

established a framework for conducting a systematic program of evaluation and BMP implementation for fixed facilities, field operations and drainage facilities. Non-storm water discharges from these facilities and/or activities could also affect water quality. This order prohibits non-storm water discharges from public facilities, unless the discharges are exempt under Section III, Discharge Limitations, of this order, or are permitted by the Regional Board under an individual NPDES permit or the de-minimus permits.

77. Successful implementation of the provisions and limitations in this order will require the cooperation of public agency organizations within Orange County having programs/activities that have an impact on storm water quality. A list of these organizations is included in Attachment C. As such, these organizations should actively participate in implementing the Orange County NPDES Storm Water Program. The Regional Board has the discretion and authority to require certain non-cooperating entities to participate in this areawide permit or obtain individual storm water discharge permits, pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(a). The permittees have developed a Storm Water Implementation Agreement among the County, the cities and the Orange County Flood Control District. The Implementation Agreement establishes the responsibilities of each party, a funding mechanism for the shared costs, and recognizes the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).
78. The permittees have developed and implemented programs and policies to address fixed facilities, fertilizer and pesticide use, employee training, storm drain inspection and maintenance activities, and other related planning, inspection and maintenance programs. This order requires the permittees to continue these programs and propose any needed changes to these programs.
79. Some of the permittees own and operate sewage collection systems. Sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) have been a significant source of water quality impairments and beach closures in Orange County. On May 2, 2006, the State Board adopted Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003 to provide a consistent statewide regulatory approach to address SSOs. In addition, the principal permittee, in collaboration with the Orange County Sanitation District and a number of the co-permittees, has developed the Countywide Area Spill Control Program to address SSOs in certain areas of Orange County. These two programs are expected to address issues related to SSOs.

P. PUBLIC EDUCATION/PARTICIPATION

80. Urban runoff contains pollutants from privately owned and operated facilities, such as residences, businesses, private and/or public institutions, and commercial establishments. Therefore, a successful storm water management plan should include the participation and cooperation of the public, businesses, the permittees and the regulators. The DAMP has a strong emphasis on public education. Public education includes education of the public at large, commercial establishments, industrial facilities and developers. It also includes proper training for municipal planning, inspection and maintenance activities. The permittees have developed

inter-departmental training programs and have made commitments to conduct a certain number of these training programs during the term of this permit.

81. Public education is an important part of storm water pollution prevention. The permittees have employed a variety of means to educate the public, business and commercial establishments, industrial facilities and construction sites, and in 1999 developed a long term public education strategy. In 2002, the permittees created a public and business outreach strategy and developed the "Orange County Stormwater Public Education Program Recommendations." This strategy was updated in 2004 and established a long-term cost-effective approach to educate the public and targeted businesses about the effects of storm water pollution and encourages their participation in protecting water quality. In accordance with this strategy the permittees conducted a public awareness survey and translated relevant public education materials into Spanish and Vietnamese. The permittees employed a variety of media, including newspapers, radio, television, movie theaters, advertisements on public transportation vehicles, schools and printed brochures to provide information regarding storm water pollution and the public's role in controlling it. In addition to the multi-media approach, the permittees have started to work with business establishments such as Home Depot and PetsMart, utilities such as Waste Management and Southern California Edison, organizations such as Chamber of Commerce and Welcome Express, and a number of other organizations and establishments. The permittees also established a countywide 24-hour, bilingual, hotline for reporting illegal activities that could impact water quality. This order requires implementation of LID techniques. If not properly designed and maintained, some of the LID BMPs could provide breeding areas for vectors. Public education and outreach materials should include a discussion on the association between disease vectors, urban runoff, storm water treatment control and LID BMPs.
82. The storm water regulations require public participation in the development and implementation of the storm water management program. As such, the permittees are required to solicit and consider all comments received from the public and submit copies of the comments to the Executive Officer of the Regional Board with the annual reports due on November 15 of each year. It is expected that the permittees would include comments received on any significant revisions to the Monitoring Plan, LIPs and WQMPs. In response to public comments, the permittees may modify reports, plans, or schedules prior to submittal to the Executive Officer.

Q. MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM AND EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENT

83. In order to characterize storm water discharges, to identify problem areas, to determine the impact of urban runoff on receiving waters, and to determine the effectiveness of the various BMPs, an effective monitoring program is critical. The principal permittee administers the monitoring program for the permittees. During the previous permit term, the permittees completed the 99-04 Monitoring Plan. This plan included storm water monitoring, receiving water monitoring, dry weather

monitoring and sediment monitoring in previously identified critical aquatic resources areas, as well as, mass emissions monitoring of both wet and dry season flows. On July 1, 2003, the permittees submitted the Third Term Monitoring Plan. This plan was approved by the Executive Officer on July 15, 2005. Monitoring under this plan was expanded to cover monitoring requirements for the development and implementation of TMDLs for impaired waters in Orange County. The Monitoring Plan approved in 2005, included mass emissions monitoring, estuary/wetlands monitoring, bacteriological/pathogen monitoring, bioassessment monitoring, illicit discharge reconnaissance monitoring, and land use correlations. Three different approaches were used for these monitoring programs: core monitoring, regional monitoring, and special studies. The permittees are required to review the monitoring program on an annual basis to determine the need for any revisions. The monitoring program may have to be revised to meet TMDL and ASBS monitoring requirements and/or to make the program consistent with any statewide or regional monitoring guidance developed either by the State Board or the Stormwater Monitoring Coalition.

R. ILLICIT DISCHARGES, ILLICIT CONNECTIONS AND LEGAL AUTHORITY

84. Illicit discharges to the storm drains can contribute to storm water and surface water contamination. A reconnaissance survey of the municipal storm drain systems (open channels and underground storm drains) was completed by the permittees during the third term permit, the permittees significantly enhanced the programmatic framework for detecting and quickly controlling discharges into the MS4s. The permittees have initiated a dry weather monitoring program that is based on statistically derived benchmarks to detect illicit discharges and illicit connections. The program also facilitates public reporting of illicit discharges by providing 24-hour access to a toll free hotline. The program has a number of mechanisms in place to identify and eliminate illicit discharges to the MS4s, including: construction, commercial and industrial facility inspections, drainage facility inspections, water quality monitoring programs, and public education including a 24-hour hotline. The permittees developed a ten module training program for training municipal staff to identify and eliminate illicit discharges to the MS4s and to take appropriate enforcement actions.
85. In order to insure countywide consistency and to provide a legal underpinning to the entire Orange County storm water program, a model water quality ordinance was completed on August 15, 1994 and has been adopted by all the permittees. A countywide Enforcement Consistency Guide was established by the permittees in 1995. These documents establish legal authority for enforcing storm water ordinances and countywide uniformity in the enforcement actions. The permittees have the authority to control pollutants into the MS4s, to prohibit illicit connections and illicit discharges, to control spills, to require compliance with local water quality ordinances and to carry out inspections of the storm drain systems within their jurisdictions.

86. During the third term permit, the principal permittees in collaboration with the Orange County Sanitation District developed and implemented a coordinated sewage spill prevention and response demonstration project. This program is being evaluated for implementation throughout the Orange County Sanitation District's service area.
87. There may be discharges that are not within the permittees jurisdiction. The permittees may petition the Regional Board to issue a separate NPDES permit to any discharger of non-storm water into storm drain systems that they own or operate.

S. COMPLIANCE WITH CZARA, CEQA AND THE ANTI-DEGRADATION POLICY

88. The Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA), Section 6217(g), requires coastal states with approved coastal zone management programs to address non-point source pollution impacting or threatening coastal water quality. CZARA addresses five sources of non-point pollution: agriculture, silviculture, urban, marinas, and hydromodification. This order addresses the management measures required for the urban category, with the exception of septic systems. Compliance with requirements specified in this order relieves the permittees for developing a non-point source plan, for the urban category, under CZARA. The Regional Board addresses septic systems through the administration other programs.
89. In accordance with California Water Code Section 13389, the issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from those provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act contained in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100), Division 13 of the Public Resources Code.
90. The permitted discharge is consistent with the anti-degradation provisions of 40 CFR 131.12 and the State Board Resolution 68-16. This order requires implementation of programs (i.e., BMPs) to reduce the level of pollutants in the storm water discharges. The combination of programs and policies required to be implemented under this order for new and existing developments are designed to improve urban storm water quality.

T. PUBLIC COMMENTS AND PUBLIC HEARING

91. The Regional Board has notified the permittees and interested parties of its intent to issue waste discharge requirements for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
92. The Regional Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS:

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

I. RESPONSIBILITIES OF PRINCIPAL PERMITTEE

- A. The principal permittee shall be responsible for the overall program management and shall:
1. Conduct chemical and biological water quality monitoring, as required by this order and any additional monitoring as directed by the Executive Officer.
 2. Conduct inspections and maintain the storm drain systems within its jurisdiction.
 3. Review and revise, if necessary, policies/ordinances necessary to establish legal authority as required by the Federal Storm Water Regulations.
 4. Respond and/or arrange for responding to emergency situations, such as accidental spills, leaks, illicit discharges and illicit connections, etc., to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm drain systems and waters of the US within its jurisdiction.
 5. Take appropriate enforcement actions for illicit discharges to the MS4 systems owned or controlled by the principal permittee.
 6. Prepare and submit to the Executive Officer of the Regional Board unified reports, plans, and programs as required by this order, including the annual report.
- B. The activities of the principal permittee shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
1. Coordinate and conduct Management Committee meetings on an as needed basis. The principal permittee will take the lead role in initiating and developing areawide programs and activities necessary to comply with this order.
 2. Coordinate permit activities and participate in any subcommittees formed as necessary to coordinate compliance activities with this order.
 3. Provide technical and administrative support and inform the co-permittees of the progress of other pertinent municipal programs, pilot projects, research studies, etc.
 4. Coordinate the implementation of areawide storm water quality management activities such as public education, pollution prevention, household hazardous waste collection, etc.
 5. Develop and implement mechanisms, performance standards, etc., to promote uniform and consistent implementation of BMPs among the permittees.
 6. Pursue enforcement actions as necessary within its jurisdiction to ensure compliance with storm water management programs, ordinances and implementation plans, including physical elimination of undocumented connections and illicit discharges.

7. In conjunction with the other permittees, implement the BMPs listed in the DAMP, and take such other actions as may be necessary to meet the MEP standard.
8. Monitor the implementation of the plans and programs required by this order and determine their effectiveness in protecting beneficial uses.
9. Coordinate all the activities with the Regional Board, including the submittal of all reports, plans, and programs, as required under this order.
10. Obtain public input for any proposed management and implementation plans, such as Monitoring Plans, Local Implementation Plans and significant changes to Water Quality Management Plans.
11. Cooperate in watershed management programs and regional and/or statewide monitoring programs.
12. In collaboration with the co-permittees, develop guidelines for defining expertise and competencies of storm water program managers and inspectors and develop and submit for approval a training program for various positions in accordance with these guidelines.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CO-PERMITTEES

- A. The co-permittees shall be responsible for the management of storm drain systems within their jurisdictions and shall:
 1. Implement management programs, monitoring programs, implementation plans and all BMPs outlined in the DAMP/LIP within each respective jurisdiction, and take any other actions as may be necessary to meet the MEP standard.
 2. Coordinate among their internal departments and agencies, as appropriate, to facilitate the implementation of this order and the DAMP/LIP.
 3. Establish and maintain adequate legal authority, as required by the Federal Storm Water Regulations.
 4. Conduct storm drain system inspections and maintenance in accordance with the criteria developed by the principal permittee.
 5. Take appropriate enforcement actions for illicit discharges to the MS4 systems owned or controlled by the co-permittee.
- B. The co-permittees' activities shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 1. Participate in the Management Committee comprised of the principal permittee and one representative of each co-permittee. The principal permittee will take the lead role in initiating and developing areawide programs and activities necessary to comply with this order. The Committee will meet on a regular basis (at least six times per year). Each permittee shall designate one official representative to the Management Committee and attend at least 75% of the meetings each calendar year.

2. Review, approve, implement, and comment on all plans, strategies, management programs, and monitoring programs, as developed by the principal permittee or any permittee subcommittee to comply with this order.
3. Pursue enforcement actions as necessary to ensure compliance with the storm water management programs, ordinances and implementation plans, including physical elimination of undocumented connections and illicit discharges to drainage systems owned or controlled by the co-permittees.
4. Conduct and coordinate with the principal permittee any surveys and characterizations needed to identify pollutant sources and drainage areas.
5. Submit storm drain system maps, including any periodic revisions, with each annual report.
6. Respond to emergency situations, such as accidental spills, leaks, illicit discharges, illicit connections, etc., to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm drain systems and waters of the US.
7. Prepare and submit all required reports to the principal permittee in a timely manner.

III. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS/PROHIBITIONS

1. In accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(F), the permittees shall prohibit illicit/illegal discharges (non-storm water) from entering into the municipal separate storm sewer systems unless such discharges are either authorized by a NPDES permit, or not prohibited in accordance with Section III.3, below.
2. The discharge of storm water from the MS4s to waters of the US containing pollutants that have not been reduced to the maximum extent practicable is prohibited.
3. The permittees shall effectively prohibit the discharge of non-storm water into the MS4s, unless such discharges are authorized by a separate NPDES permit or as otherwise specified in this provision. For purposes of this order, a discharge may include storm water or other types of discharges identified below.
 - i. The discharges identified below need not be prohibited by the permittees unless such discharges are identified either by the permittees or by the Executive Officer as a significant source of pollutants. The DAMP shall include public education and outreach activities directed at reducing these discharges even if they are not substantial contributors of pollutants to the MS4s.
 - a) Discharges composed entirely of storm water;
 - b) Air conditioning condensate;
 - c) Irrigation water;
 - d) Passive foundation drains;
 - e) Passive footing drains;

- f) Water from crawl space pumps;
 - g) Non-commercial vehicle washing;
 - h) Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges (Cleaning wastewater and filter backwash shall not be discharged to the MS4).
 - i) Diverted stream flows;
 - j) Rising ground waters and natural springs;
 - k) Ground water infiltration as defined in 40 CFR 35.2005 (20) and uncontaminated pumped groundwater;
 - l) Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
 - m) Emergency fire fighting flows (i.e., flows necessary for the protection of life and property) do not require BMPs and need not be prohibited. However, where possible, when not interfering with health and safety issues, BMPs should be implemented (also see Section XXI, Provision 5);
 - n) Waters not otherwise containing wastes as defined in California Water Code Section 13050 (d); and
 - o) Other types of discharges identified and recommended by the permittees and approved by the Regional Board.
- ii. The permittees shall prohibit the following categories of non-storm water discharges from permittee owned and/or operated facilities and activities unless the stated conditions are met:
- a) For discharges outside the Newport Bay watershed the de minimus types of discharges listed in the Regional Board's General De Minimus Permit for Discharges to Surface Waters, Order No. R8-2009-0003, NPDES No. CAG 998001 (General De Minimus Permit), shall be in compliance with the terms and conditions of the General De Minimus Permit. Separate coverage under the General De Minimus Permit is not required. For discharges within the Newport Bay watershed, separate permit authorization for these de minimus discharges will be required when the discharges contain selenium, nitrogen or other pollutants at levels of concern.
 - b) Discharges from potable water sources, including water line flushing, superchlorinated water line flushing, fire hydrant system flushing, and pipeline hydrostatic test water: Planned discharges shall be dechlorinated to a concentration of 0.1 ppm³¹ or less, pH adjusted if necessary, and volumetrically and velocity controlled to prevent causing hydrologic conditions of concern in receiving waters.

³¹ Total residual chlorine = 0.1 mg/l or parts per million (ppm) or less; compliance determination shall be at a point before the discharge mixes with any receiving water.

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- c) Discharges from lawn, greenbelt and median watering and other irrigation runoff from non-agricultural operations³²: These discharges shall be minimized through a Model Municipal Activity Maintenance Program designed to control irrigation runoff.
- d) Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges: Dechlorinated to a concentration of 0.1 ppm³³ or less, pH adjusted and reoxygenated if necessary, and volumetrically and velocity controlled to prevent causing hydrologic conditions of concern in receiving waters. Swimming pool cleaning wastewater and filter backwash shall not be discharged to the MS4s.
- e) Construction dewatering wastes: The maximum daily concentration limit for total suspended solids shall not exceed 75mg/l, sulfides 0.4mg/l, oil and grease 15mg/l, total petroleum hydrocarbons 0.1mg/l.
- f) Discharges from facilities that extract, treat and discharge water diverted from waters of the US: These discharges shall meet the following conditions:
 - (1) The discharges to waters of the US must not contain pollutants added by the treatment process or pollutants in greater concentration than the influent;
 - (2) The discharge must not cause or contribute to a condition of erosion;
 - (3) The extraction and treatment must be in compliance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act; and
 - (4) Conduct monitoring in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program attached to this order.

The Regional Board may add categories of non-storm water discharges that are not significant sources of pollutants or remove categories of non-storm water discharges listed above based upon a finding that the discharges are a significant source of pollutants.

- 4. Non-storm water discharges from public agency activities into waters of the US are prohibited unless the non-storm water discharges are permitted by an NPDES permit or are included in Section III.3.
- 5. The permittees shall reduce the discharge of pollutants, including trash and debris, from the storm water conveyance systems to the maximum extent practicable (also see Section VII).
- 6. Discharges from the MS4s shall be in compliance with the applicable discharge prohibitions contained in Chapter 5 of the Basin Plan.
- 7. Discharges from the MS4s of storm water or non-storm water, as defined in Section III.3, shall not cause or contribute to a condition of pollution, contamination or nuisance, as those terms are defined in Section 13050 of the Water Code.

³² Non-agricultural irrigation using recycled water must comply with the statewide permit for Landscape Irrigation Using Recycled Water and the State Department Health guidelines.

³³ See previous footnote.

8. All discharges to Areas of Special Biological Significance shall be consistent with the Special Protections/Exceptions granted by the State Board, or waste discharges shall be prohibited in accordance with the Ocean Plan.

IV. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

1. Discharges from the MS4s shall not cause or contribute to exceedances of receiving water quality standards (designated beneficial uses and water quality objectives) for surface waters or groundwaters.
2. The DAMP and its components shall be designed to achieve compliance with receiving water limitations. It is expected that compliance with receiving water limitations will be achieved through an iterative process and the application of increasingly more effective BMPs. The permittees shall comply with Sections III.2 and IV.1 of this order through timely implementation of control measures and other actions to reduce pollutants in urban runoff in accordance with the DAMP and other requirements of this order, including any modifications thereto.
3. If exceedance of water quality standards persist, notwithstanding implementation of the DAMP and other requirements of this order, the permittees shall assure compliance with Sections III.2 and IV.1 of this order by complying with the following procedure:
 - a) Upon a determination by either the permittees or the Executive Officer that the discharges from the MS4 systems are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, the permittees shall promptly notify and thereafter submit a report to the Executive Officer that describes BMPs that are currently being implemented and additional BMPs that will be implemented to prevent or reduce any pollutants that are causing or contributing to the exceedance of water quality standards. The report may be incorporated in the annual update to the DAMP, unless the Executive Officer directs an earlier submittal. The report shall include an implementation schedule. The Executive Officer may require modifications to the report;
 - b) Submit any modifications to the report required by the Executive Officer within 30 days of notification;
 - c) Within 30 days following approval by the Executive Officer of the report described above, the permittees shall revise the DAMP and monitoring program to incorporate the approved modified BMPs that have been and will be implemented, the implementation schedule, and any additional monitoring required; and,
 - d) Implement the revised DAMP and monitoring program in accordance with the approved schedule.

So long as the permittees have complied with the procedures set forth above and are implementing the revised DAMP, the permittees do not have to repeat the same procedure for continuing or recurring exceedances of the same receiving water

limitations unless the Executive Officer determines it is necessary to develop additional BMPs.

4. Nothing in Section IV.3 must prevent the Regional Board from enforcing any provision of this order while the permittee prepares and implements the above programs.

V. IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT

1. Within 6 months of adoption of this order, the existing Implementation Agreement shall be reviewed and revised, if necessary, to include any cities that were not signatories to this agreement. A copy of the signature page and any revisions to the Agreement shall be included in the annual report.
2. Within 6 months of adoption of this order and annually thereafter, the permittees shall evaluate the storm water management structure and the Implementation Agreement and determine the need for any revisions. The corresponding annual report shall include the findings of this review and a schedule for any needed revisions.

VI. LEGAL AUTHORITY/ENFORCEMENT

1. The permittees shall maintain adequate legal authority to control the discharge of pollutants to the MS4s from urban runoff and enforce those authorities. This may be accomplished through ordinance, statute, permit, contract or similar means. Such legal authority must address all illicit connections and illicit discharges into the MS4s, including those from all industrial and construction sites. The permittees may use the Enforcement Consistency Guide or develop its own enforcement program and shall incorporate the enforcement program into their Local Implementation Plan.
2. The permittees shall carry out inspections, surveillance, and monitoring necessary to determine compliance with their ordinances and permits. The Permittees' ordinance must include adequate legal authority, to the extent permitted by California and Federal Law and subject to the limitations on municipal action under the constitutions of California and the United States, to enter, inspect and gather evidence (pictures, videos, samples, documents, etc.) from industrial, construction and commercial establishments. The permittees shall progressively and decisively take enforcement actions against any violators of their Water Quality Ordinance. These enforcement actions must, at a minimum, meet the guidelines and procedures listed in the Enforcement Consistency Guide.
3. Permittees' ordinances or other local regulatory mechanisms shall include sanctions and follow up inspection milestones to ensure compliance. Sanctions shall include, but are not limited to: monetary penalties, non-monetary penalties, bonding requirements, and/or permit denials/revocations/stays for non-compliance. Follow up inspection milestones shall be consistent with applicable sections of this order. Permittees' ordinances shall have a provision for civil or criminal penalties for violations of their water quality ordinances. These penalties shall be issued in a

decisive manner within a predetermined timeframe, from the time of the violation's occurrence and/or respective follow-up inspection.

4. Within one year of the adoption of this order, each permittee shall submit a statement, signed by legal counsel, that the permittee has obtained all necessary legal authority in accordance with 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A-F) and to comply with this order through adoption of ordinances and/or municipal code modifications.
5. If necessary, the permittees shall revise their LIPs to include citations of appropriate local ordinances, identification of departmental jurisdictions in the implementation and enforcement of these ordinances, and key personnel. The LIP shall include procedures and timeframes for progressive enforcement actions.
6. The permittees shall continue to provide notification to Regional Board staff regarding storm water related information gathered during site inspections of industrial and construction sites regulated by the Statewide General Storm Water Permits and at sites that should be regulated under those Statewide General Permits. The notification shall be provided on a quarterly basis³⁴ and shall include any observed violations, or threat of potential violations of the General Permits (e.g., problematic housekeeping issues) prior history of violations, any enforcement actions taken by the permittee, and any other relevant information. (Also see notification requirements under Sections VIII, IX, and X of this Order.)
7. The permittees shall annually review their water quality ordinances and provide findings within the annual report each year on the effectiveness of these ordinances and associated enforcement programs, in prohibiting the following types of discharges to the MS4s (the permittees may propose appropriate control measures in lieu of prohibiting these discharges, where the permittees are responsible for ensuring that dischargers adequately maintain those control measures):
 - a) Sewage (also prohibited under the Statewide SSO order³⁵);
 - b) Wash water resulting from the hosing or cleaning of gas stations, auto repair garages, and other types of automobile service stations;
 - c) Discharges resulting from the cleaning, repair, or maintenance of any type of equipment, machinery, or facility, including motor vehicles, concrete mixing equipment, portable toilet servicing, etc.;
 - d) Wash water from mobile auto detailing and washing, steam and pressure cleaning, carpet/upholstery cleaning, pool cleaning and other such mobile commercial and industrial activities;
 - e) Water from cleaning of municipal, industrial, and commercial sites, including parking lots, streets, sidewalks, driveways, patios, plazas, work yards and outdoor eating or drinking areas, etc.;

³⁴ The reporting schedule may be revised with the approval of the Executive Officer.

³⁵ State Board WQO No. 2006-0003.

- f) Runoff from material storage areas or uncovered receptacles that contain chemicals, fuels, grease, oil, or other hazardous materials³⁶;
 - g) Discharges of runoff from the washing of toxic materials³⁷ from paved or unpaved areas;
 - h) Discharges of pool or fountain water containing chlorine, biocides, or other chemicals; pool filter backwash containing debris and chlorine;
 - i) Pet waste, yard waste, litter, debris, sediment, etc.; and,
 - j) Restaurant or food processing facility wastes such as grease, floor mat and trash bin wash water, food waste, etc.
8. The permittees are encouraged to enter into interagency agreements with owners of other MS4 systems, such as Caltrans, school and college districts, universities, Department of Defense, Native American Tribes, etc., to control the contribution of pollutants from one portion of the MS4s to another portion. The Regional Board will continue to notify the owner/operator of the MS4 systems and the local municipality if the Board issues a permit for discharges into the MS4 systems.

VII. ILLICIT DISCHARGES/ILLICIT CONNECTIONS; LITTER, DEBRIS AND TRASH CONTROL

1. The permittees shall continue to prohibit all illicit connections to the MS4s through their ordinances, inspections, monitoring programs, and enforcement actions. The permittees shall conduct inspections for illicit connections and illicit discharges during routine maintenance of all MS4 facilities. If routine inspections or dry weather screening and/or monitoring indicate any illicit connections, they shall be investigated and eliminated or permitted within 120 days of discovery and identification.
2. The permittees shall control the discharge of spills, leaks, or dumping of any materials other than storm water and authorized non-storm water per Section III, above, into the MS4s. All reports of spills, leaks, and/or illegal dumping shall be promptly investigated and reported as specified under Section XVII.
3. Within six months of adoption of this order, the permittees shall evaluate the current Illicit Discharges/Illicit Connections Training Program. If necessary, the program shall be revised to meet the expected expertise and competencies of the municipal inspectors.

³⁶ Hazardous material is defined as any substance that poses a threat to human health or the environment due to its toxicity, corrosiveness, ignitability, explosive nature or chemical reactivity. These also include materials named by EPA to be reported if a designed quantity of the material is spilled into the waters of the United States or emitted into the environment.

³⁷ Toxic material is a chemical or a mixture that may present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment.

4. The permittees shall continue to implement appropriate control measures to reduce and/or to eliminate the discharge of trash and debris to waters of the US. These control measures shall be reported in the annual report.
5. By July 1st of each year the permittees shall review their litter/trash control ordinances to determine the need for any revision. At least once during the permit term, the principal permittee shall characterize trash, determine its main source(s) and develop and implement appropriate BMPs to control trash in urban runoff. The findings of this review shall be included in the annual report.
6. The permittees shall determine the need for any additional debris control measures. The findings shall be included in each annual report.
7. The permittees who are regulated under State Board's Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003 shall continue to comply with that order to control sanitary system overflows. The principal permittee shall continue to evaluate the applicability of the "Countywide Area Spill Control Program (CASC)" to all areas within the Santa Ana Regional Board's jurisdiction to control and mitigate sanitary sewer overflows. This evaluation shall be included in the first annual report due after adoption of this order. Within 12 months of adoption of this order, the principal permittee in collaboration with the Orange County Sanitation District, Irvine Ranch Water District and the co-permittees shall implement essential elements of the CASC or other equally effective programs (such as the Statewide SSO order) to control and mitigate sanitary sewer overflows in Orange County areas that are within the Region.

VIII. MUNICIPAL INSPECTIONS OF CONSTRUCTION SITES

1. Each permittee shall ensure that all construction activities within its jurisdiction are consistent with the Model Construction Program developed by the permittees.
2. Each permittee shall continue to maintain and update (at least on a biannual basis, once in September and the second update in May) an inventory of all construction sites within its jurisdiction for which building or grading permits have been issued and where activities at the site include: soil movement; uncovered storage of materials or wastes, such as dirt, sand or fertilizer; or exterior mixing of cementaceous products, such as concrete, mortar or stucco. All construction sites, as described above, shall be included regardless of whether the construction site is subject to the General Construction Permit or other individual NPDES permit. This inventory shall be maintained in the 2002 Spreadsheet developed by the permittees or a similar computer-based database system and shall include relevant information on site ownership, General Construction Permit WDID number (if any), size, location (latitude/longitude [in decimals] or NAD83/WGS84³⁸ compatible formatting), inspection data, etc.
3. The permittees shall continue to prioritize construction sites within their jurisdictions as a high, medium or low threat to water quality. Evaluation of construction sites

³⁸ NAD83/WGS84=North American Datum of 1983 and World Geodetic System of 1984 are systems to define three-dimensional coordinates of a single physical point.

shall be based on factors, which shall include, but not be limited to: soil erosion potential, project size, site slope, proximity to and sensitivity of receiving waters and any other relevant factors. At a minimum, high priority construction sites shall include: sites 20 acres and larger; sites over 1 acre that are tributary to Clean Water Act Section 303(d) waters listed for sediment or turbidity impairments; and sites that are tributary to and within 500 feet of an area defined by the Ocean Plan as an Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS). At a minimum, medium priority construction sites shall include sites between 5 to 20 acres of disturbed soil.

4. Each permittee shall conduct construction site inspections, subject to limitations on municipal action under the constitutions of California and the United States, for compliance with its ordinances (grading, Water Quality Management Plans, etc.), local permits (construction, grading, etc.), the Model Construction Program and the Construction Runoff Guidance Manual, both developed by the permittees. The permittees must develop a checklist for conducting construction site inspections. Inspections of construction sites shall include, but not be limited to:
 - a) Verification of coverage under the General Construction Permit (Notice of Intent or Waste Discharge Identification Number, WDID Number) during the initial inspection;
 - b) A documented review of the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) to ensure that the BMPs to be implemented on-site are consistent with the appropriate phase of construction (Preliminary Stage, Mass Grading Stage, Streets and Utilities Stage, etc.);
 - c) Visual observation for non-storm water discharges and potential pollutant sources;
 - d) Determination of compliance with local ordinances, permits, Water Quality Management Plans, Construction Runoff Guidance Manual and other relevant requirements including the implementation and maintenance of BMPs required under local requirements; and,
 - e) An assessment of the effectiveness of BMPs implemented at the site and the need for any additional BMPs.
5. At a minimum, the inspection frequency shall include the following:
 - a) During the dry season (i.e., May 1 through September 30 of each year), all construction sites shall be inspected at a frequency sufficient to ensure that sediment and other pollutants are properly controlled and that unauthorized, non-storm water discharges are prevented.
 - b) During the wet season (i.e., October 1 through April 30 of each year), all high priority sites are to be inspected, in their entirety, once a month. All medium priority sites are to be inspected at least twice during the wet season. All low priority sites are to be inspected at least once during the wet season. When BMPs or BMP maintenance is deemed inadequate or out of compliance, an

inspection frequency of once every week will be maintained until BMPs and BMP maintenance are brought into compliance.

6. To establish a consistent enforcement program for non-compliant construction sites, the permittees shall enforce their ordinances and permits at all construction sites in a fair, firm and consistent manner. If necessary, the permittees shall revise their LIPs within 12 months of adoption of this order to include a mechanism to notify and to establish a clear and coordinated enforcement linkage for further enforcement action with Regional Board staff. Sanctions for non-compliance must include: a written enforcement order at the time of inspection and other appropriate actions, such as Administrative Compliance Orders, Cease and Desist Orders, Stop Work Orders, Misdemeanor/Infractions, monetary penalties, bonding requirements and/or permit denial or administrative termination.
7. All violations shall be notified as per Section XVII.
8. Each permittee shall respond to complaints received from third parties in a timely manner to ensure that the construction sites are not a source of pollutants in the MS4s and the receiving waters.
9. All construction site inspectors shall be trained in accordance with Section XVI.

IX. MUNICIPAL INSPECTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

1. Each permittee shall continue to maintain an inventory of industrial facilities within its jurisdiction. All sites that have the potential to discharge pollutants to the MS4 should be included in this inventory regardless of whether the facility is subject to business permits, licensing, the State's General Industrial Permit or other individual NPDES permit. This database must be updated on an annual basis. This inventory must be maintained in a computer-based database system and must include relevant information on ownership, SIC code(s), General Industrial Permit WDID # (if any), size, location, etc. Inclusion of a Geographical Information System (GIS) is required, with latitude/longitude (in decimals) or NAD83/WGS84³⁹ compatible formatting.
2. To establish priorities for inspection requirements under this order, the permittees shall continue to prioritize industrial facilities within their jurisdiction as a high, medium or low threat to water quality. Continuous evaluation of these facilities should be based on such factors as type of industrial activities (SIC codes), materials or wastes used or stored outside, pollutant discharge potential, facility size, proximity and sensitivity of receiving waters and any other relevant factors. At a minimum, a high priority shall be assigned to: facilities subject to section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA); facilities requiring coverage under the General Industrial Permit; facilities with a high potential for, or history of, unauthorized, non-storm water discharges; and facilities that are tributary to, and within 500 feet of, an area defined by the Ocean Plan as an Area of Special Biological Significance.

³⁹ See Footnote 38.

3. Each permittee shall conduct industrial facility inspections, subject to limitations on municipal action under the constitutions of California and the United States, for compliance with its ordinances, permits and this order. Inspections shall include a review of material and waste handling and storage practices, written documentation of pollutant control BMP implementation and maintenance procedures and digital photographic documentation for any water quality violations, as well as, evidence of past or present unauthorized, non-storm water discharges and enforcement actions issued at the time of inspection. All high priority facilities identified in Section IX.2 shall be inspected at least once a year and a report on these inspections shall be submitted in the annual report for each year.
4. All medium priority sites are to be inspected at least once every two years; and all low priority sites are to be inspected at least once per permit cycle. In the event that inappropriate material or waste handling or storage practices are observed, or there is evidence of past or present unauthorized, non-storm water discharges, an enforcement order shall be issued and a re-inspection frequency schedule adequate to bring the site into compliance, must be maintained (at a minimum, once a month). Once compliance is achieved, a minimum inspection frequency of once every six months will be maintained for the next calendar year.
5. Each permittee shall continually identify any industrial facilities within their jurisdiction and shall add them to the database, as identified in Section IX.1. Additionally, each facility shall be listed with its respective prioritization in accordance with the specifications identified in Section IX.2, within 15 days from the initial date of discovery of the facility.
6. Information including, at a minimum, inspection dates, inspectors present, the photographic and written results of the inspection and any enforcement actions taken must be maintained in the database identified in Section IX.1 or must be linked to that database. A copy of this database must be provided to the Regional Board with each annual report.
7. Each permittee shall enforce its ordinances and permits at all industrial facilities in accordance with the Enforcement Consistency Guide to maintain compliance with this order. At a minimum, each facility shall be required to implement source control and pollution prevention measures consistent with the BMP Fact Sheets developed by the permittees. Sanctions for non-compliance shall be adequate to bring the site into compliance and must include: an oral or written warning for minor violations at the time of inspection, a written enforcement order for violations that pose a threat to water quality that should include consideration of monetary penalties, bonding requirements and/or permit denial or revocation depending on the severity of the violation and in accordance with the Enforcement Consistency Guide.
8. Regional Board shall be notified of all violations in accordance with Section XVII.
9. Industrial site inspectors shall be trained as stipulated in Section XVI.

10. The permittees need not inspect facilities already inspected by Regional Board staff, if the inspection was conducted within the specified time period⁴⁰.

X. MUNICIPAL INSPECTIONS OF COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

1. Each permittee shall continue to maintain and update quarterly an inventory of the types of commercial facilities/businesses listed below within its jurisdiction⁴¹. As required under the third term permit, this inventory must be maintained in a computer-based database system (Commercial Database) and must include relevant information on ownership, size, location, etc. For fixed facilities, inclusion of a Geographical Information System (GIS), with latitude/longitude (in decimals) or NAD83/WGS84⁴² compatible formatting is required. For water quality planning purposes, the permittees should consider using a parcel-level GIS that contains an inventory of the types of facilities/discharges listed below.

Commercial facilities may include, but may not be limited to⁴³:

- a) Transport, storage or transfer of pre-production plastic pellets.
- b) Automobile mechanical repair, maintenance, fueling or cleaning;
- c) Airplane maintenance, fueling or cleaning;
- d) Marinas and boat maintenance, fueling or cleaning;
- e) Equipment repair, maintenance, fueling or cleaning;
- f) Automobile impound and storage facilities;
- g) Pest control service facilities;
- h) Eating or drinking establishments, including food markets and restaurants;
- i) Automobile and other vehicle body repair or painting;
- j) Building materials retail and storage facilities;
- k) Portable sanitary service facilities;
- l) Painting and coating;
- m) Animal facilities such as petting zoos and boarding and training facilities;
- n) Nurseries and greenhouses;
- o) Landscape and hardscape installation;
- p) Pool, lake and fountain cleaning;
- q) Golf courses;
- r) Other commercial sites/sources that the permittee determines may contribute a significant pollutant load to the MS4; and,
- s) Any commercial sites or sources that are tributary to and within 500 feet of an area defined by the Ocean Plan as an Area of Special Biological Significance.

⁴⁰ An appropriate framework for inspection coordination will be developed by Regional Board staff and the permittees.

⁴¹ The inventory update schedule may be revised with the approval of the Executive Officer.

⁴² See Footnote 38.

⁴³ Mobile cleaning services are addressed in X.8, below.

2. Each permittee shall conduct, or require to be completed, inspections of its commercial facilities as indicated below and subject to limitations on municipal action under the constitutions of California and the United States. To establish priorities for inspection, the permittees shall continue to prioritize commercial facilities/businesses within their jurisdiction as a high, medium or low threat to water quality based on such factors as the type, magnitude and location of the commercial activity, potential for discharge of pollutants to the MS4, any history of unauthorized, non-storm water discharges, proximity and sensitivity of receiving waters, material used and wastes generated at the site. Within 12 months of adoption of this order, the permittees shall develop a prioritization and inspection schedule for the commercial facilities in Section X.1 for review and approval by the Executive Officer. Until that plan is approved, the following minimum criteria must be met for prioritization of commercial sites for inspections: 10% of commercial sites (not including restaurants/food markets) must be ranked 'high' and these represent the greatest threat to water quality⁴⁴; 20% of commercial sites (not including restaurants/food markets) must be ranked 'medium'; and, the remainder may be ranked 'low'.
3. Each permittee shall conduct, or require to be completed, commercial facility inspections, at frequencies as determined by the threat to water quality prioritization, for compliance with its ordinances, permits and this order. All high priority sites shall be inspected at least once a year; all medium priority sites shall be inspected at least every two years; and all low priority sites shall be inspected at least once per permit cycle. At a minimum, each facility shall be required to implement source control and pollution prevention measures consistent with the BMP Fact Sheets developed by the permittees. Inspections should include a review of control measures implemented, their effectiveness and maintenance; written and photographic documentation of materials and waste handling and storage practices; evidence of past or present unauthorized, non-storm water discharges; and an assessment of management/employees awareness of storm water pollution prevention measures.
4. In the event that inappropriate material or waste handling or storage practices are observed, or there is evidence of past or present unauthorized, non-storm water discharges, a written enforcement order shall be issued, at the time of inspection, to bring the site into compliance.
5. Information, including inspection dates, inspectors present, the written and photographic documentation results of the inspection and any enforcement actions including mitigative compliance orders must be maintained in the Commercial Database or must be linked to that database. A copy of this database must be provided to the Regional Board with each annual report.
6. Each permittee shall enforce its ordinances and permits at commercial facilities. Sanctions for non-compliance must include: enforcement orders issued at the time of inspections, monetary penalties, bonding requirements and/or permit denial or

⁴⁴ Where there are less than 100 commercial sites within a municipality, at least 10 sites must be ranked 'High'.

revocation. Sanctions shall be consistent with methods and protocols established in the Enforcement Consistency Guide.

7. All violations shall be notified as specified in Section XVII.
8. Within 12 months of adoption of this order, the permittees shall develop a mobile business pilot program. The pilot program shall address one category of mobile business from the following list: mobile auto washing/detailing; equipment washing/cleaning; carpet, drape and furniture cleaning; mobile high pressure or steam cleaning. The pilot program shall include at least two notifications of the individual businesses operating within the County regarding the minimum source control and pollution prevention measures that the business must implement. The pilot program shall include outreach materials for the business and an enforcement strategy to address mobile businesses. The permittees shall also develop and distribute the BMP Fact Sheets for the selected mobile businesses. At a minimum, the mobile business Fact Sheets should include: laws and regulations dealing with urban runoff and discharges to storm drains; appropriate BMPs and proper procedure for disposing of wastes generated.
9. The principal permittee shall continue to maintain a restaurant inspection program, or coordinate and collaborate with the Orange County Health Care Agency's restaurant inspection program. The restaurant inspection program shall, at a minimum, continue to conduct annual inspections that address:
 - a) Oil and grease disposal to verify that these wastes are not poured onto a parking lot, street or adjacent catch basin;
 - b) Trash bin areas to verify that these areas are clean, the bin lids are closed, the bins are not filled with liquid and the bins have not been washed out;
 - c) Parking lot, alley, sidewalk and street areas to verify that floor mats, mops, filters and garbage containers are not washed in those areas and that no washwater is poured in those areas or discharged to the MS4;
 - d) Parking lot areas to verify that they are cleaned by sweeping, not by hosing down and that the facility operator uses dry methods for spill cleanup; and,
 - e) Inspection of existing devices designed to separate grease from wastewater (e.g., grease traps or interceptors) to ensure adequate capacity and proper maintenance is currently performed under the Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) program (the FOG inspections conducted under the Statewide SSO order (Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003) could be substituted for this inspection).

All violations of the Water Quality Ordinance should be enforced by the permittees and all violations of the Health and Safety Code should be enforced by the Health Care Agency.

10. All commercial site inspectors shall be trained as specified in Section XVI.

11. The permittees need not inspect facilities already inspected by Regional Board staff if the inspection was conducted within the specified time period⁴⁵.

XI. RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM

1. Each permittee shall develop and implement a residential program to reduce the discharge of pollutants from residential facilities to the MS4s consistent with the maximum extent practicable standard so as to prevent discharges from the MS4s from causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards in the receiving waters.
2. The permittees should identify residential areas and activities that are potential sources of pollutants and develop Fact Sheets/BMPs. At a minimum, this should include: residential auto washing and maintenance activities; use and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers and household cleaners; and collection and disposal of pet wastes. The permittees shall encourage residents to implement pollution prevention measures. The permittees should work with sub-watershed groups (e.g., the Serrano Creek Conservancy) to disseminate latest research information, such as the UC Master Gardeners Program⁴⁶ and USDA's Backyard Conservation Program⁴⁷.
3. The permittees, collectively or individually, shall facilitate the proper collection and management of used oil, toxic and hazardous materials, and other household wastes. Such facilitation should include educational activities, public information activities, and establishment of curbside or special collection sites managed by the permittees or private entities, such as solid waste haulers.
4. Within 18 months of adoption of this order, the permittees shall develop a pilot program to control pollutant discharges from common interest areas and areas managed by homeowner associations or management companies. The permittees should evaluate the applicability of programs such as the Landscape

⁴⁵ An appropriate framework for inspection coordination will be developed by Regional Board staff and the permittees.

⁴⁶ The UC Master Gardener volunteer program provides gardening and horticulture information to the residents of Orange County through trained volunteers who disseminate University research based scientific information.

⁴⁷ Backyard Conservation, Bringing Conservation from the Countryside to Your Backyard, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Association of Conservation Districts, Wildlife Habitat Council and National Audubon Society.

Performance Certification Program⁴⁸ to encourage efficient water use and to minimize runoff⁴⁹.

5. The permittees shall enforce their Water Quality Ordinance for all residential areas and activities. The permittees should encourage new developments to use weather-based evapotranspiration (ET) irrigation controllers⁵⁰.
6. Each permittee shall include an evaluation of its Residential Program in the annual report starting with the first annual report after adoption of this order.

XII. NEW DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDING SIGNIFICANT RE-DEVELOPMENT)

A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

1. The permittees shall continue to maintain a computerized database to ensure (prior to issuance of any local permits or other approvals) that all construction sites that are required to obtain coverage under the State's General Construction Permit have filed with the State Board a Notice of Intent for coverage under the General Permit.
2. Within 12 months of adoption of this order, the principal permittee, in collaboration with the co-permittees, shall develop a guidance document for the preparation of conceptual or preliminary WQMPs to more effectively ensure that water quality protection, including LID principles, is considered in the earliest phases of a project. Within 18 months of adoption of this order, each permittee shall revise its LIP to be consistent with the guidance. The permittees are encouraged to require submission of a conceptual WQMP as early in the planning process as possible.
3. Each permittee shall minimize the short and long-term impacts on receiving water quality from new developments and significant re-developments, as required in Section XII.B.2., below, by requiring the submittal of a WQMP, emphasizing implementation of LID principles and addressing hydrologic conditions of concern, prior to issuance of any grading or building permits and/or prior to recordation of any subdivision maps.
4. In the first annual report following adoption of this permit, the permittees shall include a summary of their review of the watershed protection principles and policies in their General Plan and related documents (such as Development Standards, Zoning Codes, Conditions of Approval, Development Project Guidance, Local Coastal Plan, etc.) to ensure that these principles and policies,

⁴⁸ For example, see the Metropolitan Water District of Orange County's Evaluation of the Landscape Performance Certification Program, January 2004.

⁴⁹ The Residential Runoff Reduction Study, Municipal Water District of Orange County, Irvine Ranch Water District and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, July 2004.

⁵⁰ Westpark Study, Municipal Water District of Orange County, Irvine Ranch Water District and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 2001.

including LID principles, are properly considered and are incorporated into these documents. These principles and policies should include, but not be limited to, LID principles discussed in Section XII. C and hydrologic conditions of concern discussed in Section XII. D. Within 6 months of adoption of this order, the principal permittee shall facilitate the formation of a technical advisory committee (TAC) consisting of the Community Development/Planning Department directors of the co-permittees to effectively incorporate watershed protection principles (including LID) and policies during the early stages of a project. The TAC shall meet at least on an annual basis to develop common development standards, zoning codes, conditions of approval and other principles and policies necessary for water quality protection. Each annual report shall include a brief summary of the TAC meetings including its recommendations.

5. Each permittee shall provide the Regional Board with the draft amendment or revision when a pertinent General Plan element or the General Plan is noticed for comment in accordance with Govt. Code § 65350 et seq.
6. The permittees shall review their planning procedures and CEQA document preparation processes at the time of DAMP finalization and no later than 24 months after adoption of this order, to ensure that urban runoff-related issues are properly considered and addressed. If necessary, these processes shall be revised to consider and mitigate impacts to storm water quality. Should findings of the review result in changes to the above processes, the permittee shall include these changes in the LIP and submit a revised copy of the LIP to the Regional Board with the next annual report. The permittees shall ensure that the following potential impacts are considered during CEQA reviews:
 - a) Potential impact of project construction on storm water runoff;
 - b) Potential impact of project's post-construction activity on storm water runoff;
 - c) Potential for discharge of storm water pollutants from areas of material storage, vehicle or equipment fueling, vehicle or equipment maintenance (including washing), waste handling, hazardous materials handling or storage, delivery areas, loading docks or other outdoor work areas;
 - d) Potential for discharge of storm water to affect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters;
 - e) Potential for significant changes in the flow velocity or volume of storm water runoff to cause environmental harm; and,
 - f) Potential for significant increases in erosion of the project site or surrounding areas.
 - g) Potential decreases in quality and quantity of recharge to groundwater.
 - h) Potential impact of pollutants in storm water runoff from the project site on any 303(d) listed waterbodies.
7. The permittees shall modify the project approval process in conjunction with preparation of the DAMP finalization, consistent with the guidance for conceptual

or preliminary WQMP, to ensure that proper conditions of approval, design specifications and tracking mechanisms are included.

8. The permittees shall train their employees involved with the preparation and/or review of CEQA documents as specified in Section XVI.

B. WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN (WQMP) FOR URBAN RUNOFF (FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT/SIGNIFICANT REDEVELOPMENT):

1. The permittees shall annually review the existing structural treatment control and other BMPs for New Developments and submit any changes for review and approval by the Executive Officer. Within 12 months of adoption of this order, the principal permittee shall revise the appropriate tables in the Water Quality Management Plan with the latest information on BMPs and provide additional clarification regarding their effectiveness and applicability.
2. Each permittee shall ensure that an appropriate WQMP is prepared for the following categories of new development/significant redevelopment projects (priority development projects). The WQMP shall be developed in accordance with the approved Model WQMP and shall incorporate LID principles in the WQMP.
 - a. All significant redevelopment projects, where significant redevelopment is defined as projects that include the addition or replacement of 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface on a developed site. Redevelopment does not include routine maintenance activities that are conducted to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, original purpose of the facility, or emergency redevelopment activity required to protect public health and safety. Where redevelopment results in the addition or replacement of less than fifty percent of the impervious surfaces of a previously existing developed site, and the existing development was not subject to WQMP requirements, the numeric sizing criteria discussed below applies only to the addition or replacement, and not to the entire developed site. Where redevelopment results in the addition or replacement of more than fifty percent of the impervious surfaces of a previously existing developed site, the numeric sizing criteria applies to the entire development.
 - b. New development projects that create 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surface (collectively over the entire project site) including commercial, industrial, residential housing subdivisions (i.e., detached single family home subdivisions, multi-family attached subdivisions (town homes), condominiums, apartments, etc.), mixed-use, and public projects. This category includes development projects on public or private land, which fall under the planning and building authority of the permittees.
 - c. Automotive repair shops (with SIC codes 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, 7536-7539).
 - d. Restaurants where the land area of development is 5,000 square feet or more.

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- e. All hillside developments on 5,000 square feet or more, which are located on areas with known erosive soil conditions or where the natural slope is twenty-five percent or more.
 - f. Developments of 2,500 square feet of impervious surface or more, adjacent to (within 200 feet) or discharging directly⁵¹ into environmentally sensitive areas, such as areas designated in the Ocean Plan as Areas of Special Biological Significance or waterbodies listed on the CWA Section 303(d) list of impaired waters.
 - g. Parking lots of 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface exposed to storm water. Parking lot is defined as a land area or facility for the temporary storage of motor vehicles.
 - h. Streets, roads, highways and freeways of 5,000 square feet or more of paved surface shall incorporate USEPA guidance, "Managing Wet Weather with Green Infrastructure: Green Streets" in a manner consistent with the maximum extent practicable standard. This category includes any paved surface used for the transportation of automobiles, trucks, motorcycles and other vehicles and excludes any routine road maintenance activities where the footprint is not changed.
 - i. Retail gasoline outlets of 5,000 or more square feet with a projected average daily traffic of 100 or more vehicles per day.
 - j. Emergency and public safety projects in any of the above-listed categories may be excluded if the delay caused due the requirement for a WQMP compromises public safety, public health and/or environmental protection.
3. WQMPs shall include BMPs for source control, pollution prevention, site design, LID implementation (see Section C., below) and structural treatment control BMPs. For all structural treatment controls, WQMPs shall identify the responsible party for maintenance of the treatment system, vector minimization and control measures, and a funding source or sources for its operation and maintenance. WQMPs shall include control measures for any listed pollutant⁵² to an impaired waterbody on the 303(d) list such that the discharge shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of receiving water quality objectives. The permittees shall require the following source control BMPs for each priority development project, unless formally substantiated as unwarranted in a written submittal to the permittee:
- a) Minimize contaminated runoff, including irrigation runoff, from entering the MS4s;

⁵¹ Discharging directly means a drainage or conveyance which carries flows entirely from the subject development and not commingled with any other flows.

⁵² For a waterbody listed under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, the pollutant that is causing the impairment is the "listed pollutant".

- b) Provide appropriate secondary containment and/or proper covers or lids for materials storage, trash bins, and outdoor processing and work areas;
 - c) Minimize storm water contact with pollutant sources;
 - d) Provide community car wash and equipment wash areas that discharge to sanitary sewers;
 - e) Minimize trash and debris in storm water runoff through regular street sweeping and through litter control ordinances.
 - f) The pollutants in post-development runoff shall be reduced using controls that utilize best management practices, as described in the California Stormwater Quality Handbooks, Caltrans Storm Water Quality Handbook or other reliable sources.
4. At a minimum, structural BMPs shall be designed and built in accordance with the approved model WQMP and must be sized to comply with one of the following numeric sizing criteria:

A. Volume

Volume-based BMPs shall be designed to infiltrate, filter, or treat either:

- 1) The volume of runoff produced from a 24-hour, 85th percentile storm event, as determined from the County of Orange's 85th Percentile Precipitation Isopluvial Map⁵³; or,
- 2) The volume of annual runoff produced by the 85th percentile, 24-hour rainfall event, determined as the maximized capture storm water volume for the area, from the formula recommended in Urban Runoff Quality Management, WEF Manual of Practice No. 23/ASCE Manual of Practice No. 87 (1998); or,
- 3) The volume of annual runoff based on unit basin storage volume, to achieve 80% or more volume treatment by the method recommended in California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook – Industrial/Commercial; or,
- 4) The volume of runoff, as determined from the local historical rainfall record, that achieves approximately the same reduction in pollutant loads and flows as achieved by mitigation of the 85th percentile, 24-hour runoff event;

OR

B. Flow

Flow-based BMPs shall be designed to infiltrate, filter, or treat either:

- 1) The maximum flow rate of runoff produced from a rainfall intensity of 0.2 inch of rainfall per hour, for each hour of a storm event; or,

⁵³ The isopluvial map is available from: http://www.ocwatersheds.com/StormWater/PDFs/2003_DAMP_Section_7_New_Development_Significant_Redevelopment.pdf.

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- 2) The maximum flow rate of runoff produced by the 85th percentile hourly rainfall intensity, as determined from the local historical rainfall record, multiplied by a factor of two; or,
 - 3) The maximum flow rate of runoff, as determined from the local historical rainfall record, which achieves approximately the same reduction in pollutant loads and flows as achieved by mitigation of the 85th percentile hourly rainfall intensity multiplied by a factor of two.
5. To protect ground water resources any structural infiltration BMPs shall meet the following minimum requirements:
- a) Use of structural infiltration treatment BMPs shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of groundwater water quality objectives.
 - b) Source control and pollution prevention control BMPs shall be implemented in conjunction with structural infiltration BMPs to protect groundwater quality. The need for sedimentation or filtration should be evaluated prior to infiltration.
 - c) Structural infiltration treatment BMPs shall not cause a nuisance or pollution, as defined in Water Code Section 13050.
 - d) The vertical distance from the bottom of the infiltration system to the seasonal high groundwater must be at least 10 feet. Where the groundwater basins do not support beneficial uses, this vertical distance criteria may be reduced, provided groundwater quality is maintained.
 - e) The infiltration systems must be located at least 100 feet horizontally from any water supply wells.
 - f) Infiltration systems must not be used for areas of industrial or light industrial activity; areas subject to high vehicular traffic (25,000 or more daily traffic) automotive repair shops; car washes; fleet storage areas; nurseries; or any other high threat to water quality land uses or activities⁵⁴.
 - g) Within 18 months of adoption of this order, the principal permittee shall develop a pilot program to monitor the impact of groundwater infiltration systems on the quality of groundwater. This monitoring program may be conducted by: (1) analyzing the quality of the runoff prior to infiltration; (2) by monitoring the quality of the infiltrate through the vadose zone; or (3) by monitoring groundwater quality upstream and downstream of the infiltration systems. The results of the pilot study shall be submitted with the next annual report.
6. Within 12 months from the date of adoption of this order, the principal permittee shall develop recommendations for streamlining regulatory agency approval of

⁵⁴ This restriction applies only to sites that are known to have soil and/or groundwater water contamination. Recent studies by the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Watershed Council of Storm Water Recharge has shown that there is no statistically significant degradation of groundwater quality from the infiltration of storm water-borne constituents.

regional treatment control BMPs. The recommendations should include information needed to be submitted to the Regional Board for consideration of regional treatment control BMPs. At a minimum, it should include: BMP location; type and effectiveness in removing pollutants of concern; projects tributary to the regional treatment system; engineering design details; funding sources for construction, operation and maintenance; and parties responsible for monitoring effectiveness, operation and maintenance.

7. The permittees shall require non-priority development projects to document, via a WQMP or similar mechanism, site design, source control and any other BMPs which may or may not include treatment control BMPs.

C. LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT TO CONTROL POLLUTANTS IN URBAN RUNOFF FROM NEW DEVELOPMENT/SIGNIFICANT REDEVELOPMENT:

1. Within 12 months of adoption of this order, the permittees shall update the model WQMP to incorporate LID principles (as per Section XII.C) and to address the impact of urbanization on downstream hydrology (as per Section XII.D) and a copy of the updated model WQMP shall be submitted for review and approval by the Executive Officer⁵⁵. As provided in Section XII.J, 90 days after approval of the revised model WQMP, priority development projects shall implement LID principles described in this section, Section XII.C. To the extent that the Executive Officer has not approved the feasibility criteria within 18 months of adoption of this order as provided in Section XII.E.1, the infeasibility of implementing LID BMPs shall be determined through project specific analyses, each of which shall be submitted to the Executive Officer, 30 days prior to permittee approval.
2. The permittees shall reflect in the WQMP and otherwise require that each priority development project infiltrate, harvest and re-use, evapotranspire, or bio-treat⁵⁶ the 85th percentile storm event ("design capture volume"), as specified in Section XII.B.4.A.1, above. Any portion of the design capture volume that is not infiltrated, harvested and re-used, evapotranspired or bio-treated⁵⁷ onsite by LID BMPs shall be treated and discharged in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section XII.C.7 and/or Section XII.E, below.

⁵⁵ The Executive Officer shall provide members of the public with notice and at least a 30-day comment opportunity for all documents submitted in accordance with this order. If the Executive Officer, after considering timely submitted comments, concludes that the document is adequate or adequate with specified changes, the Executive Officer may approve the document or present it to the Board for its consideration at a regularly scheduled and noticed meeting. If there are significant issues that cannot be resolved by the Executive Officer, the document will be presented to the Board for its consideration at a regularly scheduled meeting.

⁵⁶ A properly engineered and maintained bio-treatment system may be considered only if infiltration, harvesting and reuse and evapotranspiration cannot be feasibly implemented at a project site (feasibility criteria will be established in the model WQMP [Section XII.C.1] and the technically-based feasibility criteria [Section XII.E.1]). Specific design, operation and maintenance criteria for bio-treatment systems shall be part of the model WQMP that will be produced by the permittees.

⁵⁷ For all references to bio-treat/bio-treatment, see footnote 56.

3. The permittees shall incorporate LID site design principles to reduce runoff to a level consistent with the maximum extent practicable standard during each phase of priority development projects. The permittees shall require that each priority development project include site design BMPs during development of the preliminary and final WQMPs. The design goal shall be to maintain or replicate the pre-development hydrologic regime through the use of design techniques that create a functionally equivalent post-development hydrologic regime through site preservation techniques and the use of integrated and distributed micro-scale storm water infiltration, retention, detention, evapotranspiration, filtration and treatment systems as close as feasible to the source of runoff. Site design considerations shall include, but not be limited to:
 - a) Limit disturbance of natural water bodies and drainage systems; conserve natural areas; preserve trees; minimize compaction of highly permeable soils; protect slopes and channels; and minimize impacts from storm water and urban runoff on the biological integrity of natural drainage systems and water bodies;
 - b) Minimize changes in hydrology and pollutant loading; require incorporation of controls, including structural and non-structural BMPs, to mitigate the projected increases in pollutant loads and flows; ensure that post-development runoff durations and volumes from a site have no significant adverse impact on downstream erosion and stream habitat; minimize the quantity of storm water directed to impermeable surfaces and the MS4s; minimize paving, minimize runoff by disconnecting roof leader and other impervious areas and directing the runoff to pervious and/or landscaped areas, minimize directly connected impervious areas; design impervious areas to drain to pervious areas; consider construction of parking lots, walkways, etc., with permeable materials; minimize pipes, culverts and engineered systems for storm water conveyance thereby minimizing changes to time of concentration on site; utilize rain barrels and cisterns to collect and re-use rainwater; maximize the use of rain gardens and sidewalk storage; and maximize the percentage of permeable surfaces distributed throughout the site's landscape to allow more percolation of storm water into the ground;
 - c) Preserve wetlands, riparian corridors, vegetated buffer zones and establish reasonable limits on the clearing of vegetation from the project site;
 - d) Use properly designed and well maintained water quality wetlands, bio-retention areas, filter strips and bio-filtration swales; consider replacing curbs gutters and conventional storm water conveyance systems with bio-treatment systems, where such measures are likely to be effective and technically and economically feasible;
 - e) Provide for appropriate permanent measures to reduce storm water pollutant loads in storm water from the development site;
 - f) Establish development guidelines for areas particularly susceptible to erosion and sediment loss;

- g) Implement effective education programs to educate property owners to use pollution prevention measures and to maintain on-site hydrologically functional landscape controls; and
 - h) During the early planning stages of a project, the LID principles shall be considered to address pollutants of concern identified in the Watershed Action Plans and TMDL Implementation Plans, and the LID BMPs shall be incorporated into the sites conceptual WQMP.
4. The selection of LID principles shall be prioritized in the following manner (from highest to the lowest priority): (1) Preventative measures (these are mostly non-structural measures, e.g., preservation of natural features to a level consistent with the maximum extent practicable standard; minimization of runoff through clustering, reducing impervious areas, etc.) and (2) Mitigation (these are structural measures, such as, infiltration, harvesting and reuse, bio-treatment, etc. The mitigation or structural site design BMPs shall also be prioritized (from highest to lowest priority): (1) Infiltration (examples include permeable pavement with infiltration beds, dry wells, infiltration trenches, surface and sub-surface infiltration basins. All infiltration activities should be coordinated with the groundwater management agencies, such as the Orange County Water District); (2) Harvesting and Re-use (e.g., cisterns and rain barrels); and (3) Bio-treatment such as bio-filtration/bio-retention.
 5. Even though the LID principles are universally applicable, there could be constraining factors, such as: soil conditions, including soil compaction, saturation (e.g., hydric soils) and permeability, groundwater levels, soil and/or groundwater contaminants (Brownfield developments), space restrictions (in-fill projects, redevelopment projects, high density development, transit-oriented developments), naturally occurring contaminants (e.g., selenium in the soil and the groundwater in the Newport Bay Watershed), etc. In such cases, the LID principles could be integrated into other programs, such as: Smart Growth⁵⁸, New Urbanism⁵⁹ or regional or sub-watershed management approaches. Also see Section E, below, for alternatives and in-lieu programs.
 6. The LID BMPs shall be designed to mimic pre-development site hydrology through technically and economically feasible preventive and mitigative site design techniques. LID combines hydrologically functional site design with pollution prevention methods to compensate for land development impact on hydrology and water quality.

⁵⁸ Smart Growth refers to the use of creative strategies to develop ways that preserve natural lands and critical environmental areas, protect water and air quality, and reuse already-developed land.

⁵⁹ New Urbanism is somewhat similar to Smart Growth and is based on principles of planning and architecture that work together to create human-scale, walkable communities that preserve natural resources.

7. If site conditions do not permit infiltration, harvesting and re-use, and/or evapotranspiration, and/or bio-treatment of the design capture volume at the project site as close to the source as possible, the alternatives discussed below should be considered and the credits and in-lieu programs discussed under Section E, below, may be considered:
 - a. Implement LID principles at the project site. This is the preferred approach. For example, in a single family residential development: connect roof drains to a landscaped area, divert driveway runoff to a vegetated strip and minimize any excess runoff generated from the development. The pervious areas to which the runoff from the impervious areas are connected should have the capacity to infiltrate, harvest, evapotranspire and/or bio-treat and re-use at least the design capture volume.
 - b. Implement as many LID principles as possible at the project site close to the point of storm water generation and infiltrate and/or harvest and re-use at least the design capture volume through designated infiltration/treatment areas elsewhere within the project site. For example, at a condominium development: connect the roof drains to landscaped areas, construct common parking areas with pervious asphalt with a sub-base of rocks or other materials to facilitate percolation of storm water, direct road runoff to curbsless, vegetated sidewalks. The pervious areas which receive runoff from impervious areas should have the capacity to infiltrate, harvest and re-use, evapotranspire and/or bio-treat at least the design capture volume.
 - c. Implement LID on a sub-regional basis. For example, at a 100 unit high density housing unit with a small strip mall and a school: connect all roof drains to vegetated areas (if there are any vegetated areas, otherwise storm water storage and reuse may be considered or else divert to the local storm water conveyance system, to be conveyed to the local treatment system), construct a storm water infiltration gallery below the school playground to infiltrate and/or harvest and re-use the design capture volume. The pervious areas to which the runoff from the impervious areas are connected should have the capacity to infiltrate, harvest and re-use, evapotranspire and/or bio-treat at least the design capture volume. (Also see discussion on hydrologic conditions of concern, below.)
 - d. Implement LID on a regional basis. For example, several developments could propose a regional system to address storm water runoff from all the participating developments. The pervious areas to which the runoff from the impervious areas are connected should have the capacity to infiltrate, harvest and re-use, evapotranspire and/or bio-treat at least the design capture volume from the entire tributary area. (Also see discussion on hydrologic conditions of concern, below.)

D. HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS OF CONCERN (HYDROMODIFICATION⁶⁰)

1. Each priority development project shall be required to ascertain the impact of the development on the site's hydrologic regime and include the findings in the WQMP, including the following for a two-year frequency storm event:
 - a) Increases in runoff volume;
 - b) Decreases in infiltration;
 - c) Changes in time of concentration;
 - d) Potential for increases in post development downstream erosion; and,
 - e) Potential for adverse downstream impacts on physical structure, aquatic and riparian habitat.
2. The project does not have a hydrologic condition of concern if any one of the following conditions is met:
 - a) The volumes and the time of concentration of storm water runoff for the post-development condition do not significantly exceed those of the pre-development condition for a two-year frequency storm event (a difference of 5% or less is considered insignificant). This may be achieved through site design and source control BMPs.
 - b) All downstream conveyance channels that will receive runoff from the project are engineered, hardened and regularly maintained to ensure design flow capacity, and no sensitive stream habitat areas will be affected.
 - c) The site infiltrates at least the runoff from a two-year storm event. The permittees may request for a variance from these criteria, based on studies conducted by the Storm Water Monitoring Coalition, Southern California Coastal Water Research Project, or other regional studies. Requests for consideration of any variances should be submitted to the Executive Officer.
3. If a hydrologic condition of concern exists, then the WQMP shall include an evaluation of whether the project will adversely impact downstream erosion, sedimentation or stream habitat. This evaluation should include a hydrograph with pre- and post-development time of concentration for a 2-year frequency storm event. If the evaluation determines adverse impacts are likely to occur, the project proponent shall implement additional site design controls, on-site management controls, structural treatment controls and/or in-stream controls to mitigate the impacts. The project proponent should first consider site design controls and on-site controls prior to proposing in-stream controls; in-stream controls must not adversely impact beneficial uses or result in sustained degradation of water quality of the receiving waters.

⁶⁰ Hydromodification is the alteration of natural flow characteristics.

4. The project proponent may also address hydrologic conditions of concern by mimicking the pre-development hydrograph with the post-development hydrograph, for a two year return frequency storm. Generally, the hydrologic conditions of concern are not significant, if the post-development hydrograph is no more than 10% greater than pre-development hydrograph. In cases where excess volume cannot be infiltrated or captured and reused, discharge from the site must be limited to a flow rate no greater than 110% of the pre-development 2-year peak flow.
5. The permittees shall address the hydrologic conditions of concern on a watershed basis by preparing a Watershed Master Plan as described below:

The Watershed Master Plans shall integrate water quality, hydromodification, water supply, and habitat for the following watersheds: Coyote Creek-San Gabriel River; Anaheim Bay-Huntington Harbour; Santa Ana River; and Newport Bay-Newport Coast. Components of the Plan shall include: (1) maps to identify areas susceptible to hydromodification including downstream erosion, impacts on physical structure, impacts on riparian and aquatic habitats and areas where storm water and urban runoff infiltration is possible and appropriate; and, (2) a hydromodification model to make available as a tool to enable proponents of land development projects to readily select storm water preventive and mitigative site BMP measures.

The maps shall be prepared within 12 months of the adoption of this order and a model Plan for one watershed shall be prepared within 24 months of adoption of this order. The model Plan should specify hydromodification management standards for each sub-watershed and provide assessment tools. In the preparation of the model Plan, the permittees are encouraged to use currently available information from other sources such as: (1) Orange County Flood Control Master Plan; (2) Irvine Ranch Water District's Natural Treatment System Master Plan; (3) Orange County Watershed Plans; (4) Nutrient and Selenium Management Program; (5) TMDL and 303(d) Listing information from the U.S. EPA and/or the Regional Board, and (6) and water districts.

The model Watershed Master Plan shall be submitted to the Executive Officer for approval. Watershed Master Plans shall be completed for all watersheds 24 months after approval of the model Watershed Master Plan.

The Watershed Master Plans shall be designed to meet applicable water quality standards and the Federal Clean Water Act.

E. ALTERNATIVES AND IN-LIEU PROGRAMS

1. Within 12 months of adoption of this order, the principal permittee, in collaboration with the co-permittees, shall develop technically-based feasibility criteria for project evaluation to determine the feasibility of implementing LID BMPs (feasibility to be based in part, on the issues identified in Section XII.C). This plan shall be submitted to the Executive Officer for approval. Only those projects that have completed a vigorous feasibility analysis as per the criteria developed by the permittees and approved by the Executive Officer should be considered for alternatives and in-lieu programs. If a particular BMP is not technically feasible, other BMPs should be implemented to achieve the same

level of compliance, or if the cost of BMP implementation greatly outweighs the pollution control benefits, a waiver of the BMPs may be granted. All requests for waivers, along with feasibility analysis including waiver justification documentation, must be submitted to the Executive Officer in writing, 30 days prior to permittee approval.

2. The permittees may collectively or individually propose to establish an urban runoff fund to be used for urban water quality improvement projects within the same watershed that is funded by contributions from developers granted waivers. The contributions should be at least equivalent to the cost savings for waived projects and the urban runoff fund shall be expended for water quality improvement or other related projects approved by the Executive Officer within two years of receipt of the funds. If a waiver is granted and an urban runoff fund is established, the annual report for the year should include the following information with respect to the urban runoff fund:
 - a) Total amount deposited into the funds and the party responsible for managing the urban runoff fund;
 - b) Projects funded or proposed to be funded with monies from the urban runoff fund;
 - c) Party or parties responsible for design, construction, operation and maintenance of urban runoff funded projects; and
 - d) Current status and a schedule for project completion.
3. The obligation to install structural treatment control BMPs at a new development is met if, for a common plan of development, BMPs are constructed with the requisite capacity to serve the entire common project, even if certain phases of the common project may not have BMP capacity located on that phase in accordance with the requirements specified above. The goal of the WQMP is to develop and implement practicable programs and policies to minimize the effects of urbanization on site hydrology, urban runoff flow rates, velocities and pollutant loads. This goal may be achieved through watershed-based structural treatment controls, in combination with site-specific BMPs. All treatment control BMPs should be located as close as possible to the pollutant sources, should not be located within waters of the US, and pollutant removal should be accomplished prior to discharge to waters of the US. Regional treatment control BMPs shall be operational prior to occupation of any of the priority project sites tributary to the regional treatment BMP.
4. The permittees may establish a water quality credit system for alternatives to infiltration, harvesting and reuse, evapotranspiration, and other LID BMPs and hydromodification requirements specified above. A summary of any waivers of LID, hydromodification and treatment control BMPs should be included in the annual report for each year. Any credit system that the permittees establish

should be submitted to the Executive Officer for review and approval. The following types of projects may be considered for the credit system:

- a) Redevelopment projects that reduce the overall impervious footprint
- b) Brownfield redevelopment
- c) High density developments (>7 units per acre)
- d) Mixed use and transit-oriented development (within ½ mile of transit)
- e) Dedication of undeveloped portions of the project to parks, preservation areas and other pervious uses
- f) Regional treatment systems with a capacity to treat flows from all upstream developments
- g) Contribution to an urban runoff fund (see 1, above)
- h) Offsite mitigation or dedications within the same watershed
- i) City Center area
- j) Historic Districts and Historic Preservation areas
- k) Live-work developments
- l) In-fill projects

F. APPROVAL OF WQMPs

1. The permittees shall utilize a mechanism for review and approval of WQMPs, including a checklist that incorporates the minimum requirements from the model WQMP.
2. The permittees shall maintain a database to track all structural treatment control BMPs, including the location of BMPs, parties responsible for construction, operation and maintenance (also see I.3, below).
3. The permittees shall train those involved with WQMP reviews in accordance with Section XVI, Training Requirements.

G. FIELD VERIFICATION OF BMPS

1. The permittees shall establish and implement a mechanism (a checklist or other tools) to verify that treatment control BMPs are designed and constructed in accordance with the approved WQMP.
2. Prior to occupancy of each priority development project, the permittees shall field verify that the site design, source control and treatment control BMPs have been implemented in accordance with the approved WQMP.
3. Prior to occupancy, the permittees shall verify through visual observation, that the BMPs are operating and functional.
4. The permittees may accept self-certification or third-party certification of BMPs from State licensed professional engineers.