.*, invasive algal bloom species) that have been introduced either deliberately or accidentally by man. Discharges "*shall not alter natural ocean water quality*" as determined by a comparison to the range of constituent concentrations in reference

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

areas agreed upon via the regional monitoring program(s). If monitoring information indicates that *natural ocean water quality* is not maintained, but there is sufficient evidence that a discharge is not contributing to the alteration of natural water quality, then the Regional Water Board may make that determination. In this case, sufficient information must include runoff sample data that has equal or lower concentrations for the range of constituents at the applicable reference area(s).

**New Development** – New Development means land disturbing activities; structural development, including construction or installation of a building or structure, creation of impervious surfaces; and land subdivision on an area that has not been previously developed.

**Non-Traditional Small MS4** – Federal and State operated facilities that can include universities, prisons, hospitals, military bases (e.g. State Army National Guard barracks, parks and office building complexes.)

**Notice of Intent (NOI)** – The application form by which dischargers seek coverage under General Permits, unless the General Permit requires otherwise.

**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.

**Open Channel** – Flow within a distinct natural or modified channel, calculated as flow velocity times channel cross-sectional area.

**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 which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States. Specific to Ocean Plan monitoring, outfalls include those measuring 18 inches or more in diameter.

**Parking Lot** – Land area or facility for the parking or storage of motor vehicles used for business, commerce, industry, or personal use.

**Permittee/Permittees** – Municipal agency/agencies and Non-traditional Small MS4s that are named in and subject to the requirements of this General Permit.

**Permit Effective Date** – July 1, 2013. The date at least 100 days after General Permit adoption, provided the Regional Administrator of U.S. EPA Region 9 has no objection.

**Pervious Pavement** – Pavement that stores and infiltrates rainfall at a rate that exceeds conventional pavement.

**Point Source** – Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operations, landfill leachate collection systems, vessel, or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

**Pollutant** – Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.

**Pollutants of Concern** – Pollutants of concern found in urban runoff include sediments, non-sediment solids, nutrients, pathogens, oxygen-demanding substances, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), trash, and pesticides and herbicides.

**Pollution** – An alteration of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects the beneficial uses of the water or facilities which serve those beneficial uses.

**Potable Water** – Water that is safe for domestic use, drinking, and cooking.

**Prioritized BMPs** – BMPs installed and/or implemented to address pollutants of concern. Where pollutant(s) of concern are undocumented or unidentified, prioritized BMPs are defined as BMPs installed and/or implemented to address common pollutants of concern (see pollutants of concern definition).

**Priority Storm Drain Inlets** – Storm drain inlets that drain to sensitive receiving water bodies or water bodies with history of illegal dumping. Storm drain inlets that are located in areas where the maximum number of citizens are exposed (this may include areas of high foot traffic).

**QAPrP** – Quality Assurance Project Plan

**Receiving Water** – Surface water that receives regulated and unregulated discharges from activities on land.

**Redevelopment** – Land-disturbing activity that results in the creation, addition, or replacement of exterior impervious surface area on a site on which some past development has occurred. Redevelopment does not include trenching, excavation and resurfacing associated with LUPs; pavement grinding and resurfacing of existing roadways; construction of new sidewalks, pedestrian ramps, or bike lanes on existing roadways; or routine replacement of damaged pavement such as pothole repair or replacement of short, non-contiguous sections of roadway.

**Regulated Project** – Refers to projects subject to the new and redevelopment standards in Section E.11 in this Order.

**Regulated Small MS4** – A Small MS4 that discharges to a water of the United States (U.S.) or to another MS4 regulated by an NPDES permit and has been designated as regulated by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board under criteria provided in this Order.

**Residential Housing Subdivision** – Any property development of multiple single-family homes or of dwelling units intended for multiple families/households (e.g., apartments, condominiums, and town homes).

**Retrofitting** – Improving pollution and/or flow control at existing developments and facilities to protect or restore beneficial uses and watershed functions.



*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

- Riparian Areas** – Plant communities contiguous to and affected by surface and subsurface hydrologic features of perennial or intermittent waterbodies. Riparian areas have one or both of the following characteristics: 1) distinctively different vegetative species than adjacent areas, and 2) species similar to adjacent areas but exhibiting more vigorous or robust growth forms. Riparian areas are usually transitional between wetland and upland.
- Rural Area** – Encompasses all population, housing, and territory not included within an urban area.
- Sediments** – Solid particulate matter, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice and has come to rest on the earth's surface either above or below sea level.
- Sensitive Waterbody** – Receiving waters which are a priority to protect. They include: 1) Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS), 2) areas providing or known to provide habitat for chinook and coho salmon and steelhead, and 3) beaches that serve more than 50,000 people between April 1 and October 31 and are adjacent to flowing storm drains or creeks.
- Separate Implementing Entity (SIE)** – An entity that a permittee may utilize to satisfy one or more of the permit obligations. SIE may include a flood control agency, a Phase I permittee, a storm water consulting firm, etc.
- Small MS4** – An MS4 that is not permitted under the municipal Phase I regulations, and which is “owned or operated by the United States, a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity....” (40 CFR §122.26(b)(16)).
- Smart Growth Projects** – Projects that produce multiple-benefits such as economic, social and environmental benefits. Smart growth projects commonly include high density development projects that result in a reduction of runoff volume per capita as a result of reduced impervious surface.
- Solid Waste** – All putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semisolid, and liquid wastes as defined by California Government Code Section 68055.1(h).
- Source Control** – Land use or site planning practices, or structural or nonstructural measures, that aim to prevent runoff pollution by reducing the potential for contact with rainfall runoff at the source of pollution. Source control BMPs minimize the contact between pollutants and urban runoff.
- Surface Drainage** – Any above-ground runoff (sheet, shallow concentrated, and open channel) that flows into the storm drain system.
- Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)** – A federal system for classifying establishments by the type of activity, in which they are engaged, using a four-digit code.
- Storm Drain System** – The basic infrastructure in a municipal separate storm sewer system that collects and conveys storm water runoff to a treatment facility or receiving water body.
- Storm Water** – Storm water is generated when precipitation from rain and snowmelt events flows over land or impervious surfaces and does not percolate into the ground. As storm

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

water flows over the land or impervious surfaces, it accumulates debris, chemicals, sediment or other pollutants that could adversely affect water quality if the storm water is discharged untreated.

**Storm Water Treatment System** – Any engineered system designed to remove pollutants from storm water runoff by settling, filtration, biological degradation, plant uptake, media absorption/adsorption or other physical, biological, or chemical process. This includes landscape-based systems such as grassy swales and bioretention units as well as proprietary systems.

**Structural Controls** – Any structural facility designed and constructed to mitigate the adverse impacts of storm water and urban runoff pollution.

**Subwatershed** – An area approximately 10,000 to 40,000 acres in area identified by Hydrologic Unit Code 12 in the federal Watershed Boundary Dataset.

**Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP)** – The State Water Board's program to monitor surface water quality; coordinate consistent scientific methods; and design strategies for improving water quality monitoring, assessment, and reporting.

**Time of Concentration** – The time it takes the most hydraulically-remote drop of water to travel through the watershed to a specific point of interest.

**Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)** – The maximum amount of a pollutant that can be discharged into a waterbody from all sources (point and nonpoint) and still maintain water quality standards. Under CWA section 303(d), TMDLs must be developed for all waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards even after application of technology-based controls, more stringent effluent limitations required by a state or local authority, and other pollution control requirements such as BMPs.

**Targeted Audience** – Group(s) of people the Permittee has targeted to receive educational message.

**Trash and Debris** – Trash consists of litter and particles of litter. California Government Code Section 68055.1 (g) defines litter as all improperly discarded waste material, including, but not limited to, convenience food, beverage, and other product packages or containers constructed of steel, aluminum, glass, paper, plastic and other natural and synthetic materials, thrown or deposited on the lands and waters of the state, but not including the properly discarded waste of the primary processing of agriculture, mining, logging, sawmilling, or manufacturing.

**Treatment** – Any method, technique, or process designed to remove pollutants and/or solids from polluted storm water runoff, wastewater, or effluent.

**Urban Rural Interface** – The urban/rural interface is identified as the geographical location at which urban land use and rural land use interact.

**Urbanized Area** – A densely settled core of census tracts and/or census blocks that have population of at least 50,000, along with adjacent territory containing non-residential urban land uses as well as territory with low population density included to link outlying densely settled territory with the densely settled core. It is a calculation used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the geographic boundaries of the most heavily developed and dense urban areas. From the [Phase II Final Rule](#) (Revised June 2012)

*UNOFFICIAL DRAFT — Not Certified by Clerk*

<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/fact2-2.pdf> Data utilized in this Order was derived from 2010 U.S. Census Data.

**Waste** – Includes sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation, including waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal.

**Waste Load Allocation** – The portion of a receiving water's total maximum daily load that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution. Waste load allocations constitute a type of water quality-based effluent limitation.

**Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance** – The Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (Title 23, Division 2, Chapter 2.7 of the California Code of Regulations) took effect January 1 2010 and is designed to: (1) promote the values and benefits of landscapes while recognizing the need to invest water and other resources as efficiently as possible; (2) establish a structure for planning, designing, installing, maintaining and managing water efficient landscapes in new construction and rehabilitated projects; (3) establish provisions for water management practices and water waste prevention for existing landscapes; (4) use water efficiently without waste by setting a Maximum Applied Water Allowance as an upper limit for water use and reduce water use to the lowest practical amount; (5) promote the benefits of consistent landscape ordinances with neighboring local and regional agencies; (6) encourage local agencies and water purveyors to use economic incentives that promote the efficient use of water, such as implementing a tiered-rate structure; and (7) encourage local agencies to designate the necessary authority that implements and enforces the provisions of the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance or its local landscape ordinance.

**Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan)** – The Regional Water Board's master water quality control planning document. It designates beneficial uses and water quality objectives for waters of the State within each Region, including surface waters and groundwater. It also includes programs of implementation to achieve water quality objectives and discharge prohibitions. Basin Plans are adopted and approved by the State Water Board, U.S. EPA, and the Office of Administrative Law where required.

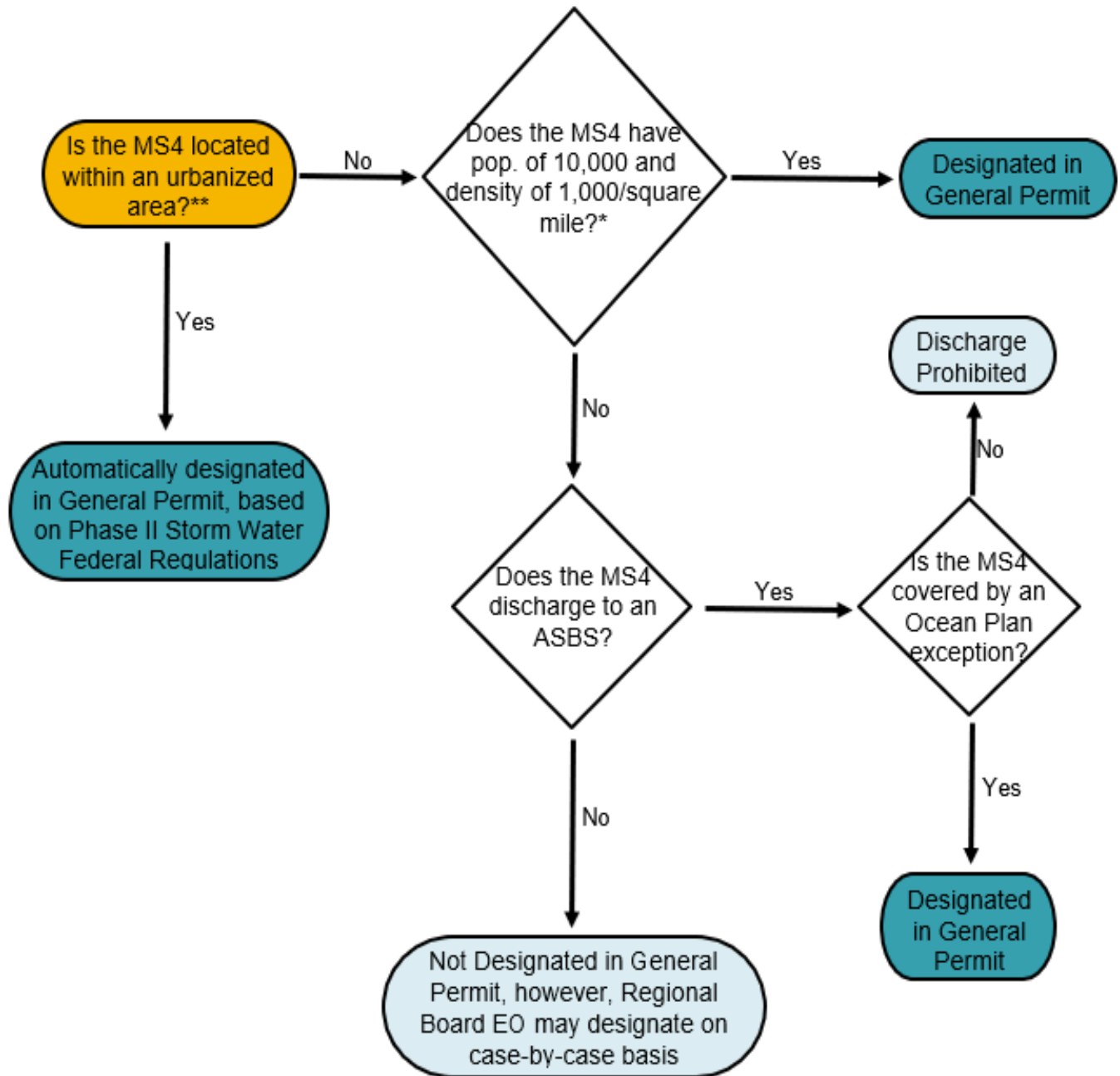
**Water Quality Objectives** – The limits or levels of water quality elements or biological characteristics established to reasonably protect the beneficial uses of water or to prevent pollution problems within a specific area. Water quality objectives may be numeric or narrative.

**Water Quality Standards** – State-adopted and U.S. EPA-approved water quality standards for waterbodies. The standards prescribe the use of the waterbody and establish the water quality criteria that must be met to protect designated uses. Water quality standards also include the federal and state anti-degradation policy.

**Watershed Management Zone** – Post-construction management zones based on common key watershed processes and receiving water type (creek, marine nearshore waters, lake, etc.).

**Watershed Processes** – Functions that are provided by watersheds, including but not limited to, groundwater recharge, sediment supply and delivery, streamflow, and aquatic habitat.

**Small MS4 General Permit  
Designation Flow Chart  
February 5, 2013**



\*Current designation based on U.S. Decennial Census Date 2010.  
\*\*Assumes MS4 population greater than 5000.

**Phase II Permit Traditional Small MS4  
Monitoring Flow Chart**

February 5, 2013

