

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION**

FACT SHEET / TECHNICAL REPORT

FOR

**TENTATIVE ORDER NO. R9-2009-0002
NPDES NO. CAS0108740**

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

FOR

**DISCHARGES OF RUNOFF FROM
THE MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS (MS4s)
DRAINING THE WATERSHEDS OF THE
COUNTY OF ORANGE,
THE INCORPORATED CITIES OF ORANGE COUNTY,
AND THE ORANGE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
WITHIN THE SAN DIEGO REGION**

August 12, 2009

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADT - Average Daily Traffic
ASBS - Area of Special Biological Significance
AST - Active Sediment Treatment
BAT - Best Available Technology
BIA - Building Industry Association of San Diego County
BMP - Best Management Practice
Basin Plan - Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin
BU - Beneficial Uses
CASQA - California Stormwater Quality Association
CCC - California Coastal Commission
CDFG - California Department of Fish and Game
CEQA - California Environmental Quality Act
CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
Copermittees - County of Orange, the 11 incorporated cities within the County of Orange in the San Diego Region, and the Orange County Flood Control District
CWA - Clean Water Act
CWC - California Water Code
CZARA - Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990
DAMP - Drainage Area Management Plan
ESAs - Environmentally Sensitive Areas
FR - Federal Register
GIS - Geographic Information System
HMP - Hydromodification Management Plan
IBI - Index of Biotic Integrity
IC/ID - Illicit Connections and Illicit Discharges
JRMP - Jurisdictional Runoff Management Plan
LARWQCB - California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
LID - Low Impact Development
MEP - Maximum Extent Practicable
MRP - Receiving Waters Monitoring and Reporting Program
MS4 - Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NOI - Notice of Intent
NPDES - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRDC - Natural Resources Defense Council
NURP - Nationwide Urban Runoff Program
OCVCD - Orange County Vector Control District
Regional Board - California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region
RGOs - Retail Gasoline Outlets
ROWD - Orange County Copermittees' Report of Waste Discharge (application for NPDES reissuance)
RWLs - Receiving Water Limitations
SAL - Storm Water Action Level
SIC - Standard Industrial Classification Code
SSMP - Standard Storm Water Mitigation Plan
State Board - State Water Resources Control Board
SWMP - Storm Water Management Plan
SWPPP - Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWQPA - State Water Quality Protected Area
TAC - State Water Resources Control Board Urban Runoff Technical Advisory Committee
TIE - Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL - Total Maximum Daily Load
USEPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

USACE – United States Army Corps of Engineers
WDRs - Waste Discharge Requirements
WLA - Waste Load Allocation
WQC - Water Quality Criteria
WQBEL - Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations
WQMP – Water Quality Management Plan
WSPA - Western States Petroleum Association
WRMP - Watershed Runoff Management Plan

I. FACT SHEET FORMAT

This Fact Sheet briefly sets forth the principle facts and the significant factual, legal, methodological, and policy questions that the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (Regional Board) considered in preparing Order No. R9-2009-0002. In accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) title 40 parts 124.8 and 124.56, this Fact Sheet includes, but is not limited to, the following information:

- A. Contact information
- B. Public process and notification procedures
- C. Background information
- D. Permitting approach
- E. Economic issues
- F. Legal authority
- G. Findings
- H. Directives

Tentative Order No. R9-2008-0001 was distributed for review on February 9, 2007. A public hearing was subsequently held on April 11, 2007 in the City of Mission Viejo to receive oral comments from interested persons, and the Regional Board accepted written comments on the Tentative Order until April 25, 2007. Following review of the comments, a Revised Tentative Order was distributed on July 6, 2007 with a Response to Comments document (RTC 1). A second set of written comments were received on the revisions until August 23, 2007. Following review of the second round of written comments, the Regional Board further revised specific sections of the Order and distributed a second Response to Comments document (RTC 2). Tentative Order No. R9-2008-0001 was submitted to the Board for adoption on February 13, 2008. Upon review and comment, the Board chose not to adopt Tentative Order No. R9-2008-0001 and sent the Order back to staff with comments for changes. Tentative Order No. R9-2009-0002 was distributed for review on March 13, 2009. Written comments received on the tentative Order prior to June 19, 2009 were provided to Regional Board members for a public hearing regarding the tentative Order held on July 1, 2009. On August 12, 2009, the sixth version of the tentative Order was distributed for review.

The Regional Board's files applicable to the issuance of Order No. R9-2009-0002 are incorporated into the administrative record in support of the findings and requirements of Order No. R9-2009-0002.

II. CONTACT INFORMATION

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The Order and other related documents can be downloaded from the Regional Board website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/programs/oc_stormwater.html.

All documents referenced in this Fact Sheet and in Order No. R9-2009-0002 are available for public review at the Regional Board office, located at the address listed above. Public records are available for inspection during regular business hours, from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm Monday through Friday. To schedule an appointment to inspect public records, contact Sylvia Wellnitz at 858-637-5593 or DiAnne Broussard at 858-492-1763.

Copermittees

County of Orange	City of Laguna Woods
Orange County Flood Control District	City of Lake Forest
City of Aliso Viejo	City of Mission Viejo
City of Dana Point	City of Rancho Santa Margarita
City of Laguna Beach	City of San Clemente
City of Laguna Hills	City of San Juan Capistrano
City of Laguna Niguel	

III. PUBLIC PROCESS AND NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

The Regional Board followed the schedule listed below for the preparation of Order No. R9-2009-0002:

- A. In April 2006 and July 2006, the Northern Watershed Unit of the Regional Board met with the Copermitees to discuss the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) and potential changes to the permit based on the annual reports and the tentative permit for San Diego County.
- B. On August 18, 2006, the Regional Board received the ROWD for the permit renewal.
- C. On October 20, 2006 the Regional Board provided written comments on the ROWD to the Copermitees.
- D. On November 15, 2006, the Regional Board received the 2005-06 annual reports from the Copermitees for the existing permit.
- E. On January 11, 2007, the Regional Board notified all known interested parties that an electronic email listserv had been established to provide information and notices on the reissuance of the municipal storm water NPDES permit for southern Orange County.
- F. On February 9, 2007, the Regional Board released the tentative Order and notified interested parties of a planned workshop. Written comments were accepted until April 25, 2007.
- G. A public workshop was held on March 12, 2007.
- H. A public hearing of the tentative Order was conducted on April 11, 2007.
- I. A revised tentative Order was released on July 6, 2007. Written comments were accepted until August 23, 2007.
- J. A second revised tentative Order was released on December 12, 2007.
- K. A public hearing was conducted on February 13, 2008. The Regional Board chose not to adopt the tentative Order, and sent it back to staff for revision.
- L. On March 13, 2009 the Regional Board released a fourth version of the revised tentative Order and notified interested parties of a planned workshop.
- M. On April 03, 2009 and May 06, 2009 the Regional Board held public workshops.
- N. A public hearing of the tentative Order was held on July 01, 2009.

IV. BACKGROUND

Tentative Order No. R9-2009-0002 is the fourth iteration of the storm water permit for the municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) in the Orange County portion of the San Diego region. The first permit was adopted in 1990, and the permit was reissued in 1996 and 2002.

Municipal Storm Water Permits are required by the Federal Clean Water Act 1987 Amendments. The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) was amended in 1987 to address storm water runoff from municipal and industrial dischargers. One requirement of the amendment was that many municipalities throughout the United States were obligated for the first time to obtain National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for discharges of storm water runoff from their MS4s. In response to the CWA amendment (and the pending federal NPDES regulations which would implement the amendment), the Regional Board issued a municipal storm water permit, Order No. 90-38, in July 1990 to the Copermittees for their MS4 discharges.¹

The First and Second Term Permits, Order Nos. 90-38 and 96-03, provided maximum flexibility. Order No. 90-38 contained the “essentials” of the 1990 regulations, but the requirements were written in very broad, generic terms. This was done in order to provide the maximum amount of flexibility to the Copermittees in implementing the new requirements (flexibility was, in fact, the stated reason for issuing the permit in advance of the final regulations). This lack of specificity was reflected in the Drainage Area Management Plan (DAMP) implemented under this First Term Permit in 1993 and renewed under the Second Term Permit in 1996. From staff’s perspective however, this same lack of specificity, combined with the lack of funding and political will, also provided the Copermittees with ample reasons to take few substantive steps towards permit compliance. The situation was exacerbated by the Regional Board’s own lack of storm water resources.

By 2000 the Regional Board and Copermittees recognized the importance of an improved storm water program. Although renewed in 1996 as Order No. 96-03, the 1993 DAMP implemented by the Copermittees was not significantly updated until 2000. The 2000 DAMP submitted to the Regional Board for the Third-Term Permit renewal was improved over the earlier DAMP. Regional Board staff concluded, however, that it reflected only the basic requirements of the 1990 Federal Regulations and in most cases did not represent significant improvement over the 1993 DAMP. Continued implementation of the DAMP without amendment would not have adequately addressed the impacts to receiving waters resulting from the discharge of storm water runoff and would not have achieved the maximum extent practicable standard (MEP) as defined in the Order.

¹ The 1990 permit was issued to the County of Orange, the Orange County Flood Control District, and six incorporated cities. Additional municipalities have been added to the MS4 NPDES permit as they have incorporated.

In order to provide the Copermitees with the minimum requirements to meet the MEP standard for storm water of the Regional Board, a more detailed Order was adopted (Order No. R9-2002-01) that emphasized the strong jurisdictional level programs developed by the Copermitees during the First and Second Term Permits as well as the watershed-level approach embodied in the proposed DAMP.

The Third-Term Permit introduced specific requirements. The regulatory approach incorporated into Order No. R9-2002-01 was a significant departure from the regulatory approach of the First and Second-Term Permits. Where Order Nos. 90-38 and 96-03 included broad, nonspecific requirements in order to provide the Copermitees with the maximum amount of flexibility in developing their programs, Order No. R9-2002-01 used detailed, specific requirements which outlined the minimum level of implementation required for the Copermitees' programs. The shift in permitting approaches resulted from the Regional Board's conclusion that the lack of specificity in earlier Orders resulted in frequently unenforceable permit requirements, which in turn allowed some Copermitees to only make limited progress in implementing their programs.

The Third-Term Permit followed the San Diego County permit template. The shift in regulatory approaches for MS4 permits was first manifested in the 2001 MS4 permit to the owners and operators of San Diego County MS4s (Order No. R9-2001-01). The Third-Term Orange County Permit included similar requirements as the 2001 San Diego County Permit. Both the San Diego and Orange County Permits were appealed to the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board).² Minor modifications of each were made by the State Board, but the vast majority of the requirements were upheld. The San Diego County permit was also challenged in the Superior Court of the State of California and the Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District. Further litigation on the Orange County permit was held pending the precedential decisions on the San Diego Permit. The San Diego Permit was largely upheld in the Superior and Appellate Courts. The State of California Supreme Court declined to hear a final appeal from the Building Industry Association in March 2005. Thus, the Third-Term Orange County permit requirements remained as slightly modified by the State Board.

² Seven petitions were filed with the State Board over the Third-Term Orange County Permit. Six were placed in abeyance. Three of the petitioners sought stays. One stay request was dismissed and one was withdrawn. The active petition and stays were addressed by the State Board in Order No. WQO 2002-0014. That Order stayed provision F.5.f regarding sewage spills and modified Finding No. 26 regarding chronic toxicity.

The Third-Term Permit was adopted following substantial public participation.

Public participation was extensive during the adoption process of the Third-Term Permit. The draft permit was released for public review and comment on July 2, 2001, and revised in response to comments and State Board Order WQ 2001-15 on the petition to review the San Diego Municipal Storm Water Permit. Because the proposed requirements for Orange County were similar to those that had recently been adopted and contested in San Diego County, much of the public participation dialogue echoed the discussions held during the San Diego renewal. Approximately 684 comments were received and responded to during two public workshops and a written comment period on the Tentative Order for the Third-Term Orange County permit. Following the extensive public participation process, the Regional Board adopted Order No. R9-2002-01 on February 13, 2002.

Storm water programs have improved under the Third-Term Permit. Since adoption of Order No. R9-2002-01, the Copermittees' storm water programs have expanded dramatically. Audits of the Copermittees' programs and reviews of annual reports exhibit that the Copermittees' jurisdictional programs are largely in compliance with the Order. Some of the efforts currently being conducted on a regular basis by the Copermittees that were not conducted on a widespread basis prior to adoption of Order No. R9-2002-01, include: construction site storm water inspections, industrial and commercial facility storm water inspections, municipal facility storm water inspections, management of storm water quality from new development, development of BMP requirements for existing development, interdepartmental coordination, comprehensive water quality monitoring, and assessment of storm water program effectiveness.

Significant challenges remain. When viewed relative to the magnitude of the storm water runoff problem, enormous challenges remain, particularly regarding the management of storm water runoff on a watershed scale. Today, storm and non-storm water discharges from the MS4 continue to be the leading cause of water quality impairment in the San Diego Region.³ The Copermittees' monitoring data exhibits persistent exceedances of water quality objectives in most watersheds.⁴ Many watersheds also have conditions that are frequently toxic to aquatic life. Bioassessment data from the watersheds further reflects these conditions, finding that macroinvertebrate communities in creeks have widespread Poor to Very Poor Index of Biotic Integrity ratings. Finally, the now too familiar "health advisory" or "beach closure" signs, which often result from high levels of bacteria in storm and non-storm water, exhibit the continued threat to public health by such discharges.

³ The potential sources of impairments are identified on the CWA section 303(d) list of impaired water bodies for the San Diego Region.

⁴ Data is provided in annual reports to the Regional Board. A summary of data collected during the third-term permit is provided in the Copermittees' application for permit reissuance. That summary is available on-line at: http://www.ocwatersheds.com/StormWater/documents_ROW.D.asp

V. PERMITTING APPROACH (PROGRAM INTEGRATION, FLEXIBILITY, AND DETAIL)

The Order contains an increased emphasis on storm water discharge management on a watershed basis. This shift towards increased watershed management is consistent with planning efforts conducted by the Regional Board regarding reissuance of the San Diego Permit (Order No. R9-2007-0001), and it is also consistent with the Copermittees' most recent Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD).⁵ This shift reflects recognition of the maturity of the storm water programs since they began implementing the Third-Term Permit. Addressing storm water discharge management on a watershed basis is only possible if effective jurisdictional programs have been established, and maintaining effective jurisdictional programs is crucial to the success of watershed-focused management.

There are several reasons for this shift in emphasis. First, the Copermittees are generally doing an effective job at implementing their jurisdictional programs; while on the other hand, an emphasis on watersheds is necessary to shift the focus of the Copermittees from program development and implementation to water quality results. After over 15 years of Copermittee program implementation, it is critical that the Copermittees link their efforts with positive impacts on water quality. Addressing storm water on a watershed scale focuses on water quality results by emphasizing the receiving waters within the watershed. The conditions of the receiving waters drive management actions, which in turn focus on the water quality problems in each watershed.

Focusing on watershed implementation does not mean that the Copermittees must expend funds outside of their jurisdictions. Rather, the Copermittees within each watershed are expected to collaborate to develop a watershed strategy to address the high priority water quality problems within each watershed. They have the option of implementing the strategy in the manner they find to be most effective. Each Copermittee can implement the strategy individually within its jurisdiction, or the Copermittees can group together to implement the strategy throughout the watershed.

While the Order includes a new emphasis on addressing storm water discharges on a watershed basis, the Order includes recognition of the importance of continued program implementation on jurisdictional and countywide levels. The Order also acknowledges that jurisdictional, watershed, and countywide efforts are not always mutually exclusive. For this reason, an attempt has been made to allow for the Copermittees' jurisdictional, watershed, and countywide programs to integrate.

⁵ The Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) was submitted to the Regional Board on August 18, 2006 by the Principal Permittee (County of Orange) on behalf of all Copermittees.

In the Order, the watershed requirements serve as the mechanism for this program integration. Since jurisdictional and countywide activities can also serve watershed purposes, such activities can be integrated into the Copermittees' watershed programs, provided the activities meet certain criteria. In this manner, the Copermittees' activities do not always need to distinguish between jurisdictional, watershed, and countywide levels of implementation. Instead, they can be integrated on multiple levels.

Such opportunities for program integration inherently provide flexibility to the Copermittees in implementing their programs. Program integration can be expanded or minimized as the Copermittees see fit. For example, there is flexibility provided in determining the activities to be integrated and implemented in the watershed programs – watershed-based efforts, countywide efforts, enhanced jurisdictional efforts, or a mixture of the three. Significant flexibility is also provided throughout other portions of the Order.

Copermittees can choose the best management practices (BMPs) to be implemented, or required to be implemented, for development, construction, and existing development areas. Flexibility to determine which industrial or commercial sites are to be inspected is also provided to the Copermittees. Educational approaches are also to be determined by the Copermittees under the Order. Implementation of certain efforts on a countywide basis is largely optional for the Copermittees as well. Significant leeway is also provided to the Copermittees in using methods to assess the effectiveness of their various runoff management programs. This flexibility is further extended to the monitoring program requirements, which allow the Copermittees to develop monitoring approaches to several aspects of the monitoring program.

The challenge in drafting the Order is to provide the flexibility described above while ensuring that the Order is still enforceable. To achieve this, the Order frequently prescribes minimum measurable outcomes, while providing the Copermittees with flexibility in the approaches they use to meet those outcomes. Enforceability has been found to be a critical aspect of the Order. For example, the watershed requirements of Order No. R9-2002-01 were some of the Order's most flexible requirements. This lack of specificity in the watershed requirements resulted in inefficient watershed compliance efforts. This situation reflects a common outcome of flexible permit language. Such language can be unclear and unenforceable, and it can lead to implementation of inadequate programs.

To avoid these types of situations, a balance between flexibility and enforceability has been crafted into the Order. Minimum measurable outcomes are utilized to ensure the Order is enforceable, while the Copermittees are provided flexibility in deciding how they will implement their programs to meet the minimum measurable outcomes.

VI. ECONOMIC ISSUES

Economic discussions of storm and non-storm water management programs tend to focus on the significant costs incurred by municipalities in developing and implementing the programs. However, when considering the cost of implementing the programs, it is also important to consider the alternative costs incurred by not fully implementing the programs, as well as the benefits which result from program implementation. For instance, unhealthful coastal water quality conditions negatively affect residents, tourists, and related portions of the Orange County economy.⁶

It is very difficult to ascertain the true cost of implementation of the Copermittees' management programs because of inconsistencies in reporting by the Copermittees. Reported costs of compliance for the same program element can vary widely from city to city, often by a very wide margin that is not easily explained.⁷ Despite these problems, efforts have been made to identify management program costs, which can be helpful in understanding the costs of program implementation. The Orange County Municipalities plan to prepare a common fiscal reporting strategy to better define the expenditure and budget line items included in annual reports.⁸

Estimates of Phase I Storm Water Program Costs.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards, and the State Board have attempted to evaluate the costs of implementing municipal storm water programs. The assessments demonstrate that true costs are difficult to ascertain and reported costs vary widely. Nonetheless, they provide a useful context for considering the costs of requirements within Tentative Order No. R9-2008-0001. In addition, reported fiscal analyses tend to neglect the costs incurred to municipalities when storm water runoff is not effectively managed. Such costs result from pollution, contamination, nuisance, and damage to ecosystems, property, and human health.

In 1999 USEPA reported on multiple studies it conducted to determine the cost of management programs. A study of Phase II municipalities determined that the annual cost of the Phase II program was expected to be \$9.16 per household. USEPA also studied 35 Phase I municipalities, finding costs to be \$9.08 per household annually, similar to those anticipated for Phase II municipalities.⁹ The USEPA cost estimate for Phase I municipalities is valuable because it considers municipalities in Orange County.

⁶ Orange County 2006 Community Indicators Project. 2006. Sponsored by the County of Orange, the Orange County Business Council, and the Children and Families Commission of Orange County. Available on-line at www.oc.ca.gov/ceocommunity.asp

⁷ LARWQCB, 2003. Review and Analysis of Budget Data Submitted by the Permittees for Fiscal Years 2000-2003. P. 2.

⁸ Orange County Storm Water Copermittees. 2006. Report of Waste Discharge (San Diego Region)

⁹ Federal Register / Vol. 64, No. 235 / Wednesday, December 8, 1999 / Rules and Regulations. P. 68791-68792.

A study on program cost was also conducted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (LARWQCB), where program costs reported in the municipalities' annual reports were assessed. The LARWQCB estimated that average per household cost to implement the MS4 program in Los Angeles County was \$12.50.¹⁰ Since the Los Angeles County permit is very similar to Order No. R9-2002-01, this estimate is also useful in assessing general program costs in Orange County.

The State Board also recently commissioned a study by the California State University, Sacramento to assess costs of the Phase I MS4 program. This study includes an assessment of costs incurred by Phase I MS4s throughout the State to implement their programs. Annual cost per household in the study ranged from \$18-46, with the City of Encinitas in San Diego County representing the upper end of the range.¹¹ Although no Orange County municipalities were assessed, the cost of the City of Encinitas' program may be somewhat representative of the upper range of Orange County MS4 programs. Encinitas shares similarities with southern Orange County, including the similarity of the San Diego MS4 permit to the Orange County MS4 permit, the city's coastal location, and its reliance on tourism. However, the City's program cost can be considered as the high end of the spectrum for management program costs because the City has a consent decree with environmental groups regarding its program, and City of Encinitas has received recognition for implementing a superior program.

It is important to note that reported program costs are not all attributable to compliance with MS4 permits. Many program components, and their associated costs, existed before any MS4 permits were ever issued. For example, street sweeping and trash collection costs cannot be solely or even principally attributable to MS4 permit compliance, since these practices have long been implemented by municipalities. Therefore, true program cost resulting from MS4 permit requirements is some fraction of reported costs. The California State University, Sacramento study found that only 38 percent of program costs are new costs fully attributable to MS4 permits. The remainder of the program costs were either pre-existing or resulted from enhancement of pre-existing programs.¹² In 2000, the County of Orange found that even lesser amounts of program costs are solely attributable to MS4 permit compliance, reporting that the amount attributable to implement the Drainage Area Management Plan (DAMP), was less than 20 percent of the total budget. The remaining 80 percent was attributable to pre-existing programs.¹³

Estimating Costs of Reissued Storm Water Permits

¹⁰ LARWQCB, 2003. Review and Analysis of Budget Data Submitted by the Permittees for Fiscal Years 2000-2003. P. 2.

¹¹ State Water Board, 2005. NPDES Stormwater Cost Survey. P. ii.

¹² Ibid. P. 58.

¹³ County of Orange, 2000. A NPDES Annual Progress Report. P. 60. More current data from the County of Orange is not used in this discussion because the County of Orange no longer reports such information.

The vast majority of costs that will be incurred as a result of implementing Order No. R9-2009-0002 are not new. Storm water management programs have been in place in Orange County for over 15 years. Any increase in cost to the Copermitees will be incremental in nature. Moreover, since Order No. R9-2009-0002 “fine tunes” the requirements of Order No. R9-2002-01, these cost increases are expected to be modest.

The anticipated costs of program changes are difficult to estimate because of the flexibility inherent within the Permit and the recognition that program modifications will vary among the municipalities in response to the specific needs of the local and watershed programs. In other words, the Permit is intended to allow each Permittee to de-emphasize some program components and strengthen others based on the experience of the jurisdictional programs.

The changes in Order No. R9-2009-0002 reflect the iterative process of BMP implementation and the necessarily adaptive nature of storm water management that is expected by the USEPA. In 1996, USEPA recognized that changes to MS4 programs would occur during the reapplication period based on new information on the relative magnitude of a problem, new data on water quality impacts of the storm water discharges, and experience gained under the prior permit.¹⁴ Some program changes have been proposed by the Copermitees in the permit reapplication package, and others have been included because the Regional Board considers those measures necessary and feasible to protect water quality from the effects of MS4 discharges.

Other Economic Considerations.

Economic considerations of management programs cannot be limited only to program costs. Evaluation of programs requires information on the implementation costs and information on the benefits derived from environmental protection and improvement.¹⁵ Attention is often focused on program costs, but the programs must also be viewed in terms of their value to the public.

¹⁴ Federal Register / Vol. 61, No. 155 / Friday, August 9, 1996 / Rules and Regulations. Interpretive policy memorandum on reapplication requirements for MS4s.

¹⁵ Ribaud M.O. and D. Heelerstein. 1992, *Estimating Water Quality Benefits: Theoretical and Methodological Issues*. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Technical Bulletin No. 1808.

For example, household willingness to pay for improvements in fresh water quality for fishing and boating has been estimated by USEPA to be \$158-210.¹⁶ This estimate can be considered conservative, since it does not include important considerations such as marine waters benefits, wildlife benefits, or flood control benefits. The California State University, Sacramento study corroborates USEPA's estimates, reporting annual household willingness to pay for statewide clean water to be \$180.¹⁷ When viewed in comparison to household costs of existing management programs, household willingness to pay estimates exhibit that per household costs incurred by Copermitees to implement their management programs remain reasonable.

The effect of storm and non-storm water discharges on receiving waters can also influence the value of real estate in southern Orange County. For instance, recent marketing of new developments in the region prominently features access or proximity to the ocean.¹⁸ This demonstrates the added value of healthy aquatic environments to property values. The real estate industry recognizes that home buyers are willing to pay for access to clean water environments. The ability to market water-based recreational activities is dependent on healthy water quality conditions.

Municipalities and business groups in Orange County recognize the value of programs to prevent and treat storm water pollution in Orange County. For instance, both coastal and inland Orange County cities positively promote their access to the Pacific Ocean as a valuable quality of life feature.¹⁹ In addition, the South Orange County Regional Chamber of Commerce's legislative policy for infrastructure includes the support of programs and solutions for non-point source storm water runoff. This demonstrates that the business community realizes the negative economic effects that result from polluted storm water.

Another important way to consider management program costs is to consider implementation in terms of costs incurred by not improving the programs. Storm and non-storm water discharges from MS4s in southern California has been found to cause illness in people bathing near storm drains.²⁰ A study of south Huntington Beach and north Newport Beach (both located in northern Orange County) found that an illness rate of about 0.8 percent among bathers at those beaches resulted in about \$3 million annually in health-related expenses.²¹ Extrapolation of such numbers to the wide range of beaches of Orange County could result in huge public expenses.

¹⁶ Federal Register / Vol. 64, No. 235 / Wednesday, December 8, 1999 / Rules and Regulations. P. 68793.

¹⁷ State Board, 2005. NPDES Stormwater Cost Survey. P. iv.

¹⁸ Examples include the "Marblehead Coastal" project in San Clemente (<http://www.marbleheadonthecoast.com>), the "Pacifica San Juan" project in San Juan Capistrano (<http://pacificasanjuan.com>), and "The Strand at Headlands" in Dana Point (<http://strandoc.com>).

¹⁹ For a coastal city, see Laguna Beach Overview at <http://www.lagunabeachcity.net/about/overview>. For an inland city, see the Lake Forest 2005 Economic Profile at <http://www.theharbor.info/pdf/2005%20Economic%20Profile.pdf>.

²⁰ Haile, R.W., et al, 1996. An Epidemiological Study of Possible Adverse Health Effects of Swimming in Santa Monica Bay. Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project.

²¹ Dwight, R.H., et al., 2005. Estimating the Economic Burden From Illnesses Associated With Recreational Coastal Water Pollution – A Case Study in Orange County, California. *Journal of Enviro. Management* Vol.76. No.2 p.95-103. Also reported in: Los Angeles Times, May 2, 2005. Here's What Ocean Germs Cost You: A UC Irvine Study Tallies the Cost of Treatment and Lost Wages for Beachgoers Who Get Sick.

Storm and non-storm water MS4 discharges, and their impact on receiving waters also affect tourism. In past years, Orange County was featured in the national press for its water quality problems. Such news is likely to have a negative impact on tourism, since polluted beaches are generally not attractive to tourists. According to the Orange County Community Indicators Project, the County's visitors spent an average of \$107.70 per day in 2004.²² The experience of Huntington Beach provides an example of the potential economic impact of poor water quality. Approximately eight miles of Huntington Beach were closed for two months in the middle of summer of 1999, severely impacting beach visitation. When considered with the number of visitors and their average expenditure, the negative effects to the local economy are obvious.

Coastal tourism is an important industry in Orange County and is dependent upon effective management of storm water pollution and the prevention of non-storm water pollution. The following examples reflect that relationship.

DANA POINT: In response to a Grand Jury finding (1999-2000 Rainy Season's First Flush Hits the Harbors of Orange County), the city of Dana Point notes the interrelationship between the clean coastal water and the economic health of the city. Dana Point reports receiving \$5.2 million in transit occupancy tax funds in FY 1999-2000 "due in large part because of proximity to the beach. Without clean beaches, Dana Point risks losing its major revenue source."²³ More recently, the City budget report estimates that transit occupancy taxes comprise 35 percent of general fund revenues for the 2006 fiscal year.

LAGUNA BEACH: Tourism is one of the primary components of the Laguna Beach economy, and the beach is one of the main tourist attractions in the city. In 1999, hotel/motel bed tax revenue was approximately \$3 million, representing 13 percent of the City's general fund revenue.²⁴ In 2006, the City expects transit occupancy taxes to represent about 11 percent of general fund revenue.²⁵ The proportional decrease is due to an increase in property taxes, which is also affected in part by the quality of coastal waters. The City Council recognizes the value of the beaches to tourists, and the local population and has funded several low-flow non-storm water diversion systems in an attempt to prevent beach pollution and beach closures.

²² Orange County 2006 Community Indicators Project. 2006. Sponsored by the County of Orange, the Orange County Business Council, and the Children and Families Commission of Orange County. Available on-line at www.oc.ca.gov/ceocommunity.asp

²³ Orange County Grand Jury. 1999-2000 Rainy Season's First Flush Hits the Harbors of Orange County.

²⁴ Laguna Beach at a Glance. May 2000. Prepared by Moore Iacofano Goltsman, Inc.

²⁵ City of Laguna Beach, adopted budget 2006-2007. Available on-line at: <http://www.lagunabeachcity.net/government/reference/budget07>

DOHENY STATE BEACH: In 1997, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) prepared an economic analysis as part of the San Juan Creek and Aliso Creek Watershed Study. Recreational value for Doheny State Beach, based on annual visitation of 670,545 people in 1995, was calculated at \$2,850,000. Furthermore, the USACE notes that lifeguards reported that beach attendance falls dramatically when there are unhealthy conditions in the ocean. In 1999, the USACE prepared an updated economic study as part of the Feasibility Phase of the San Juan Creek Watershed Management Study. The 1999 study reports that average beach attendance from 1996 to 1998 increased to 918,735. The USACE places a recreation value per visitor at \$5.76, which implies the annual recreational value of Doheny State Beach for 1996 to 1998 was \$5,291,914.

ALISO BEACH: In 1997, the USACE prepared an economic analysis as part of the San Juan Creek and Aliso Creek Watershed Study. Recreational value for Aliso Beach, based on annual visitation of 3,477,369 people in 1995, was calculated at \$14,779,000. In the 1999 Draft Feasibility Report for the Aliso Creek Watershed Management Study, the USACE noted that the average beach attendance from 1996 to 1998 decreased to 1,148,374. The recreation value per visitor was calculated at \$4.50 and the average annual impact from water quality-related beach closures at Aliso Beach Park was estimated to be \$468,392. This number is comparable to an economic analysis conducted as part of the Aliso Creek Watershed 205(j) study that estimated the annual average recreational value impact of beach closures at Aliso Beach Park to be \$468,400.

Finally, it is important to consider the benefits of management programs in conjunction with their costs. A recent study conducted by the University of Southern California and University of California, Los Angeles assessed the costs and benefits of implementing various approaches for achieving compliance with the MS4 permits in the Los Angeles Region. The study found that non-structural systems would cost \$2.8 billion but provide \$5.6 billion in benefit. If structural systems were determined to be needed, the study found that total costs would be \$5.7 to \$7.4 billion, while benefits could reach \$18 billion.²⁶ Costs are anticipated to be borne over many years – probably ten years at least. As can be seen, the benefits of the programs are expected to considerably exceed their costs. Such findings are corroborated by USEPA, which found that the benefits of implementation of its Phase II storm water rule would also outweigh the costs.²⁷

Additional discussion of economic issues can be found at section 3 of the Fact Sheet/Technical Report for Regional Board Order No. R9-2002-01, available at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/programs/oc_stormwater.html.

²⁶ LARWQCB, 2004. Alternative Approaches to Stormwater Control.

²⁷ Federal Register / Vol. 64, No. 235 / Wednesday, December 8, 1999 / Rules and Regulations. P. 68791.

VII. LEGAL AUTHORITY

The following statutes, regulations, and Water Quality Control Plans provide the basis for the requirements of Order No. R9-2009-0002: Clean Water Act (CWA), California Water Code (CWC), 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, 124 (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Application Regulations for Storm Water Discharges, Final Rule), Part II of 40 CFR Parts 9, 122, 123, and 124 (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System – Regulations for Revision of the Water Pollution Control Program Addressing Storm Water Discharges; Final Rule), Water Quality Control Plan – Ocean Waters of California (California Ocean Plan), Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan), 40 CFR 131 Water Quality Standards; Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants for the State of California; Rule (California Toxics Rule), and the California Toxics Rule Implementation Plan.

The legal authority citations below generally apply to directives in Order No. R9-2009-0002, and provide the Regional Board with ample underlying authority to require each of the directives of Order No. R9-2009-0002. Legal authority citations are also provided with each permit section discussion in section IX of this Fact Sheet/Technical Report.

CWA 402(p)(3)(B)(ii) – The CWA requires in section 402(p)(3)(B)(ii) that permits for discharges from municipal storm sewers “shall include a requirement to effectively prohibit non-stormwater discharges into the storm sewers.”

CWA 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) – The CWA requires in section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) that permits for discharges from municipal storm sewers “shall require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques and system, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants.”

40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B,C,E, and F) – Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B,C,E, and F) provide that each Copermitttee’s permit application “shall consist of: (i) Adequate legal authority. A demonstration that the applicant can operate pursuant to legal authority established by statute, ordinance or series of contracts which authorizes or enables the applicant at a minimum to: [...] (B) Prohibit through ordinance, order or similar means, illicit discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer; (C) Control through ordinance, order or similar means the discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer of spills, dumping or disposal of materials other than storm water; [...] (E) Require compliance with condition in ordinances, permits, contracts or orders; and (F) Carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to determine compliance and noncompliance with permit conditions including the prohibition on illicit discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer.”

40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv) – Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv) provides that the Copermittee shall develop and implement a proposed management program which “shall include a comprehensive planning process which involves public participation and where necessary intergovernmental coordination, to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable using management practices, control techniques and system, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions which are appropriate. The program shall also include a description of staff and equipment available to implement the program. [...] Proposed programs may impose controls on a system wide basis, a watershed basis, a jurisdiction basis, or on individual outfalls. [...] Proposed management programs shall describe priorities for implementing controls.”

40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A - D) – Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A - D) require municipalities to implement controls to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from new development and significant redevelopment, construction, and commercial, residential, industrial, and municipal land uses or activities. Prevention of illicit discharges is also required.

CWC 13377 – CWC section 13377 provides that “Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the State Board or the regional boards shall, as required or authorized by the CWA, as amended, issue waste discharge requirements and dredged or fill material permits which apply and ensure compliance with all applicable provisions of the act and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary, thereto, together with anymore stringent effluent standards or limitation necessary to implement water quality control plans, or for the protection of beneficial uses, or to prevent nuisance.”

Order No. R9-2009-0002 is an essential mechanism for achieving the water quality objectives that have been established for protecting the beneficial uses of the water resources in the San Diego Regional Board’s portion of Orange County. Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1) requires MS4 permits to include any requirements necessary to “achieve water quality standards established under CWA section 303, including State narrative criteria for water quality.” The term “water quality standards” in this context refers to a water body’s beneficial uses and the water quality objectives necessary to protect those beneficial uses as established in the Basin Plan and antidegradation policies.

VIII. FINDINGS

The findings of the Order have been modified to reduce repetition in their discussions and address new requirements. Each finding of the Order is provided and discussed below. Additional discussion relative to the findings can be found in section IX of the Fact Sheet, which provides discussions of the Order's directives.

A. Basis For the Order

Finding A.1. This Order is based on the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Division 7 of the Water Code, commencing with Section 13000), applicable state and federal regulations, all applicable provisions of statewide Water Quality Control Plans and Policies adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin adopted by the Regional Board, the California Toxics Rule, and the California Toxics Rule Implementation Plan.

Discussion of Finding A.1. In 1987, Congress established CWA Amendments to create requirements for storm water discharges under the NPDES program, which provides for permit systems to regulate the discharge of pollutants. Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Board and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards have primary responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality, including the authority to implement the CWA. Porter-Cologne (section 13240) directs the Regional Water Quality Control Boards to set water quality objectives via adoption of Basin Plans that conform to all State policies for water quality control.

As a means for achieving those water quality objectives, Porter-Cologne (section 13243) further authorizes the Regional Water Quality Control Boards to establish waste discharge requirements (WDRs) to prohibit waste discharges in certain conditions or areas. Since 1990, the San Diego Regional Board has issued area-wide MS4 NPDES permits. The Order will renew Order No. R9-2002-01 to comply with the CWA and attain water quality objectives in the Basin Plan by limiting the contributions of pollutants conveyed by storm water and by requiring compliance with non-storm water effluent limitations. Further discussions of the legal authority associated with the prohibitions and directives of the Order are provided in section VII this document.

Finding A.2. This Order renews National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CAS0108740, which was first issued on July 16, 1990 (Order No. 90-38), and then renewed on August 8, 1996 (Order No. 96-03) and February 13, 2002 (Order No. R9-2002-01). On August 21, 2006, in accordance with Order No. R9-2002-01, the County of Orange, as the Principal Permittee, submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for renewal of the MS4 Permit.

Discussion of Finding A.2. This Order renews National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CAS0108740, which was first issued on July 16, 1990 (Order No. 90-38), and then renewed on August 8, 1996 (Order No. 96-03) and February 13, 2002 (Order No. R9-2002-01). On August 21, 2006, in accordance with Order No. R9-2002-01, the County of Orange, as the Principal Permittee, submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for renewal of the MS4 Permit. Supporting information discussing the topic of this finding can be found in section V of this document.

Finding A.3. This Order is consistent with the following precedential Orders adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) addressing municipal storm water NPDES Permits: Order 99-05, Order WQ-2000-11, Order WQ 2001-15, and Order WQO 2002-0014.

Discussion of Finding A.3. In recent years the State Board has considered several appeals of MS4 permits issued by the Regional Boards. In Order 99-05, the State Board established language for Receiving Water Limitation Language for MS4 permits. In Order No. WQ-2000-11, the State Board addressed design standards for Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) requirements. Order WQ 2001-15 addressed Petitions of the San Diego County MS4 Permit issued by the Regional Board in 2001 (Order No. R9-2001-01). Order WQO 2002-0014 addresses Petitions of the Orange County MS4 Permit issued by the Regional Board in 2002 (Order No. R9-2002-01).

B. Regulated Parties

Finding B.1. Each of the persons in Table 1 of the Order, hereinafter called Copermittees or dischargers, owns or operates a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), through which it discharges storm water and non-storm water into waters of the United States within the San Diego Region. These MS4s fall into one or more of the following categories: (1) a medium or large MS4 that services a population of greater than 100,000 or 250,000 respectively; or (2) a small MS4 that is “interrelated” to a medium or large MS4; or (3) an MS4 which contributes to a violation of a water quality standard; or (4) an MS4 which is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States.

Discussion of Finding B.1. Section 402 of the CWA prohibits the discharge of any pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source, unless that discharge is authorized by a NPDES permit. Though storm water and non-storm water may come from a diffuse source, it is discharged through MS4s, which are point sources under the CWA. Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(a) (iii) and (iv) provide that discharges from MS4s, which service medium or large populations greater than 100,000 or 250,000 respectively, shall be required to obtain a NPDES permit. Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(a)(v) also provides that a NPDES permit is required for “A [storm water] discharge which the Director, or in states with approved NPDES programs, either the Director or the USEPA Regional Administrator, determines to contribute to a violation of a water quality standard or is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States.” Such sources are then designated into the program.

Other small MS4s, such as those serving universities and military installations, also exist within the watersheds of Orange County in the San Diego Region. While these MS4s are not subject to this Order, they are subject to the Phase II NPDES storm water regulations. Over time, these MS4s will be designated for coverage under the State Board’s statewide general storm water permit for small MS4s.

C. Discharge Characteristics

Finding C.1. Runoff discharged from an MS4 contains waste, as defined in the California Water Code (CWC), and pollutants that adversely affect the quality of the waters of the State. The discharge of runoff from an MS4 is a “discharge of pollutants from a point source” into waters of the U.S. as defined in the CWA.

Discussion of Finding C.1. Section 13050(d) of the CWC defines “waste” as “sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation, including waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal.” 40 CFR 122.2 defines “point source” as “any discernable, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.” 40 CFR 122.2 defines “discharge of a pollutant” as “Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to waters of the U.S. from any point source.” Also, the justification for control of pollution into waters of the state can be found at CWC section 13260(a)(1). State Board Order WQ 2001-15 verifies that discharges from the MS4 contain waste.²⁸

The term urban runoff has been removed throughout Tentative Order R9-2009-0002 and replaced with storm water (wet weather) or non-storm water (dry weather) runoff. This clarification is necessary to prevent the misunderstanding that regulation under this permit is subject only to urbanized areas. The term “urban runoff” is not defined in the Code of Federal Regulations or Federal Register in the regulation of phase 1 MS4 discharges.

The discharge of runoff from an MS4 is a “discharge of pollutants from a point source” into waters of the U.S. as defined in the Clean Water Act (CWA). The Permit defines runoff as all flows in a storm water conveyance system (MS4 defined below) and consists of the following components:

- (1) storm water (wet weather flows) and
- (2) non-storm water discharges (dry weather flows).

The Permit defines an MS4 as a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

²⁸ State Board, 2001. Order WQ 2001-15. In the Matter of Petitions of Building Industry Association of San Diego County and Western States Petroleum Association: For Review of Waster Discharge Requirements Order No. 2001-01 for Urban Runoff from San Diego County [NPDES No. CAS0108758] Issued by the Regional Board.

- (i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;
- (ii) Designated or used for collecting or conveying storm water;
- (iii) Which is not a combined sewer;
- (iv) Which is not part of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.26.

Permit finding D.3.c. includes natural streams that convey runoff as part of the MS4. The presence of an MS4 system is not limited to areas considered to be “urban” in nature. Though the term urban is often referred to specifically as pertaining to cities, runoff means all flows in a storm water conveyance system, regardless of the location of the conveyance system. A conveyance system owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law), may be located in a setting (e.g. unincorporated area, low density residential) that is not considered by the public to be “urban” in nature. These areas are contributing pollutants to the MS4 system that must be addressed. The term runoff applies to all flows in an MS4 system, no matter where the MS4 may be located in regards to incorporated or unincorporated property.

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR 122.26 requires that large and medium MS4s obtain a permit for all discharges from their systems. Appendix I to 40 CFR 122 designates Orange County as having a large and medium MS4 requiring a permit. The regulations do not differentiate discharges from urban or rural MS4 systems. Rather, the regulations require the permit for all discharges from their systems. In the Final Rule establishing the Phase 1 storm water regulations, the USEPA clarified that all discharges are subject to a permit. On page 48041 of the Final Rule, the USEPA states:

“EPA recognizes that some of the counties addressed by today’s rule have, in addition to areas with high unincorporated urbanized populations, areas that are essentially rural or uninhabited and may not be the subject of planned development. While permits issued for these municipal systems **will cover** (*emphasis added*) **municipal systems discharges in unincorporated portions of the county** (*emphasis added*), it is the intent of EPA that management plans

and other components of the programs focus on the urbanized and developing areas of the county.”

So, while the Permit covers all MS4 discharges regardless if that discharge is in an urban or unincorporated area; the Copermittees management program should focus on urbanized areas. Due to the Permit’s requirements, the Copermittees management programs will naturally focus on urbanized areas. Urbanized areas have more industry, construction, pollution and MS4s that require more inspection, maintenance, monitoring, enforcement and complaint follow-up.

USEPA further clarified on page 48041 that all MS4 discharges require permit coverage when addressing highway MS4 systems:

“[The regulations] will result in discharges from separate storm sewer systems serving State highways and other highways through storm sewers ... in unincorporated portions of specified unincorporated portions of specified counties being included as part of the large or medium municipal separate storm sewer systems, since all municipal separate storm sewers within the boundaries of these political entities are included.”

In their summary on page 48043, the USEPA states:

“The definition [of MS4] provides that all systems within a geographical area including highways and flood controls will be covered, thereby avoiding fragmented and ill-coordinated programs;”

Neither the State Board’s storm water permit for Caltrans (Order No. 99-06-DWQ) nor the Los Angeles Regional Board’s draft MS4 permit for Ventura County include the term “urban runoff” in a significant regulatory capacity. The Caltrans permit has one reference to “urban runoff” where the term is used interchangeably with “storm water.” The draft Ventura permit uses the term “urban runoff” when referring to titles of reference documents, previously adopted management plans and municipal ordinances that may contain the phrase.

Understandably, the Copermittees have expressed concern regarding the regulation of pollutants from natural, undeveloped areas that enter the MS4 in an unincorporated area. The MS4 collection could change a natural sheet flow discharge to a concentrated point discharge. The MS4 does not provide natural infiltration or other pollutant remediation that these flows would receive in an otherwise natural drainage system. The MS4 may concentrate these natural pollutants and flows. In some cases, the MS4 may ultimately discharge the elevated concentrations of natural pollutants and flow rates to waters of the US far from the natural pollutant and flow source, causing a condition of pollution or a violation of water quality standards.

Finding C.2. MS4 storm water and non-storm water discharges are likely to contain pollutants that cause or threaten to cause a violation of surface water quality standards, as outlined in the Regional Board's Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan). Storm water and non-storm water discharges from the MS4 are subject to the conditions and requirements established in the San Diego Basin Plan for point source discharges. These water quality standards must be complied with at all times, irrespective of the source and manner of discharge.

Discussion of Finding C.2. This finding is a clarification regarding the potential for discharges of storm water and non-storm water to impact the Beneficial Uses as described in the Basin Plan. As such these point source discharges require Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) to ensure that water quality standards are met. Furthermore, since point source discharges require WDRs, the discharges are subject to the prohibitions, conditions and requirements of the Basin Plan.

In addition, municipal discharges have been split into storm water and non-storm water discharges to represent the differing regulations applicable to storm water and non-storm water, though both types of discharges are likely to contain pollutants.

Finding C.3. The most common categories of pollutants in runoff include total suspended solids, sediment (due to anthropogenic activities); pathogens (e.g., bacteria, viruses, protozoa); heavy metals (e.g., copper, lead, zinc and cadmium); petroleum products and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons; synthetic organics (e.g., pesticides, herbicides, and PCBs); nutrients (e.g., nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers), oxygen-demanding substances (decaying vegetation, animal waste), detergents, and trash.

Discussion of Finding C.3. The National Urban Runoff Program (NURP) study showed that heavy metals, organics, coliform bacteria, nutrients, oxygen demanding substances (e.g., decaying vegetation), and total suspended solids are found at relatively high levels in storm water and non-storm water discharges.²⁹ It also found that MS4 discharges draining residential, commercial, and light industrial areas contain significant loadings of total suspended solids and other pollutants. The Basin Plan goes on to identify runoff pollutants to include lawn and garden chemicals, household and automotive care products dumped or drained on streets, and sediment that erodes from construction sites.³⁰ In addition, the State Board Urban Runoff Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) finds that urban runoff pollutants include sediments, nutrients, oxygen-demanding substances, heavy metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, pathogenic bacteria, viruses, and pesticides.³¹ Runoff that flows over streets, parking lots, construction sites, and industrial, commercial, residential, and municipal areas carries these untreated pollutants through storm drain networks directly to the receiving waters of the San Diego Region.

Finding C.4. The discharge of pollutants and/or increased flows from MS4s may cause or threaten to cause the concentration of pollutants to exceed applicable receiving water quality objectives and impair or threaten to impair designated beneficial uses resulting in a condition of pollution (i.e., unreasonable impairment of water quality for designated beneficial uses), contamination, or nuisance.

Discussion of Finding C.4. The 1992, 1994, and 1996 National Water Quality Inventory Reports to Congress prepared by USEPA showed a trend of impairment in the nation's waters from contaminated storm and non-storm water runoff.³² The 1998 National Water Quality Inventory Report showed that runoff discharges affect 11 percent of rivers, 12 percent of lakes, and 28 percent of estuaries. The report states that ocean shoreline impairment due to runoff increased from 55 percent in 1996 to 63 percent in 1998. The report notes that runoff discharges are the leading source of pollution and the main factor in the degradation of surface water quality in California's coastal waters, rivers, and streams. Furthermore, the NURP study found that pollutant levels from illicit non-storm water discharges were high enough to significantly degrade receiving water quality, and threaten aquatic life, wildlife, and human health.³³

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Regional Board, 1994. Water Quality Control Plan, San Diego Basin, Region 9. San Diego.

³¹ State Board, 1994. Urban Runoff Technical Advisory Committee Report and Recommendations. Nonpoint Source Management Program.

³² USEPA, 2000. Quality of Our Nation's Waters: Summary of the National Water Quality Inventory 1998 Report to Congress – USEPA 841-S-00-001; Water Quality Conditions in the United States: Profile from the 1998 National Water Quality Inventory Report to Congress – USEPA 841-F-00-006.

³³ USEPA, 1993. Results of the Nationwide Urban Runoff Program, Volume 1 – Final Report.

In addition, the Region's CWA section 303(d) list, which identifies water bodies with impaired beneficial uses within the region, also indicates that the impacts of storm water and non-storm water runoff on receiving waters are significant. Many of the impaired water bodies on the 303(d) list are impaired by constituents that have been found at high levels within storm water and non-storm water runoff by the County of Orange storm water monitoring program.³⁴ Examples of constituents frequently responsible for beneficial use impairment include indicator fecal bacteria, heavy metals, and sediment; these constituents have been found at high levels in runoff both regionally and nationwide.^{35,36} In addition, impairments may be caused by synergistic effects of multiple contaminants or by pollutants not currently monitored by storm water programs³⁷.

Finding C.5. Pollutants in runoff can threaten and adversely affect human health. Human illnesses have been clearly linked to recreating near storm drains flowing to coastal waters. Also, runoff pollutants in receiving waters can bioaccumulate in the tissues of invertebrates and fish, which may be eventually consumed by humans.

³⁴ County of Orange, 2006. Orange County Municipal Copermittees 2005-2006 Annual Storm Water Program Report, Section 11.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ USEPA, 1983. Results of the Nationwide Urban Runoff Program, Volume 1 – Final Report.

³⁷ County of Orange, 2006. Orange County Municipal Copermittees 2005-2006 Annual Storm Water Program Report, Section 11.

Discussion of Finding C.5. A landmark study, conducted by the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project, found that there was an increased occurrence of illness in people that swam in proximity to a flowing storm drain.³⁸ A study of south Huntington Beach and north Newport Beach (both located in northern Orange County) found that an illness rate of about 0.8 percent among bathers at those beaches resulted in about \$3 million annually in health-related expenses.³⁹ Furthermore, runoff pollutants in receiving waters can bioaccumulate in the tissues of invertebrates and fish, which may eventually be consumed by humans. Pollutants such as heavy metals and pesticides, which are commonly found in MS4 runoff, have been found to bioaccumulate and biomagnify in long-lived organisms at the higher trophic levels.⁴⁰ Since many aquatic species are utilized for human consumption, toxic substances accumulated in species' tissues can pose a significant threat to public health. USEPA supports this finding when it states, "As runoff flows over areas altered by development, it picks up harmful sediment and chemicals such as oil and grease, pesticides, heavy metals, and nutrients (e.g., nitrogen and phosphorus). These pollutants often become suspended in runoff and are carried to receiving waters, such as lakes, ponds, and streams. Once deposited, these pollutants can enter the food chain through small aquatic life, eventually entering the tissues of fish and humans."⁴¹

Finding C.6. Runoff discharges from MS4s often contain pollutants that cause toxicity to aquatic organisms (i.e., adverse responses of organisms to chemicals or physical agents ranging from mortality to physiological responses such as impaired reproduction or growth anomalies). Toxic pollutants impact the overall quality of aquatic systems and beneficial uses of receiving waters.

³⁸ Haile, R.W., et al., 1996. An Epidemiological Study of Possible Adverse Health Effects of Swimming in Santa Monica Bay. Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project.

³⁹ Dwight, R.H., et al., 2005. Estimating the Economic Burden From Illnesses Associated With Recreational Coastal Water Pollution – A Case Study in Orange County, California. *Journal of Environ. Management* Vol.76. No.2 p.95-103. Also reported in: Los Angeles Times, May 2, 2005. Here's What Ocean Germs Cost You: A UC Irvine Study Tallies the Cost of Treatment and Lost Wages for Beachgoers Who Get Sick.

⁴⁰ Abel, P.D., 1996. *Water Pollution Biology*.

⁴¹ USEPA, 2000. *Storm Water Phase II Compliance Assistance Guide*. Washington D.C. EPA 833-R-00-002.

Discussion of Finding C.6. The Copermittees' monitoring data exhibits frequent toxic conditions in runoff during storm events and dry weather. Toxicity is observed in both fresh and marine receiving waters, but varies significantly within and among sites and over time. However, according to the County of Orange, toxicity in both dry and wet weather appears concentrated along the coast. This supports the conclusion that toxicity is associated with anthropogenic activities and is caused by pollutants that flow downstream and become concentrated near the bottom of developed watersheds. Physical channel modification and hydromodification are also greatest near the coast and likely contribute to findings of toxicity. The cause of toxicity may vary between locations, dates, and indicator organisms. The actual cause may be influenced by various factors such as development, runoff management, habitat modification, hydromodification, and native aquatic environment. Toxicity identification evaluations (TIEs) have failed to confirm initial findings of toxicity. Follow-up studies by the County of Orange implicate both pollutants and physical stream habitat degradation (e.g. channel modification and hydromodification) as factors related to toxicity findings.⁴²

Finding C.7. The Copermittees discharge runoff into lakes, drinking water reservoirs, rivers, streams, creeks, bays, estuaries, coastal lagoons, the Pacific Ocean, and tributaries thereto within one of the eleven hydrologic units (San Juan Hydrologic Unit) comprising the San Diego Region as shown in Tables 2a and 2b. Some of the receiving water bodies have been designated as impaired by the Regional Board and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in 2006 pursuant to CWA section 303(d). Also shown in the Tables are the watershed management areas (WMAs) as defined in the Regional Board report, Watershed Management Approach, January 2002.

Discussion of Finding C.7. This finding identifies the Copermittees responsible for MS4 discharges in each watershed management area. The list is identical to Order No. R9-2002-0001. The CWA Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters, 2006 Update has been approved by the Regional Board, State Board, and USEPA.⁴³ This 303(d) list identifies waters that do not meet water quality standards after applying certain required technology-based effluent limits ("impaired" water bodies). As part of this listing process, states are required to prioritize waters/watersheds for future development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). The listed 303(d) pollutant(s) of concern do not necessarily reflect impairment of the entire corresponding WMA or all corresponding major surface water bodies. The specific impaired portions of each WMA are listed in the State Board's 2006 Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments.

⁴² County of Orange, 2006. Orange County Municipal Copermittees 2005-2006 Annual Storm Water Program Report, Section 11.

⁴³ The approved 2006 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments is on-line at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/tmdl/303d_lists2006.html

Finding C.8. Trash is a persistent pollutant which can enter receiving waters from the MS4 resulting in accumulation and transport in receiving waters over time. Trash poses a serious threat to the Beneficial Uses of the receiving waters, including, but not limited to, human health, rare and endangered species, navigation and human recreation.

Discussion of Finding C.8. The Copermittees to date have documented high volumes of trash coming from the MS4 system and in receiving waters.⁴⁴

The Basin Plan specifies the following narrative Water Quality Objective (WQO) for Floating Material:

“Waters shall not contain floating material, including solids, liquids, foams, and scum in concentrations which cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.”

The Basin Plan specifies the following narrative WQO for Suspended and Settleable Solids: Material:

“Waters shall not contain suspended and settleable solids in concentrations of solids that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.”

Additionally, high density urban areas in Southern California have been shown to be responsible for up to 60 percent of the trash that enters receiving waters from the MS4.⁴⁵ The retrofitting of existing MS4 systems, such as catch basins, in targeted high trash areas can result in significant reductions in the amount of trash entering receiving waters from the MS4.

Trash, as litter in both solid and liquid form, is consistently found on and adjacent to roadways. A California Department of Transportation Litter Management Pilot Study found that of roadway trash, plastics and Styrofoam accounted for 33 percent of trash by weight, and 43 percent by volume. Further, the study found that approximately 80 percent of the litter associated with roadways was floatable, indicating that, without capture, this litter would enter Waters of the State after a storm event, resulting in the impairment of Beneficial Uses.⁴⁶ The study, however, relied upon a mesh capture size of 0.25 inches (6.35 millimeters). This size is too large to effectively capture plastic pre-production pellets (aka “nurdles”), which are roughly 3 mm in size, and likely underestimated the total contribution of plastics. Plastics, including pre-production pellets, have been found to be the dominant pollutant on beaches in the County of Orange.⁴⁷ Furthermore, pre-production plastic pellets, which are small enough to be easily digested, have been found to carry persistent organic pollutants, including PCBs

⁴⁴ Aliso Creek Watershed 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th Quarterly Progress Reports. 2007-2008.

⁴⁵ The City of Los Angeles Meets Trash TMDLs Compliance with CB Inserts and Opening Covers. August 06, 2008.

⁴⁶ California Department of Transportation District 7 Litter Management Pilot Study. June 26, 2000.

⁴⁷ Moore, S.L., Gregorio, D., Carreon, M., Weisberg, S.B. and M. K. Leecaster. 1998. Composition and Distribution of Beach Debris in Orange County, California. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*. Vol. 42

and DDT.⁴⁸

Finding C.9. The Copermittes' water quality monitoring data submitted to date documents persistent violations of Basin Plan water quality objectives for various runoff-related pollutants (fecal coliform bacteria, total suspended solids, turbidity, metals, etc.) at various watershed monitoring stations. Persistent toxicity has also been observed at some watershed monitoring stations. In addition, bioassessment data indicates that the majority of urbanized receiving waters have Poor to Very Poor Index of Biotic Integrity ratings. In sum, the above findings indicate that runoff discharges are causing or contributing to water quality impairments, and are a leading cause of such impairments in Orange County.

Discussion of Finding C.9. The Copermittes have produced data that demonstrates water quality objectives are frequently not met during dry and wet weather. The 2006 Report of Waste Discharge and the 2005-06 Annual Reports document that receiving water monitoring stations often fail to meet water quality objectives established in the Basin Plan. Similar conclusions are found in monitoring reported to the Regional Board pursuant to Investigative Orders issued between 2001 and 2006 for Aliso Creek, Salt Creek⁴⁹, Prima Deshecha⁵⁰, and North Creek at Doheny Beach⁵¹. Monitoring reported to the State Board pursuant to funding grant agreements also demonstrates that discharges from MS4s routinely exceed water quality objectives.^{52,53, 54, 55, 56}

⁴⁸ Rios, L.M., Moore, C. and Patrick R. Jones. 2007. Persistent organic pollutants carried by synthetic polymers in the ocean environment. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*. Vol. 54.

⁴⁹ An Investigative Order was issued on March 6, 2003 to the City of Dana Point for water quality conditions of Salt Creek near Monarch Beach.

⁵⁰ An Investigative Order was issued on July 3, 2002 to the City of San Clemente and the County of Orange for water quality conditions of Prima Deshecha Canada (including Poche Beach).

⁵¹ Investigative Order No. R9-2006-0039 was issued on April 4, 2006 to the City of Dana Point and Quantum Ozone, Inc. for an assessment of water quality conditions at North Creek, Doheny Beach.

⁵² City of Dana Point. 2005. *Final Report for the Del Obispo Storm Drain Project*. Prepared for the State Water Resources Control Board Agreement No. 02-216-550-0.

⁵³ City of Dana Point. 2004. *Final Report For The Alipaz Storm Drain Treatment And Low Flow Diversion Project* by the City of Dana Point. Prepared for State Water Resources Control Board Agreement Number: 01-068-550-0.

⁵⁴ James Volz. 2005. *Final Report for Poche Beach Urban Runoff Ultraviolet Light Bacteria Disinfection Project*. Prepared by the County of Orange for State Water Resources Control Board Agreement No. 01-236-550-1.

⁵⁵ Max Anderson. 2005. *Final Report: Aliso Beach Clean Beach Initiatives, J01P28 Interim Water Quality Improvement Package Plant Best Management Practices*. Prepared by the County of Orange for State Water Resources Control Board Agreement No. 01-227-550-0.

⁵⁶ City of Laguna Niguel and CH2MHILL. 2004. *Final Report: Wetland Capture and Treatment (WetCAT) Network*. Prepared for State Water Resources Control Board Agreement No. 01-122-259-0.

Water quality in receiving waters downstream of MS4 discharges fail to meet Ocean Plan standards⁵⁷, California Toxics Rule standards⁵⁸, and Basin Plan objectives. Data submitted in the MS4 Annual Reports indicate that at various times chemical, bacteria, pesticide, and metal concentrations may exceed water quality objectives in marine and fresh water receiving waters in both wet and dry weather conditions. Although wet weather MS4 effluent data is not generally reported, dry-weather non-storm water MS4 effluent data demonstrates that the effluent contains concentrations of pollutants that would exceed receiving water quality objectives.

In most of these watersheds, there are no other significant NPDES permits discharging to the creeks. For instance, there are no live-stream discharges of treated waste water in south Orange County. The few NPDES permits in the watersheds are mainly for recycled water which only discharges occasionally during the rainy season. Because the water quality monitoring indicates exceedances of water quality standards and MS4 discharges are the main source of pollutants in the watersheds, it can be inferred that the MS4 discharges are causing or contributing to water quality impairments, and are a leading cause of such impairments in Orange County.

Finding C.10. When natural vegetated pervious ground cover is converted to impervious surfaces such as paved highways, streets, rooftops, and parking lots, the natural absorption and infiltration abilities of the land are lost. Therefore, runoff leaving a developed area is significantly greater in runoff volume, velocity, and peak flow rate than pre-development runoff from the same area. Runoff durations can also increase as a result of flood control and other efforts to control peak flow rates. Increased volume, velocity, rate, and duration of runoff greatly accelerate the erosion of downstream natural channels. Significant declines in the biological integrity and physical habitat of streams and other receiving waters have been found to occur with as little as a 3-5 percent conversion from natural to impervious surfaces. The increased runoff characteristics from new development must be controlled to protect against increased erosion of channel beds and banks, sediment pollutant generation, or other impacts to beneficial uses and stream habitat due to increased erosive force.

Finding C.11. Development creates new pollution sources as human population density increases and brings with it proportionately higher levels of car emissions, car maintenance wastes, municipal sewage, pesticides, household hazardous wastes, pet wastes, trash, etc. which can either be washed or directly dumped into the MS4. As a result, the runoff leaving the developed area is significantly greater in pollutant load than the pre-development runoff from the same area. These increased pollutant loads must be controlled to protect downstream receiving water quality.

⁵⁷ The Basin Plan incorporates terms and conditions of the State Board's *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California* (Ocean Plan) as a water quality objective for Ocean Waters in the San Diego Region.

⁵⁸ The California Toxics Rule criteria promulgated by the USEPA are directly applicable water quality standards for certain priority toxic pollutants in inland surface waters and enclosed bays and estuaries in California.

Discussion of Findings C.10 and C.11.

The Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) 1999 Report, "*Stormwater Strategies, Community Responses to Runoff Pollution*" identifies two main causes of the storm water pollution problem in developed areas. Both causes are directly related to development:

1. Increased volume and velocity of surface runoff. There are three types of human-made impervious covers that increase the volume and velocity of runoff: (i) rooftop, (ii) transportation imperviousness, and (iii) non-porous (impervious) surfaces. As these impervious surfaces increase, infiltration will decrease, forcing more water to run off the surface, picking up speed and pollutants.
2. The concentration of pollutants in the runoff. Certain industrial, commercial, residential and construction activities are large contributors of pollutant concentrations in storm water runoff. As human population density increases, it brings with it proportionately higher levels of car emissions, car maintenance wastes, municipal sewage, pesticides, household hazardous wastes, pet wastes, trash, etc.

As a result of these two causes, runoff leaving developed areas is significantly greater in volume, velocity, and pollutant load than pre-development runoff from the same area.

By accommodating the traditional approach to storm water management, development has also altered the flow regime (rate, magnitude, frequency, timing, and flashiness of runoff) that supports aquatic and riparian habitats. These hydrologic changes are driven by the loss of water storage capacity in the watersheds,⁵⁹ and exacerbated by physical alterations of the stream channel network.⁶⁰ This relationship between development and stream channel integrity has been documented nationally and in southern California.

⁵⁹ Konrad, Christopher P. and Derek K. Booth, 2005. *Hydrologic Changes in Urban Streams and Their Ecological Significance*. American Fisheries Society Symposium Vol.47 pp.157-177.

⁶⁰ Poff, N.L. et al. 1997. The Natural Flow Regime: A paradigm for river conservation and restoration. *Bioscience* Vol. 47, No. 11, pp.769-784.

Hydrologic changes from development also directly and indirectly adversely affect wetlands. Natural wetlands support many beneficial uses and provide important water-quality related ecological services, including pollutant removal, flood attenuation, and groundwater recharge.⁶¹ The Center for Watershed Protection recently provided USEPA with a synthesis of more than 100 scientific studies on the direct and indirect impacts of development, particularly urbanization, on wetlands and the role wetlands play in watershed quality. The report found that the three changes from land development with the most potential to impact wetlands include: Increased storm water runoff; decreased groundwater recharge; and flow constriction.⁶² Each of these changes can often be avoided or minimized by implementing LID and hydromodification BMPs.

When Order No. R9-2002-01 was adopted, studies had shown that the level of imperviousness in an area strongly correlates with the quality of nearby receiving waters.⁶³ One comprehensive study, which looked at numerous areas, variables, and methods, revealed that stream degradation occurs at levels of imperviousness as low as 10 – 20 percent.⁶⁴ Stream degradation is a decline in the biological integrity and physical habitat conditions that are necessary to support natural biological diversity. For instance, few urban streams can support diverse benthic communities with imperviousness greater than or equal to 25 percent.⁶⁵ To provide some perspective, a medium density, single-family home area can be from 25 percent to 60 percent impervious (variation due to street and parking design).⁶⁶

More recently, a report on the effects of impervious in southern California streams found that local ephemeral and intermittent streams are more sensitive to such effects than streams in other parts of the country. This study, by the Southern California Coastal Water Research Program, estimated a threshold of response at a two to three percent change in percent of impervious cover in a watershed.⁶⁷ This threshold is lower than the previously reported estimates by the USEPA that were cited in the Fact Sheet for Order No. R9-2002-01.

⁶¹ Wright, Tiffany, et al. 2006. "Direct and Indirect Impacts of Urbanization on Wetland Quality." Prepared by the Center for Watershed Protection. Available at: <http://www.cwp.org>. 81p.

⁶² Ibid p.26

⁶³ USEPA, 1999. Part II. 40 CFR Parts 9, 122, 123, and 124. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System – Regulations for Revision of the Water Pollution Control Program Addressing Storm Water Discharges; Final Rule. Federal Register.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

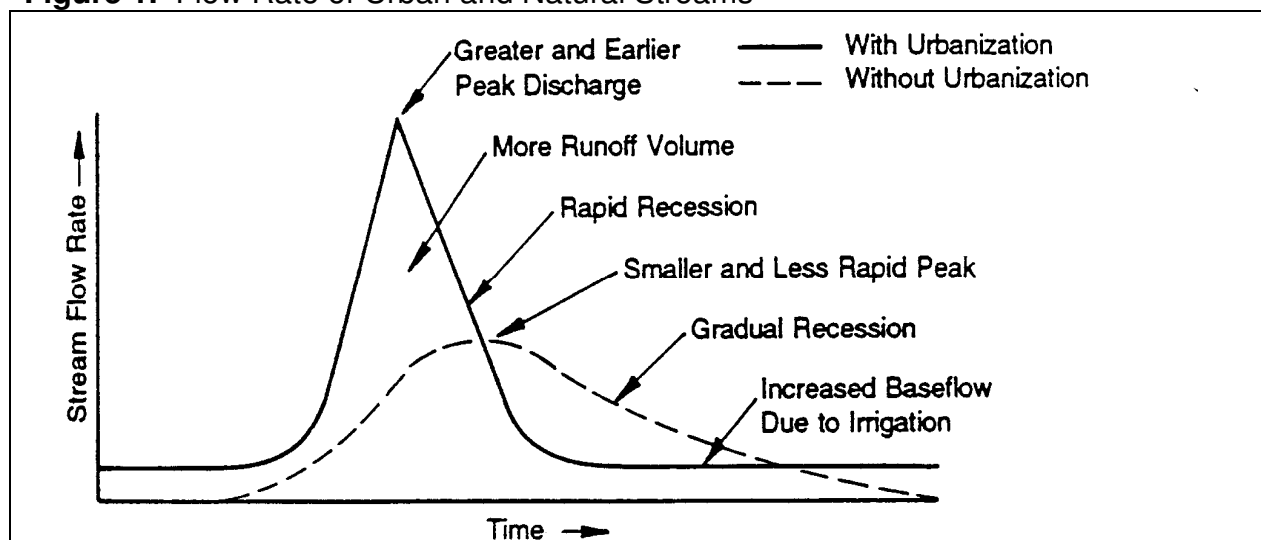
⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Schueler, T.R., 1994. The Importance of Imperviousness. Watershed Protection Techniques. As cited in 64 Fed. Reg. 68725.

⁶⁷ Coleman, Derrick, et al. 2005. *Effect of Increases in Peak Flows and Imperviousness on the Morphology of Southern California Streams*. Technical Report No. 450 of the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project.

To demonstrate the principle of increased volume and velocity of runoff from urbanization, Figure 1 shows the flow rate of an urban vs. a natural stream. What the figure demonstrates is that urban stream flows have greater peaks and volumes, as well as shorter retention times than natural stream flows. The greater peak flows and volumes result in stream degradation through increased erosion of stream banks and damage to aquatic habitat. The shorter retention times result in less time for sediments and other pollutants to settle before being carried out to the ocean. This sediment, and the associated pollutants it carries, can be a significant cause of water quality degradation.

Figure 1. Flow Rate of Urban and Natural Streams⁶⁸



Increased volume and velocity of runoff adversely impacts receiving waters and their beneficial uses in many ways. According to the Urban Runoff TAC report,⁶⁹ increases in population density and imperviousness result in changes to stream hydrology including:

1. Increased peak discharges compared to pre-development levels;
2. Increased volume of storm water runoff with each storm compared to pre-development levels;
3. Decreased travel time to reach receiving water; increased frequency and severity of floods;
4. Reduced stream flow during prolonged periods of dry weather due to reduced levels of infiltration;
5. Increased runoff velocity during storms due to a combination of effects of higher discharge peaks, rapid time of concentration, and smoother hydraulic surfaces from channelization; and

⁶⁸ Adapted from Schueler, T.R., 1987. Controlling Urban Runoff: A Practical Manual for Planning and Designing Urban BMPs. Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

⁶⁹ State Board, 1994. Urban Runoff Technical Advisory Committee Report and Recommendations. Nonpoint Source Management Program.

6. Decreased infiltration and diminished ground water recharge.

Even though the rainfall depths in arid watersheds are lower, watershed development can greatly increase peak discharge rates during rare flood events.⁷⁰ A study conducted in arid watersheds around Riverside, CA showed that, over two decades, impervious cover increased from 9 percent to 22 percent, which resulted in an increase of more than 100 percent in the peak flow rate for the two-year storm event. The study also showed that the average annual storm water runoff volume had increased by 115 percent to 130 percent over the same time span.⁷¹

Prior hydromodification studies in California have shown that the increase in impervious cover, and thus change in runoff volume, velocity, rate, and duration, results in a shift in the range of storms that produce geomorphically significant flows within receiving waters (see above discussion). Additionally studies in California have determined that ninety percent of the geomorphic “work” done within channels receiving flows from developed areas now occurs from flows below the 10 year peak flow event.⁷²

This increased volume, velocity, rate, and duration of runoff greatly accelerates the erosion of the beds and banks within downstream receiving waters. Additionally, storm water flows which runoff directly from impervious surfaces into the MS4 and thus receiving waters prevent the associated runoff of natural sediments which would occur in pre-project conditions. This combined alteration of the physical condition of storm water runoff results in accelerated downstream erosion of receiving water bed and banks. The excessive erosion of stream beds and banks releases pollutants found in soils into receiving waters, degrades macroinvertebrate habitat (see D.2.c), eliminates spawning habitat, reduces associated wetland and riparian habitat, and threatens existing infrastructure adjacent to receiving waters. Bank sloughing within creeks and streams increases the pollutant loading to those receiving waters, particularly for turbidity and phosphorous.⁷³ In arid environments, accelerated channel erosion has been shown to have synergistic impacts within watersheds. Increased channel erosion within Las Vegas wash has resulted in the loss of over 1,000 acres of wetland and riparian habitat, released additional pollutants into downstream receiving waters, and eliminated in-stream habitat and water quality conditions required for existing threatened and endangered species.⁷⁴

⁷⁰ Schueler and Holland, 2000. Storm Water Strategies for Arid and Semi-Arid Watersheds (Article 66). The Practice of Watershed Protection. P. 695-706.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Santa Clara Valley Hydromodification Management Plan. April 21, 2005.

⁷³ Sekely, A.C., Mulla, D.J. and D.W. Bauer. 2002. Streambank slumping and its contribution to the phosphorus and suspended sediment loads of the Blue Earth River, Minnesota. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*. September 2002 vol. 57 no. 5 243-250.

⁷⁴ Tuttle, P.L. and E.L. Orsak. 2002. Las Vegas Wash Water Quality and Implications to Fish and Wildlife. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Regarding the impact of development on storm water runoff pollutant loads, the Regional Board's Basin Plan states:

Nonpoint source pollution is primarily the result of man's uses of land such as urbanization, roads and highways, vehicles, agriculture, construction, industry, mineral extraction, physical habitat alteration (dredging/filling), hydromodification (diversion, impoundment, channelization), silviculture (logging), and other activities which disturb land.⁷⁵ As a result, when rain falls on and drains through urban freeways, industries, construction sites, and neighborhoods it picks up a multitude of pollutants. The pollutants can be dissolved in the runoff and quickly transported by gravity flow through a vast network of concrete channels and underground pipes referred to as storm water conveyance systems. Such systems ultimately discharge the polluted runoff, without treatment, into the nation's creeks, rivers, estuaries, bays, and oceans.⁷⁶

According to the Center for Watershed Protection, urbanization strongly shapes the quality of both surface and ground water in arid and semi-arid regions of the southwest. Since rain events are so rare, pollutants have more time to build up on impervious surfaces compared to humid regions. Therefore, the pollutant concentrations of storm water runoff from arid watersheds tends to be higher than that of humid watersheds.⁷⁷ The effect of antecedent rainfall events is demonstrated in a recent report from the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) that found the concept of a seasonal first flush is applicable to the southern California climate.⁷⁸

Finding C.12. Development and urbanization especially threaten environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs), such as water bodies designated as supporting a RARE beneficial use (supporting rare, threatened or endangered species) and CWA 303(d)-impaired water bodies. Such areas have a much lower capacity to withstand pollutant shocks than might be acceptable in other areas. In essence, development that is ordinarily insignificant in its impact on the environment may become significant in a particularly sensitive environment. Therefore, additional control to reduce storm water pollutants from new and existing development may be necessary for areas adjacent to or discharging directly to an ESA.

⁷⁵ Regional Board, 1994. Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin. P. 4-66.

⁷⁶ Ibid. P. 4-69 - 4-70.

⁷⁷ Schueler and Holland, 2000. Storm Water Strategies for Arid and Semi-Arid Watersheds (Article 66). The Practice of Watershed Protection. P. 695-706.

⁷⁸ Stenstrom, Michael and Masoud Kayhanian, 2005. *First Flush Phenomenon Characterization*. Prepared for Caltrans. Report No. CTSW-RT-05-73-02.6 Study jointly performed by UCLA and UCD. Most of the data presented was collected from three highly urbanized highway sites in west Los Angeles. Much effort went into developing a quantitative way of defining the mass first flush. Other aspects include: variability of water quality during storm events, litter characteristics, correlation among constituents, first flush of organics and particle size distribution, new methods for measuring oil and grease, and grab and composite sampling strategies. The report is available on-line at: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/env/stormwater/special/newsetup/>

Discussion of Finding C.12. ESAs are defined in the Order as “Areas that include but are not limited to all CWA Section 303(d) impaired water bodies; areas designated as Areas of Special Biological Significance by the Basin Plan ; water bodies designated with the RARE beneficial use by the Basin Plan; areas designated as preserves or their equivalent under the Natural Communities Conservation Program within the Cities and County of Orange; and any other equivalent environmentally sensitive areas which have been identified by the Copermitees.”

Areas that meet this definition are inherently sensitive habitats containing unique, rare, threatened, or endangered species, or are not achieving their designated beneficial uses. As discussed above, runoff is known to contain a wide range of pollutants and has demonstrated toxicity to plants and animals. Therefore, it is necessary to apply additional storm water controls for developments within, adjacent to, or directly discharging to ESAs. This need for additional storm water controls is addressed within each component of the Order. USEPA supports the requirement for additional storm water controls, stating “For construction sites that discharge to receiving waters that do not support their designated use or other waters of special concern, additional construction site controls are probably warranted and should be strongly considered.”⁷⁹ Further support for requiring additional controls to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges to ESAs can be found in *Mitigation of Storm Water Impacts From New Developments in Environmentally Sensitive Areas*, a technical report written by the LARWQCB.⁸⁰

ESAs within the area subject to this Order are expected to be substantially similar to the previous Order. Additions may be necessary once the South County Natural Community Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan (NCCP/HCP) is formally adopted. Other modifications may reflect updated descriptions or findings of threatened or endangered aquatic species.

Finding C.13. Although dependent on several factors, the risks typically associated with properly managed infiltration of runoff (especially from residential land use areas) are not significant. The risks associated with infiltration can be managed by many techniques, including (1) designing landscape drainage features that promote infiltration of runoff, but do not “inject” runoff (injection bypasses the natural processes of filtering and transformation that occur in the soil); (2) taking reasonable steps to prevent the illegal disposal of wastes; (3) protecting footings and foundations; (4) ensuring that each drainage feature is adequately maintained in perpetuity; and (5) pretreatment.

⁷⁹ USEPA, 1992. Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Part II of the NPDES Permit Applications for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. Washington D.C. EPA/833-B-92-002.

⁸⁰ LARWQCB, 2001. Mitigation of Storm Water Impacts From New Developments In Environmentally Sensitive Areas.

Discussion of Finding C.13. Infiltration is an effective means for managing runoff. However, measures must be taken to protect groundwater quality when infiltration of runoff is implemented. USEPA supports runoff infiltration and provides guidance for protection of groundwater: “With a reasonable degree of site-specific design considerations to compensate for soil characteristics, infiltration may be very effective in controlling both urban runoff quality and quantity problems. This strategy encourages infiltration of urban runoff to replace the natural infiltration capacity lost through urbanization and to use the natural filtering and sorption capacity of soils to remove pollutants; however, the potential for some types of urban runoff to contaminate groundwater through infiltration requires some restrictions.”⁸¹ The restrictions placed on runoff infiltration in this Order are based on recommendations provided by the USEPA Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory. The State Board found in Order WQ 2000-11 on the appeal of the LARWQCB’s Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) requirements that the guidance provided in the above referenced document by the USEPA Risk Reduction Engineering Laboratory is sufficient for the protection of groundwater quality from runoff infiltration. To further protect groundwater quality, the Order also includes guidance from the LARWQCB,⁸² the State of Washington,⁸³ and the State of Maryland.⁸⁴ Subsequently, the California Storm Water Quality Association (CASQA) has produced technical guidance for post-construction treatment BMPs to protect ground water quality⁸⁵.

Finding C.14. Non-storm water (dry weather) discharge from the MS4 is not considered a storm water (wet weather) discharge and therefore is not subject to regulation under the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) standard from CWA 402(p)(3)(B)(iii), which is explicitly for “Municipal ... *Stormwater Discharges* (emphasis added)” from the MS4. Non-storm water discharges, per CWA 402(p)(3)(B)(ii), are to be effectively prohibited. Such dry weather non-storm water discharges have been shown to contribute significant levels of pollutants and flow in arid, developed Southern California watersheds and are not authorized under the Clean Water Act.

Discussion of Finding C.14.

Permitting Framework

The Clean Water Act (CWA) employs the strategy of prohibiting the discharge of any pollutant from a point source into waters of the United States unless the discharger of the pollutant(s) obtains a NPDES permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act. The discharge of storm water and/or non-storm water from an MS4 system is considered a discharge from a point source. As discussed below, however, the Clean

⁸¹ USEPA, 1994. Potential Groundwater Contamination from Intentional and Nonintentional Stormwater Infiltration. EPA 600 SR-94 051.

⁸² LARWQCB, 2000. Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan for Los Angeles County and Cities in Los Angeles County.

⁸³ Washington State Department of Ecology, 1999. Draft Stormwater Management in Washington State. Volume V – Runoff Treatment BMPs. Pub. No. 99-15.

⁸⁴ Maryland Department of the Environment, 1999. 2000 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual. Volume I.

⁸⁵ CASQA. The New Development and Redevelopment Handbook, 2003. Available on-line at <http://www.cabmphandbooks.org/Development.asp>

Water Act regulates storm water and non-storm water discharges under different standards.

In 1987 the CWA was amended to include provisions that specifically concerned NPDES permitting requirements for storm water discharges from MS4 systems. Section 402(p) of the CWA regulates the discharge of storm water from a point source, the municipal separate storm sewers. Such discharges of storm water are subject to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) storm water standard and the related iterative process. The MEP standard for storm water discharges reflects Congress' recognition that the variability of flow and intensity of storm events render difficult strict compliance with water quality standards by MS4s. However, this standard was not considered applicable to non-storm water discharges, which under 402(p) are required to be effectively prohibited from entering the MS4. Clearly, if non-storm water discharges must be effectively prohibited from entering the MS4, the very next requirement (402(p)(3)(B)(iii)) requiring discharges from the MS4 be reduced to the MEP intends that the discharge of pollutants be limited to storm water. Unless exempt or authorized under a separate NPDES permit, non-storm water discharges are not authorized to enter the MS4 in the first instance and are considered to be illicit discharges.

The Federal Register further clarifies that such discharges through an MS4 are not authorized under the CWA (55 Fed. Reg. 47995):

“Today’s rule defines the term “illicit discharge” to describe any discharge through a municipal separate storm sewer system that is not composed entirely of storm water and that is not covered by an NPDES permit. Such illicit discharges are not authorized under the Clean Water Act. Section 402(p)(3)(B) requires that permits for discharges from municipal separate storm sewers require the municipality to “effectively prohibit” non-storm water discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer...Ultimately, such non-storm water discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer must either be removed from the system or become subject to an NPDES permit.”

The federal regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 122.26(d)(vi)(2)(B)) require that the municipal separate storm sewer discharger prohibit “through ordinance, order or similar means, illicit discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer.” As owners and operators of the MS4, Copermittees cannot passively receive discharges from third parties (Federal Register 68766) and thus are responsible for the discharge of any non-storm water from their MS4.

The State Water Board’s recent precedential order (Order WQ-2009-0008) affirming a Los Angeles County MS4 permit modification, consistent with USEPA’s prior interpretations, recognizes that “[n]either the Clean Water Act nor the federal storm water regulations define ‘non-storm water.’ ‘Illicit discharge’ is defined as any discharge to an MS4 ‘not composed entirely of storm water.’[fn]. Thus, ‘illicit

discharge' is the most nearly applicable definition of 'non-storm water' found in federal law and is often used interchangeably with that term."⁸⁶

Storm Water and Non-storm Water Definitions

By definition non-storm water is not precipitation related. 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13) states that: "Storm water means storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage." While "surface runoff and drainage" is not defined in federal law, it is related to precipitation events such as rain and/or snowmelt (see 55 Fed Reg 47995-96). The Federal Register (55, page 47995) includes an entire section on the definition of storm water and non-storm water. The term "surface runoff and drainage" does not include all incidental flows in the MS4 system, but consists of flows relating to precipitation events as clarified by the Federal Register, USEPA's documents and permitting, and other Regional Board Orders.

The Federal Register (55 Fed Reg 47995-47996) provides clarification on the distinction between storm water and non-storm water discharges, including their regulation:

"In response to the comments which requested EPA to define the term storm water broadly to include a number of classes of discharges **which are not in any way related to precipitation events, EPA believes that this rulemaking is not an appropriate forum for addressing the appropriate regulation of such non-storm water discharges**, even though some classes of non-storm water discharges may typically contain only minimal amounts of pollutants. Congress did not intend that the term storm water be used to describe any discharge that has a de minimis amount of pollutants, not did it intend for section 402(p) to be used to provide a moratorium from permitting other non-storm water discharges."

As recently recognized by the State Water Board in a precedential decision upholding an MS4 permit modification adopted by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board, "U.S. EPA has previously rejected the notion that 'storm water,' as defined at 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 122.26(b)(13), includes dry weather flows. In U.S. EPA's preamble to the storm water regulations, U.S. EPA rejected an attempt to define storm water to include categories of discharges 'not in any way related to precipitation events.'[fn]."⁸⁷ Thus, USEPA has made it clear that it deems discharges unrelated to precipitation events to be non-storm water discharges. 40 CFR 122.26(d)(iv)(B) itself provides specific examples of non-storm water discharges:

"...the following category of non-storm water discharges or flows shall only be addressed where such discharges are identified by the municipality as sources of pollutants to the United States: water line flushing, landscape irrigation,

⁸⁶ State Water Board Order WQ-2009-0008 (*In the Matter of the Petition of County of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County Flood Control District*, adopted August 4, 2009), p. 4.

⁸⁷ State Water Board Order WQ-2009-0008 (*In the Matter of the Petition of County of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County Flood Control District*, adopted August 4, 2009), p. 7.

diverted stream flows, rising ground waters, uncontaminated groundwater infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20) to separate storm sewers, uncontaminated pumped groundwater,..."

USEPA also removed street wash waters from the definition of storm water, as USEPA specifically identified this discharge as being non-storm water (55 Fed. Reg. page 47996). Additionally, section 1.2.2.2. of USEPA's Multi-Sector General Permit for Industrial Activities (MSGP-2000) considers fire hydrant flushings, irrigation drainage, landscape watering, and foundation or footing drains to be non-storm water discharges. USEPA's September 1999 Storm Water Management Fact Sheet for Non-Storm Water Discharges to Storm Sewers states that non-storm water discharges can include discharges of process water, air conditioning condensate, non-contact cooling water, vehicle wash water, or sanitary wastes.

While these types of non-storm water discharges (or illicit discharges) may be regulated under storm water permits because as a practical matter they can enter and be discharged from the MS4 systems, they are not regulated as storm water discharges under the Clean Water Act because they are unrelated to precipitation events. As indicated above, the State Water Resources Control Board recent discussion of this issue supports the conclusion that non-storm water discharges are unrelated to precipitation events. In its Order affirming amendments to the Los Angeles County MS4 permit to implement a TMDL to control bacteria in dry weather flows, the State Water Board rejected petitioners County of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District implied assertion that the definition of "storm water" contained in the federal regulations (defined as "surface run-off and drainage") includes the run-off and drainage from non-storm events. The State Water Board notes that the challenged permit provisions do not apply to storm water flows in that they apply only during dry weather conditions as defined in the permit. In upholding the challenged order, the State Water Board notes that the Los Angeles Water Board's permit language followed USEPA's approach, referring to USEPA's rejection of attempts to define storm water to include categories of discharges "not in any way related to precipitation events."⁸⁸

Lastly, the Regional Board and State Board have issued multiple permits for non-storm water discharges, including, but not limited to, R9-2008-0002 (extracted groundwater), R9-2002-0020 (hydrostatic discharge) and 2006-008 DWQ (utility vaults), pursuant to section 402 of the CWA.

Permitting Non-storm Water Discharges

The U.S. EPA's approach (and the Regional Board's under its approved program) for non-storm water discharges from MS4s is to regulate these discharges under the existing 402 NPDES framework (Fed Reg 47995 and 48037 see below) for discharges

⁸⁸ State Water Board Order WQ-2009-0008 (*In the Matter of the Petition of County of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County Flood Control District*, adopted August 4, 2009), p. 7 (quoting 55 Fed. Reg. 47990, 47995).

to surface waters. The NPDES program (40 CFR 122.44(d)) utilizes discharge prohibitions and effluent limitations as regulatory mechanisms to regulate non-storm water discharges, including the use of technology and water quality-based effluent limitations. Non-numerical effluent limitations, such as BMPs for non-storm water discharges may only be authorized where numerical effluent limits are infeasible or where the practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA (40 CFR 122.44(k) see below).

The Federal Register (55, page 48037) provides clarification that non-storm water discharges from the MS4 are to be regulated under section 402, not 402(p):

“Conveyances which continue to accept other “non-storm water” discharges (e.g. discharges without an NPDES permit) with the exceptions noted above (*exempted discharges that are not a source of pollutants*) do not meet the definition of municipal separate storm sewer and are not subject to 402(p)(3)(B) of the CWA unless such discharges are issued separate NPDES permits. Instead, conveyances which continue to accept non-storm water discharges which have not been issued separate NPDES permits are subject to sections 301 and 402 of the CWA.”

This regulatory approach is consistent with the approach recently upheld by the State Water Board in a precedential order adopted on August 4, 2009. In this Order, the State Water Board rejected a challenge to amendments to the Los Angeles County MS4 permit that require compliance with receiving water limitations and discharge prohibitions for dry weather, non-storm water discharges. Petitioners there argued that the receiving water limits and discharge prohibitions for dry weather dischargers were inappropriate and that the Los Angeles Water Board should instead have regulated the discharges with the maximum extent practicable standard, through an iterative process. The State Water Board concludes that dry weather discharges, as defined in the permit and in the underlying TMDL, “are more appropriately regarded as non-storm water discharges, which the Clean Water Act requires to be effectively prohibited.”⁸⁹

As stated above, for NPDES permits under 402 of the CWA, the Code of Federal Regulations (122.44(k)) clarify that a discharger may utilize BMPs to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when:

- “(1) Authorized under section 304(e) of the CWA for the control of toxic pollutants and hazardous substances from ancillary industrial activities;
- (2) Authorized under section 402(p) of the CWA for the control of storm water discharges;
- (3) Numeric limits are infeasible; or
- (4) The practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.”

⁸⁹ State Water Board Order WQ-2009-0008 (*In the Matter of the Petition of County of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County Flood Control District*, adopted August 4, 2009), p. 8

For the last 19 years, Southern Orange County NPDES permits for discharges of storm water have regulated non-storm water discharges from the MS4. These permits required Copermittees (dischargers) to prohibit non-storm water discharges into (thus through and from) their MS4 systems, implement a program to prevent illicit discharges, and monitor to identify illicit discharges and exempted discharges that are a source of pollution. These measures are considered Best Management Practices (BMPs), are required to be included in NPDES permits issued under Section 402(p) of the CWA, and are considered by USEPA to be an interim approach to permitting non-storm water discharges from the MS4 in accordance with section 402 of the CWA and CFR 122.44(k).

As explained in the discussion of Finding C.15., below, the Copermittees' reliance on BMPs for the past 19 years has not resulted in compliance with applicable water quality standards. The Regional Board has evaluated (in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)) past and existing controls (BMPs), non-storm water effluent monitoring results, the sensitivity of the species in receiving waters (e.g. endangered species), and the potential for effluent dilution, and has determined that BMPs are not sufficient to protect water quality standards as non-storm water discharges from the MS4 continue to cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to excursions above applicable water quality criteria. Thus, numeric effluent limitations for non-storm water discharges from the MS4 have been established in accordance with federal regulations under 40 CFR 122.44 to control the discharge of pollutants to protect water quality standards. For further discussion regarding the development of numeric limitations please see Finding E.12 and discussion.

Numeric effluent limits are applicable to non-storm water discharges of effluent from the MS4 system. Non-storm water effluent discharges from the MS4 are those which occur during dry weather conditions. These limitations are not applied to storm water discharges, as defined within the Order. Storm water discharges regulated by the Order are required to meet the the MEP standard and related iterative process and are not subject to the numeric effluent limitations applied to non-storm water discharges.

Numeric effluent limits are applicable to non-storm water discharges from the MS4 system into receiving waters. It is infeasible and inappropriate to apply numeric effluent limitations to non-storm water discharges into the MS4 unless such discharges are covered under a separate NPDES permit. Non-storm water discharges are already required to be prohibited unless specifically exempted or covered under a separate NPDES permit. Effluent limitations apply to discharges of effluent from a point source into receiving waters. The MS4 is not a receiving water. Should a discharger wish to discharge a non-exempt category to the MS4 system, such discharges require a separate NPDES permit pursuant to sections 402 and 301 of the CWA. It is also infeasible to monitor and sample every discharge into the MS4, as such discharges are diffuse by nature and may vary spatially and temporally.

Finding C.15. Non-storm water discharges to the MS4 granted an influent exception (i.e., which are exempt from the effective prohibition requirement set forth in CWA section 402(p)(3)(B)(ii)) under 40 CFR 122.26 are included within this Order. Any exempted discharges identified by Copermittees as a source of pollutants are subsequently required to be *addressed* (emphasis added) as illicit discharges through prohibition and incorporation into existing IC/ID programs. The Copermittees have identified landscape irrigation, irrigation water and lawn water, previously exempted discharges, as a source of pollutants and conveyance of pollutants to waters of the United States.

Discussion of Finding C.15. The Federal Register (55, page 48037) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(iv)(B) clarify that certain components and categories of non-storm water discharges into the MS4 are not required to be prohibited. The Code of Federal Regulations requires the discharger have:

“...a program, including inspections, to implement through ordinance, orders or similar means to prevent illicit discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system; this program shall address all types of illicit discharges, however, the following category of non-storm water discharges or flows shall only be addressed where such discharges are identified by the municipality as sources of pollutants to the United States: water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, rising ground waters, uncontaminated groundwater infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20) to separate storm sewers, uncontaminated pumped groundwater...”

As such, the identification of any of these categories as a source of pollutants requires them to be addressed as illicit discharges, which are not authorized under the CWA, and are required to be “effectively prohibited” as illicit discharges via ordinance, order or similar means. The prohibition of previously exempted discharges of non-storm water to waters of the United States from entering, and necessarily being discharged from an MS4, conforms with CWA requirements for standards and enforcement for effluent limitations to necessary to meet water quality standards (33 U.S.C. 1311(b)(1)(C)).

To date the Copermittees have identified overspray and drainage from potable and reclaimed water landscape irrigation as a substantial source and conveyance mechanism for pollutants into waters of the United States. Irrigation runoff into the MS4, as identified by the Copermittees, is a source of pollutants to waters of the United States, and is required to be *addressed* (emphasis added) as an illicit discharge per 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(1) by prohibition through implementing and enforcing an ordinance, order or similar means. The Copermittees have identified irrigation water as a source of pollutants and conveyance of pollutants to waters of the United States, when applied improperly in excess and thereafter entering the MS4, in the following documents:

- Per requirements of 401 Water Quality Certification 02C-055, the County of Orange conducted a **Drainage Area Reconnaissance and Urban Runoff**

Characterization study. From the reconnaissance and characterization, the County of Orange determined that:

“...water quality results provided two important findings.” First, “analytical data strongly indicates that irrigation overspray and drainage constitutes a very substantial source and conveyance mechanism for fecal indicator bacteria into Aliso Creek, and suggests that reduction measures for this source of urban runoff could provide meaningful reduction in bacteria loading to the stream.”

- Aliso Creek, currently 303(d) listed as impaired for Indicator Bacteria, is included in the Bacteria Project I TMDL adopted by the Regional Board on December 12, 2007. Secondly, reclaimed water high in electrical conductivity and Nitrate was indicated as:
“...the source water at three of the excessive runoff locations (P1,P2,J01). These dissolved nitrogen concentration and flow rates create relatively high nitrogen loadings, which have the potential to contribute to undesirable levels of periphytic algal growth in Aliso Creek.”
- On November 15, 2007 the **Unified Annual Progress Report Program Effectiveness Assessment** for the 2006-2007 reporting period was submitted by the Copermittees. Within the report, the Copermittees demonstrate that a *“wide range of constituents exceeded the tolerance interval bounds”*, including orthophosphate. Tolerance interval bounds are pollutant levels set by the Copermittees that represent when a problem may be occurring. These tolerance levels sometimes equate with Basin Plan Objectives (BPOs) and California Toxic Rules (CTR) and USEPA Criteria. The report states that *“high levels of orthophosphate concentration are most likely the result of fertilizer runoff or reclaimed water runoff”*. Aliso Creek is currently 303(d) listed as impaired for phosphorous.
- On November 15, 2007 the **Watershed Action Plan Annual Report(s)** for the 2006-2007 reporting period was submitted by the County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District and Copermittees within the San Juan Creek, Laguna Coastal Streams, Aliso Creek, and Dana Point Coastal Streams Watersheds. San Juan Creek, Laguna Coastal Streams, Aliso Creek and Dana Point Coastal Streams are all currently 303(d) listed as impaired for Indicator Bacteria within their watersheds and/or in the Pacific Ocean at the discharge points of their watersheds. These locations are included in the Bacteria Project I TMDL adopted by the Regional Board on December 12, 2007. The Copermittees, within their Watershed Action Strategy Table for Fecal Indicator Bacteria
“Support programs to reduce or eliminate the discharge of anthropogenic dry weather nuisance flow throughout the [...] watershed. Dry weather flow is the transport medium for bacteria and other 303(d) constituents of

concern". Additionally, they state that "conditions in the MS4 contribute to high seasonal bacteria propagation in-pipe during warm weather. Landscape irrigation is a major contributor to dry weather flow, both as surface runoff due to over-irrigation and overspray onto pavements; and as subsurface seepage that finds its way into the MS4."

- In 2006, the State Water Quality Control Board (State Board) allocated Grant funding to the **SmartTimer/Edgescape Evaluation Program (SEEP)**. Project partners include the following Copermittees: the Cities of Aliso Viejo, Dana Point, Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Laguna Niguel, Laguna Woods, Lake Forest, Mission Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita and San Juan Capistrano. Also included in the study were the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the Department of Agriculture and ten south Orange County water districts. The project targets irrigation runoff by retrofitting existing development and documenting the conservation and runoff improvements. The Grant Application states that:

"Irrigation runoff contributes flow & pollutant loads to creeks and beaches that are 303(d) listed for bacteria indicators."

Furthermore, the grant application states:

"Regional program managers agree that the reduction and/or elimination of irrigation-related urban flows and associated pollutant loads may be key to successful attainment of water quality and beneficial use goals as outlined in the San Diego Basin Plan and Bacteria TMDL over the long term."

This is reinforced in the project descriptions and objectives:

"Elevated dry-weather storm drain flows, composed primarily in the South Orange County Region of landscape irrigation water wasted as runoff, carry pollutants that impair recreational use and aquatic habitats all along Southern California's urbanized coastline. Storm drain systems carry the wasted water, along with landscape derived pollutants such as bacteria, nutrients and pesticides, to local creeks and the ocean. Given the local Mediterranean climate, excessive perennial dry season stream flows are an unnatural hydrologic pattern, causing species shifts in local riparian communities and warm, unseasonal contaminated freshwater plumes in the near-shore marine environment".

The basis of this grant project, conducted by the Copermittees and additional water use partners, is that over-irrigation (landscape irrigation, irrigation water and lawn watering) into the MS4 is a source and conveyance of pollutants. In addition, they indicate that this alteration of natural flows is impacting the Beneficial Uses of Waters of the State and U.S.

D. Runoff Management Programs

Finding D.1.a. This Order specifies requirements necessary for the Copermittees to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). However, since MEP is a dynamic performance standard, which evolves over time as runoff management knowledge increases, the Copermittees' runoff management programs must continually be assessed and modified to incorporate improved programs, control measures, best management practices (BMPs), etc. in order to achieve the evolving MEP standard. Absent evidence to the contrary, this continual assessment, revision, and improvement of runoff management program implementation is expected to ultimately achieve compliance with water quality standards in the Region.

Discussion of Finding D.1.a. Under CWA section 402(p), municipalities are required to reduce the discharge of storm water pollutants from their MS4s to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). MEP is the critical technology-based performance standard that municipalities must attain. The MEP standard is an ever-evolving, flexible, and advancing concept, which considers technical and economic feasibility. As knowledge about controlling storm water runoff continues to evolve, so does that which constitutes MEP. Reducing the discharge of storm water pollutants to the MEP requires Copermittees to assess each program component and revise activities, control measures, best management practices (BMPs), and measurable goals, as necessary to meet MEP.

To achieve the MEP standard, municipalities must employ whatever BMPs are technically feasible (i.e., are likely to be effective) and are not cost prohibitive. The major emphasis is on technical feasibility. Reducing storm water pollutants to the MEP means choosing effective BMPs, and rejecting applicable BMPs only where other effective BMPs will serve the same purpose, or the BMPs would not be technically feasible, or the cost would be prohibitive. In selecting BMPs to achieve the MEP standard, the following factors may be useful to consider:

1. Effectiveness: Will the BMPs address a pollutant (or pollutant source) of concern?
2. Regulatory Compliance: Is the BMP in compliance with storm water regulations as well as other environmental regulations?
3. Public Acceptance: Does the BMP have public support?
4. Cost: Will the cost of implementing the BMP have a reasonable relationship to the pollution control benefits to be achieved?
5. Technical Feasibility: Is the BMP technically feasible considering soils, geography, water resources, etc?

If a municipality reviews a lengthy menu of BMPs and chooses to select only a few of the least expensive BMPs, it is likely that MEP has not been met. On the other hand, if a municipal discharger employs all applicable BMPs except those where it can show that they are not technically feasible in the locality, or whose cost is prohibitive, it would have met the standard. Where a choice may be made between two BMPs that should provide generally comparable effectiveness, the discharger may choose the least expensive alternative and exclude the more expensive BMP. However, it would not be acceptable either to reject all BMPs that would address a pollutant source, or to pick a BMP based solely on cost, which would be clearly less effective. In selecting BMPs the municipality must make a serious attempt to comply and practical solutions may not be easily dismissed. In any case, the burden is on the municipal discharger to show compliance with its permit. After selecting BMPs, it is the responsibility of the discharger to ensure that all BMPs are implemented.⁹⁰

A definition of MEP is not provided in either the federal statute or in the federal regulations. The final determination regarding whether a municipality has reduced storm water pollutants to the MEP can only be made by the Regional Board or the State Board, and not by the municipal discharger. While the Regional Board or the State Board ultimately define MEP, it is the responsibility of the Copermittees to initially propose actions that implement BMPs to reduce storm water pollution to the MEP. In other words, the Copermittees' runoff management programs to be developed under the Order are the Copermittees' proposals of MEP. Their total collective and individual activities conducted pursuant to their runoff management programs become their proposal for MEP as it applies both to their overall effort, as well as to specific activities. The Order provides a minimum framework to guide the Copermittees in meeting the MEP standard for storm water.

It is the Regional Board's responsibility to evaluate the proposed programs and specific BMPs to determine what constitutes MEP, using the above guidance and the court's 1994 decision in NRDC v. California Department of Transportation, Federal District Court, Central District of California. The federal court stated that a Copermittee must evaluate and implement BMPs except where (1) other effective BMPs will achieve greater or substantially similar pollution control benefits; (2) the BMP is not technically feasible; or (3) the cost of BMP implementation greatly outweighs the pollution control benefits. In the absence of a proposal acceptable to the Regional Board, the Regional Board will define MEP by requiring implementation of additional measures by the Copermittees.

⁹⁰ State Water Resources Control Board, 1993. Memo Entitled Definition of Maximum Extent Practicable.

The Copermittees' continual evolution in meeting the MEP standard is expected to achieve compliance with water quality standards. USEPA has consistently supported this expectation. In its Interim Permitting Approach for Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) in Storm Water Permits, USEPA states "the interim permitting approach uses best management practices (BMPs) in first-round storm water permits, and expanded or better-tailored BMPs in subsequent permits, where necessary, to provide for attainment of water quality standards."⁹¹ USEPA reiterated its position in 1999, when it stated regarding the Phase II municipal storm water regulations that "successive iterations of the mix of BMPs and measurable goals will be driven by the objective of assuring maintenance of water quality standards" and "EPA anticipates that a permit for a regulated small MS4 operator implementing BMPs to satisfy the six minimum control measures will be sufficiently stringent to protect water quality, including water quality standards [...]."⁹²

The requirements of the Order are expected to achieve compliance with receiving water quality standards. The approach to be used is the continual assessment, revision, and improvement of Copermittee best management practice implementation. This approach is consistent with the Clean Water Act and State Board guidance. In *Defenders of Wildlife v. Browner* (1999, 197 F. 3d 1035), the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit states: "Under 33 U.S.C. section 1342 (p)(3)(B)(iii), the EPA's choice to include either management practices or numeric limitations in the permits was within its discretion." In addition, the approach is consistent with State Board Order WQ 99-05, which outlines an iterative approach for achieving compliance with water quality standards.

Finding D.1.b. The Copermittees have generally been implementing the jurisdictional runoff management programs required pursuant to Order No. R9-2002-01 since February 13, 2003. However, runoff discharges continue to cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards as evidenced by the Copermittees monitoring results.⁹³

⁹¹ Federal Register / Vol. 61, No. 166 / August 26, 1996 / P. 43761.

⁹² Federal Register / Vol. 64, No. 235 / Wednesday, December 8, 1999 / Rules and Regulations. P. 68753-68754.

⁹³ Orange County Storm Water Program, 2006. Unified Annual Progress Report, Program Effectiveness Assessment (San Diego Region).

Discussion of Finding D.1.b. In response to Order No. R9-2002-01, the Copermittees have improved their runoff management programs. For instance, comprehensive runoff management plans have been developed. In order to implement the plans, the Copermittees have, among other things, developed BMP requirements, improved inter- and intra-governmental coordination, improved training programs, improved illicit discharge detection procedures, and improved their monitoring efforts. Although the programmatic improvements have led to better implementation of BMPs, the Copermittees' monitoring data demonstrate that additional or revised BMPs are necessary to prevent discharges from MS4s from causing and contributing to violations of water quality standards. A discussion of data collected by the Copermittees is included in the discussion for Finding C.9.

Finding D.1.c. This Order contains new or modified requirements that are necessary to improve Copermittees' efforts to reduce the discharge of storm water pollutants in runoff to the MEP and achieve water quality standards. Some of the new or modified requirements, such as the revised Watershed Runoff Management Program section, are designed to specifically address these high priority water quality problems. Other new or modified requirements address program deficiencies that have been noted during audits, report reviews, and other Regional Board compliance assessment activities.

Discussion of Finding D.1.c. The Copermittees are required to update and expand their runoff management programs on jurisdictional and watershed levels in order to improve their efforts to reduce the contribution of storm water pollutants in runoff to the MEP and meet water quality standards. Changes to Order No. R9-2002-01's requirements have been made to help ensure these two standards are achieved by the Copermittees.

The Orders' jurisdictional requirements have changed based on findings by the Regional Board during typical compliance assurance activities or receipt of complaints.⁹⁴ The Regional Board performed full jurisdictional program audits of 8 of the 13 Copermittees during the Order No. R9-2002-01 permit term. Where the audits found common implementation problems, requirements have been altered to better ensure compliance. In addition, the Regional Board conducted detailed reviews of every jurisdictional annual report submitted by the Copermittees. Updates to the Copermittees' programs are also based on recommendations found in the Copermittees' ROWD.⁹⁵ In many instances, the Copermittees and the Regional Board have identified similar issues that merit program modifications.

⁹⁴ Audit reports, report reviews, and inspection reports are available for review at the Regional Board office.

⁹⁵ All significant changes made to the Order's requirements are described and explained in detail in Fact Sheet section X.

To better focus on attainment of water quality standards, the Order's watershed requirements have been improved. The conditions of the receiving waters now drive management actions, which in turn focus diminishing resources on the highest priority water quality problems within the receiving waters in each watershed. Improvements to watershed requirements were also made to facilitate a mutually clear understanding of the requirements between the Regional Board and Copermittees.

Finding D.1.d. Updated Jurisdictional Runoff Management Plans (JRMPs) and Watershed Runoff Management Plans (WRMPs), which describe the Copermittees' runoff management programs in their entirety, are needed to guide the Copermittees' runoff management efforts and aid the Copermittees in tracking runoff management program implementation. It is practicable for the Copermittees to update the JRMPs and WRMPs within one year, since significant efforts to develop these programs have already occurred.

Discussion of Finding D.1.d. Development of runoff management plans is a crucial runoff management measure and should be considered a BMP. The plans help organize and focus the Copermittees' programs and guide their implementation. In its statewide assessment report to USEPA Region IX and the State Board, Tetra Tech, Inc. concluded that the lack of a master storm water planning document must be considered a serious program deficiency⁹⁶. When submitted to the Regional Board, the plans provide useful correspondence between the Copermittees and the Regional Board. The Plans also become available for review by the public, and thus facilitate public participation in runoff management decisions. Finally, while development and submittal of runoff management plans are not necessary to ensure compliance of the Copermittees' runoff management programs with the Order, the Regional Board is provided with a means to track Copermittee implementation.

The focus of the Order is on development and implementation of storm water programs which meet MEP, rather than creation of Copermittee plans which exhibit MEP. While the Order does not rely upon the plans to ensure MEP and other standards are achieved, the plans still serve a useful purpose. As stated above, the plans serve to organize the Copermittees' efforts to address runoff. As a practical matter, any program of the size required by the Order should be documented in writing. This serves to guide implementation of the program by the numerous individuals responsible for program implementation.

⁹⁶ Tetra Tech, Inc. 2006. *Assessment Report on Tetra Tech's Support of California's MS4 Stormwater Program*. Produced for USEPA Region IX and the California State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

Runoff management plans are not necessary for ensuring compliance with the Order because the Order itself contains sufficient detailed requirements to ensure that compliance with discharge prohibitions, receiving water limitations, and the narrative standard of MEP for storm water are achieved. Implementation by the Copermittees of programs in compliance with the Order's requirements, prohibitions, and receiving water limitations is the pertinent compliance standard to be used under the Order, as opposed to assessing compliance by reviewing the Copermittees' implementation of their plans alone. The Regional Board ensures compliance with the Order by reviewing annual reports, conducting inspections, performing audits, and through other general program oversight.

Runoff management plans are particularly important and useful for municipalities when program implementation is spread across several departments and/or when municipalities experience staff turnover.⁹⁷ Each Copermittee relies on multiple employees or contractors for program implementation, but the spread of responsibility varies among Copermittees.⁹⁸ Written jurisdictional plans ensure appropriate coordination within each municipality.

Copermittees' runoff management plans are simply descriptions of their runoff management programs required under the Order. These plans serve as procedural correspondence which guides program implementation and aids the Copermittees and Regional Board in tracking implementation of the programs. In this manner, the plans are not functional equivalents of the Order. For these reasons, the Copermittees' runoff management plans need not be an enforceable part of the Order.

The Copermittees' plans and programs can be updated within one year because much of their plans and programs are already in existence. In fact, many parts of their plans and programs have been in place for 15 years. Moreover, the adoption of Order No. R9-2002-01 required a larger scale reorganization of the Copermittees' programs than Tentative Order No. R9-2009-0002, but also allowed one year for program updates. The Copermittees were generally able to meet the time schedule required under Order No. R9-2002-01.

Finding D.1.e. Pollutants can be effectively reduced in storm water runoff by the application of a combination of pollution prevention, source control, and treatment control BMPs. Pollution prevention is the reduction or elimination of pollutant generation at its source and is the best "first line of defense". Source control BMPs (both structural and non-structural) minimize the contact between pollutants and flows (e.g., rerouting run-on around pollutant sources or keeping pollutants on-site and out of receiving waters). Treatment control BMPs remove pollutants that have been mobilized by wet-weather or dry-weather flows.

⁹⁷ Tetra Tech, Inc. 2005. Program Evaluation Report. Orange County Storm Water Program: Cities of Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Lake Forest, and Rancho Santa Margarita.

⁹⁸ Responsible departments and employees are described in the 2005-06 Annual Reports for the MS4 programs.

Discussion of Finding D.1.e. The State Board finds in its Order No. WQ 98-01 that BMPs are effective in reducing pollutants in storm water runoff, stating that “implementation of BMPs [is] generally the most appropriate form of effluent limitations when designed to satisfy technology requirements, including reduction of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.” A State Board TAC further supports this finding by recommending “that nonpoint source pollution control can be accomplished most effectively by giving priority to [BMPs] in the following order:

1. Pollution Prevention – implementation of practices that use or promote pollution free alternatives;
2. Source Control – implementation of control measures that focus on preventing or minimizing urban runoff from contacting pollution sources;
3. Treatment Control – implementation of practices that require treatment of polluted runoff either onsite or offsite.”⁹⁹

Pollution prevention, the reduction or elimination of pollutant generation at its source, is an essential aspect of BMP implementation. Fewer pollutants are available to be washed from developed areas when the generation of pollutants by activities is limited. Thus, pollutant loads in storm water discharges are reduced from these areas. In addition, there is no need to control or treat pollutants that are never generated.¹⁰⁰ Furthermore, pollution prevention BMPs are generally more cost effective than removal of pollutants by treatment facilities or cleanup of contaminated media.^{101,102}

In the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, Congress established a national policy that emphasizes pollution prevention over control and treatment. CWC section 13263.3(a) also supports pollution prevention, stating “The Legislature finds and declares that pollution prevention should be the first step in a hierarchy for reducing pollution and managing wastes, and to achieve environmental stewardship for society. The Legislature also finds and declares that pollution prevention is necessary to support the federal goal of zero discharge of pollutants into navigable waters.” Finally, the Basin Plan also supports this finding by stating “To eliminate pollutants in storm water, one can either clean it up by removing pollutants or prevent it from becoming polluted in the first place. Because of the overwhelming volume of storm water and the enormous costs associated with pollutant removal, pollution prevention is the only approach that makes sense.”¹⁰³

⁹⁹ State Board, 1994. Urban Runoff Technical Advisory Committee Report and Recommendations. Nonpoint Source Management Program.

¹⁰⁰ Orange County Storm Water Copermittees. 2006. Report of Waste Discharge (San Diego Region).

¹⁰¹ Devinsky, J.S. et al. 2004. *Alternative Approaches to Stormwater Quality Control*. Prepared for the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. Found as Appendix H to *NPDES Stormwater Cost Survey*. Prepared for the California State Water Resources Control Board by the Office of Water Programs California State University, Sacramento. Available on-line at: <http://www.owp.csus.edu/research/npdes/>

¹⁰² Schueler, T.R., 2000. Center for Watershed Protection. Assessing the Potential for Urban Watershed Restoration, Article 142.

¹⁰³ Regional Board, 1994. Water Quality Control Plan, San Diego Basin, Region 9.

USEPA also supports the utilization of a combination of BMPs to address pollutants in runoff. For example, USEPA has found there has been success in addressing illicit discharge related problems through BMP initiatives like storm drain stenciling and recycling programs, including household hazardous waste special collection days.¹⁰⁴ Structural BMP performance data has also been compiled and summarized by USEPA.¹⁰⁵

The summary provides the performance ranges of various types of structural BMPs for removing suspended solids, nutrients, pathogens, and metals from storm water flows. These pollutants are generally a concern in storm water in the San Diego Region and Orange County.¹⁰⁶ For suspended solids, the least effective structural BMP type was found to remove 30-65 percent of the pollutant load, while the most effective was found to remove 65-100 percent of the pollutant load. For nutrients, the least effective structural BMP type was found to remove 15-45 percent of the pollutant load, while the most effective was found to remove 65-100 percent of the pollutant load. For pathogens, the least effective structural BMP type was found to remove <30 percent of the pollutant load, while the most effective was found to remove 65-100 percent of the pollutant load. For metals, the least effective structural BMP type was found to remove 15-45 percent of the pollutant load, while the most effective was found to remove 65-100 percent of the pollutant load.

Several studies conducted in the last few years have measured the effectiveness of treatment BMPs in southern Orange County. Studies have been conducted on both dry weather and wet weather flows. Each demonstrates that treatment control BMPs can, to varying degrees, remove pollutants from runoff, but that pollution prevention and source control BMPs are necessary to reduce storm water pollutant discharges to the point of supporting water quality objectives in the receiving waters. A partial list of such studies includes:

1. "Assessment of Best Management Practice (BMP) Effectiveness" by the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP).¹⁰⁷ This project assesses the effectiveness of BMPs in southern California for improving water quality related to toxicity.
2. "Final Report for the Del Obispo Storm Drain Project" by the City of Dana Point.¹⁰⁸ This report assesses the implementation of a solids removal unit and low-flow diversion project.

¹⁰⁴ USEPA, 1999. 40 CFR Parts 9, 122, 123, and 124 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System-Regulations for Revision of the Water Pollution Control Program Addressing Storm Water Discharges. 64 FR 68728.

¹⁰⁵ USEPA, 1999. Preliminary Data Summary of Urban Storm Water Best Management Practices. EPA 821-R-99-012.

¹⁰⁶ Orange County Stormwater Program, Appendix E1 BMP Effectiveness and Applicability for Orange County (updated June 2005).

¹⁰⁷ Jeffrey S. Brown and Steven M. Bay 2005. *Assessment of Best Management Practice (BMP) Effectiveness*. SCCWRP Technical Report 461.

¹⁰⁸ City of Dana Point. 2005. *Final Report for the Del Obispo Storm Drain Project*. Prepared for the State Water Resources Control Board Agreement No. 02-216-550-0.

3. "Final Report for the Alipaz Storm Drain Treatment and Low Flow Diversion Project" by the City of Dana Point.¹⁰⁹ This report assesses the implementation of a solids removal unit and low-flow diversion project.
4. "Final Report for Poche Beach Urban Runoff Ultraviolet Light Bacteria Disinfection Project" by the County of Orange.¹¹⁰ This report assesses the implementation of an ultraviolet system within a box culvert.
5. Final Report for J01P28 Interim Water Quality Improvement Package Plant Best Management Practices.¹¹¹ This report assesses the implementation of an ultraviolet treatment system at an inland waters storm drain outfall.
6. "Final Report for Wetland Capture and Treatment (WetCAT) Network" by the City of Laguna Niguel.¹¹² This report assesses the implementation of constructed wetlands.

Results of these recent studies demonstrate that treatment at the MS4 outfalls for pollutants that have already been discharged *into* the MS4 is generally unlikely to reduce pollutant concentrations to levels that would support water quality objectives. It also demonstrates that non-storm water discharges are occurring into the MS4 that are illicit discharges, exempted discharges that are a source of pollutants and/or discharges under a separate NPDES permit that are in violation of that permit.

It is important to note that the Clean Water Act and NPDES federal regulations clearly require control of discharges into the MS4. Section 402(p)(3)(B)(ii) of the Clean Water Act states that MS4 permits must "prohibit non-storm water discharges into the storm sewers." 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B) requires Copermitees to "detect and remove [...] illicit discharges and improper disposal into the storm sewer." See Finding C.14 and Discussion.

¹⁰⁹ City of Dana Point. 2004. *Final Report For The Alipaz Storm Drain Treatment And Low Flow Diversion Project* by the City of Dana Point. Prepared for State Water Resources Control Board Agreement Number: 01-068-550-0.

¹¹⁰ Volz, James. 2005. *Final Report for Poche Beach Urban Runoff Ultraviolet Light Bacteria Disinfection Project*. Prepared by the County of Orange for State Water Resources Control Board Agreement No. 01-236-550-1.

¹¹¹ Anderson, Max. 2005. Final Report: Aliso Beach Clean Beach Initiatives, J01P28 Interim Water Quality Improvement Package Plant Best Management Practices. Prepared by the County of Orange for State Water Resources Control Board Agreement No. 01-227-550-0.

¹¹² City of Laguna Niguel and CH2MHILL. 2004. *Final Report: Wetland Capture and Treatment (WetCAT) Network*. Prepared for State Water Resources Control Board Agreement No. 01-122-259-0.

The Order's approach to regulating discharges into and from the MS4 is in accordance with State Board Order WQ 2001-15. In that order, the State Board reviewed the San Diego County permit (Order No. 2001-01) requirements and made one change to one prohibition.¹¹³ The Order upheld all other requirements of the current permit. Order No. R9-2009-0002 incorporates the one change made by the State Board, and continues the approach of Order No. 2001-01 (the basis for the current permit), as it was upheld by the State Board in Order WQ 2001-15. State Board Order WQ 2001-15 supports such requirements, stating: "It is important to emphasize that dischargers into MS4s continue to be required to implement a full range of BMPs, including source control."

The Court of Appeals, Fourth Appellate District, found that the current permit's approach to regulation of discharges into the MS4 was appropriate. Since the Tentative Order utilizes the same approach, the court decision supports the Tentative Order's requirements.

Finding D.1.f. Runoff needs to be addressed during the three major phases of development (planning, construction, and use) in order to reduce the discharge of storm water pollutants to the MEP, eliminate pollution in dry weather flows and protect receiving waters. Development which is not guided by water quality planning policies and principles can unnecessarily result in increased pollutant load discharges, flow rates, and flow durations which can impact receiving water beneficial uses. Construction sites without adequate BMP implementation result in sediment runoff rates which greatly exceed natural erosion rates of undisturbed lands, causing siltation and impairment of receiving waters. Existing development generates substantial pollutant loads which are discharged in runoff to receiving waters.

Discussion of Finding D.1.f. MS4 permits are issued to municipalities because of their land use authority. The ultimate responsibility for the pollutant discharges, increased runoff, and inevitable long-term water quality degradation that results from development lies with local governments. This responsibility is based on the fact that it is the local governments that have authorized the development (i.e., conversion of natural pervious ground cover to impervious surfaces) and the land uses that generate the pollutants and runoff. Furthermore, the MS4 through which the pollutants and increased flows are conveyed, and ultimately discharged into natural receiving waters, are owned and operated by the same local governments. In summary, the Copermitees under the Order are responsible for discharges into and out of their MS4s because (1) they own and operate the MS4; and (2) they have the legal authority that authorizes the very development and land uses with generate the pollutants and increased flows in the first place.

¹¹³ The State Board removed the prohibition of discharges *into* the MS4 that cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality objectives. The revision allows for treatment of storm water flows once the pollutants have entered the MS4. It does not affect the effective prohibition on certain dry-weather flows into the MS4 that is required by the Clean Water Act.

For example, since grading cannot commence prior to the issuance of a local grading permit, the Copermittees have a built-in mechanism to ensure that all grading activities are protective of receiving water quality. The Copermittee has the authority to withhold issuance of the grading permit until the project proponent has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Copermittee that the project will not violate their ordinances or cause the Copermittee to be in violation of its MS4 permit. Since the Copermittee will ultimately be held responsible for any discharges from the grading project by the Regional Board, the Copermittee will want to use its own permitting authority to ensure that whatever measures the Copermittee deems necessary to protect discharges into its MS4 are in fact taken by the project proponent.

The Order holds the local government accountable for this direct link between its land use decisions and water quality degradation. The Order recognizes that each of the three major stages in the development process (development planning, construction, and the use or operational stage) are controlled by and must be authorized by the local government. Accordingly, this permit requires the local government to implement, or require others to implement, appropriate best management practices to reduce storm water pollutant discharges and increased flow during each of the three stages of development.

Including plans for BMP implementation during the design phase of new development and redevelopment offers the most cost effective strategy to reduce storm water runoff pollutant loads to surface waters.¹¹⁴ The Phase II regulations for small municipalities reflect the necessity of addressing runoff during the early planning phase. Due to the greater water quality concerns generally experienced by larger municipalities, Phase II requirements for small municipalities are also applicable to larger municipalities such as the Copermittees. The Phase II regulations direct municipalities to develop, implement, and enforce a program to address storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale. The program must ensure that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts. This includes developing and implementing strategies which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural BMPs appropriate to the locality. The program must also ensure the adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs.¹¹⁵ USEPA expands on the Phase II regulations for urban development when it recommends that Copermittees:

¹¹⁴ USEPA, 2000. Storm Water Phase II Compliance Assistance Guide. EPA 833-R-00-002.

¹¹⁵ USEPA, 1999. 40 CFR Parts 9, 122, 123, and 124 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System-Regulations for Revision of the Water Pollution Control Program Addressing Storm Water Discharges; Final Rule. 64 FR 68845.

“Adopt a planning process that identifies the municipality’s program goals (e.g., minimize water quality impacts resulting from post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment), implementation strategies (e.g., adopt a combination of structural and/or non-structural BMPs), operation and maintenance policies and procedures, and enforcement procedures. In developing your program, you should consider assessing existing ordinances, policies, programs and studies that address storm water runoff quality.”

Management of storm water runoff during the construction phase is also essential. USEPA explains in the preamble to the Phase II regulations that storm water discharges generated during construction activities can cause an array of physical, chemical, and biological water quality impacts. Specifically, the biological, chemical and physical integrity of the waters may become severely compromised due to runoff from construction sites. Fine sediment from construction sites can adversely affect aquatic ecosystems by reducing light penetration, impeding sight-feeding, smothering benthic organisms, abrading gills and other sensitive structures, reducing habitat by clogging interstitial spaces within the streambed, and reducing intergravel dissolved oxygen by reducing the permeability of the bed material. Water quality impairment also results, in part, because a number of pollutants are preferentially absorbed onto mineral or organic particles found in fine sediment. The interconnected process of erosion (detachment of the soil particles), sediment transport, and delivery is the primary pathway for introducing key pollutants, such as nutrients, metals, and organic compounds into aquatic systems.¹¹⁶

Finally, storm water and non-storm water runoff from existing development must be addressed. The Copermittees’ monitoring data exhibits that significant water quality problems exist in receiving waters which receive runoff from areas with extensive existing development, such as Aliso Creek. Source identification, BMP requirements, inspections, and enforcement are all important measures which can be implemented to address runoff from existing development. USEPA supports inspections and enforcement by municipalities when it states “Effective inspection and enforcement requires [...] penalties to deter infractions and intervention by the municipal authority to correct violations. Enforcement mechanisms [...] also must be described.”¹¹⁷

Finding D.1.g. Annual reporting requirements included in this Order are necessary to meet federal requirements and to evaluate the effectiveness and compliance of the Copermittees’ programs.

Discussion of Finding D.1.g. The annual reporting requirements are consistent with federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.41, which states:

¹¹⁶ Ibid., 64 FR 68728.

¹¹⁷ USEPA, 1992. Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Part II of the NPDES Permit Applications for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. EPA 833-B-92-002.

“The operator of a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system of a municipal separate storm sewer system that has been designated by the Director under section 122.26(a)(1)(v) of this part must submit an annual report by the anniversary of the date of the issuance of the permit for such a system. The report shall include: (1) The status of implementing the components of the storm water management program that are established as permit conditions; (2) Proposed changes to the storm water management program that are established as permit condition, Such proposed changes shall be consistent with § 122.26(d)(2)iii) of this part; (3) Revisions, if necessary, to the assessment of controls and the fiscal analysis reported in the permit application under § 122.26(d)(2)iv) and (d)(2)(v) of this part; (4) A summary of data, including monitoring data, that is accumulated throughout the reporting year; (5) Annual expenditures and budget for year following each annual report; (6) A summary describing the number and nature of enforcement actions, inspections, and public education programs; and (7) Identification of water quality improvements or degradation.”

CWC section 13267 provides that “the regional board may require that any person who has discharged [...] shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring reports which the regional board requires.”

The Regional Board must assess the reports to ensure that the Copermittees’ programs are adequate to assess and address water quality. The reporting requirements can also be useful tools for the Copermittees to review, update, or revise their programs. Areas or issues which have received insufficient efforts can also be identified and improved.

Finding D.1.h. This Order establishes Storm Water Action Levels (SALs) for selected pollutants based on USEPA Rain Zone 6 (arid southwest) Phase I MS4 monitoring data for pollutants in storm water. The SALs were computed using the statistical based population approach, one of three approaches recommended by the California Water Board’s Storm Water Panel in its report, ‘The Feasibility of Numerical Effluent Limits Applicable to Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Municipal, Industrial and Construction Activities (June 2006). SALs are identified in Section D of this Order. Copermittees shall implement a timely, comprehensive, cost-effective storm water pollution control program to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water from the permitted areas so as not to exceed the SALs. SALs express an integration of the adequacy/inadequacy of programmatic measures and BMPs required in this Order.

Discussion of Finding D.1.h. Section 402(p) of the CWA states MS4 permits for storm water shall require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques and system, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants. This includes requiring numeric effluent limitations for storm water.

SALs are not numeric effluent limitations, which is reflected in language which clarifies an excursion above a SAL does not create a presumption that MEP is not being met. Instead, a SAL exceedance is to be used by the Copermittee as an indication that the MS4 storm water discharge point is a definitive "bad actor," and the result from the monitoring needs to be considered as part of the iterative process for reducing pollutants in storm water to the MEP.

The CWA defines effluent limitations as:

"Any restriction imposed by the Director on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants which are "discharged" from "point sources" into "waters of the United States"..." A SAL is not a restriction on a quantity, rate or concentration, but is a level at which actions that further reduce pollutants from that discharge point need to be evaluated in order to reduce storm water pollutants to the MEP. Thus, SALs are not effluent limitations as defined by the CWC or CWA.

The approach of using "action levels" is consistent with recommendations made by USEPA in their Interim Permitting Approach for Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations in Storm Water Permits, dated August 26, 1996:

"Under the Clean Water Act(CWA) and NPDES regulations, permitting authorities may employ a variety of conditions and limitations in storm water permits, including best management practices, performance objectives, narrative conditions, monitoring triggers, action levels (e.g., monitoring benchmarks, toxicity reduction evaluation action levels), etc., as the necessary water-quality based limitations, where numeric water quality based effluent limitations are determined to be unnecessary or infeasible". As such, these action levels are not considered numeric water quality-based effluent limitations.

It should be noted that a purpose of monitoring, required under this and previous Orders, is to aid in the evaluation of implemented programs and BMPs in reducing pollutants in storm water discharges to the MEP. The tentative Monitoring and Reporting Program states:

This Receiving Waters and Runoff Monitoring and Reporting Program is intended to meet the following goals:

- 2.Measure and improve the effectiveness of the Permittees' runoff management programs;
- 3.Assess the chemical, physical, and biological impacts to receiving waters resulting from runoff discharges;
- 4.Characterize runoff discharges;
- 5.Identify sources of specific pollutants;
- 6.Prioritize drainage and sub-drainage areas that need management actions;
- 9.Provide information to implement required BMP improvements

For the past 4 permit cycles (19 years), Copermittees have utilized non-numerical

limitations (BMPs) to control and abate the discharge of any pollutants in storm water discharges to the MEP. Copermittees have been accorded 19 years to research, develop, and deploy BMPs that are capable of reducing storm water discharges from the MS4 to levels represented in SALs. Storm Water Action Levels are set at such a level that any exceedance of a SAL will clearly indicate BMPs being implemented are insufficient to protect the Beneficial Uses of waters of the State. Copermittee shall utilize the exceedance information as a high priority consideration when adjusting and executing annual work plans, as required by this Permit. Failure to appropriately consider and react to SAL exceedances in an iterative manner creates a presumption that the Copermittee(s) have not complied to the MEP.

SALs have been developed utilizing Phase I storm water effluent data (updated February 2008, <http://rpitt.eng.ua.edu/Research/ms4/mainms4.shtml>) from the arid west region (USEPA Rain Zone 6). USEPA Rainfall Zone 6, which includes MS4 effluent data from Orange, San Diego, Los Angeles and Ventura County. While the County of Orange has a large monitoring data set, Regional Board staff have concluded that there is a lack of effluent monitoring from major outfalls that are representative of conditions throughout the Region. The approach taken to derive SALs is a straightforward percentile approach, with the SAL being set as the 90th percentile of the dataset for each constituent. This approach is consistent with the 2006 State Board Panel Report:

"The statistically based population approach would once again rely on the average distribution of measured water quality values developed from many water quality samples taken for many events at many locations. In this case, however, the Action Level would be defined by the central tendency and variance estimates from the population data. For example, the Action Level could be set as two standard deviations above the mean, i.e. if measured concentrations are consistently higher than two standard deviations above the mean, an Action Level would be triggered. Other population based measures of central tendency could be used (i.e. geomean, median, etc.) or estimates of variance (i.e. prediction intervals, etc.). Regardless of which population based estimators are used (or percentile from above), the idea would be to identify the [statistically derived] point at which managers feel concentrations are significantly beyond the norm."

SALs are a measurable criteria which quantifies the performance of BMPs for a particular watershed or subwatershed that discharges storm water MS4 effluent from that particular discharge point. Thus, Copermittees can utilize SAL results to determine the effectiveness BMPs on the effluent from a particular area of the MS4.

SALs represent the lowest 10 percent of pollutant reduction for USEPA Rain Zone 6 MS4 Phase I programs discharging to waters of the United States. For the past 4 permit cycles (19 years), Copermittees have utilized non-numerical limitations (BMPs) to control and abate the discharge of any pollutants in storm water discharges to the MEP. Copermittees have been accorded 19 years to research, develop, and deploy

BMPs that are capable of reducing storm water discharges from the MS4 to levels represented in SALs. Storm Water Action Levels are set at such a level that any exceedance of a SALs will indicate to the Copermitee(s) that the discharge is within the lowest 10% of monitored outfalls. Therefore, an exceedance of a SAL warrants priority consideration within the Copermitee iterative process.

Finding D.2.a. The Standard Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SSMP) requirements contained in this Order are consistent with Order WQ-2000-11 adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) on October 5, 2000. In the precedential order, the State Board found that the design standards, which essentially require that runoff generated by 85 percent of storm events from specific development categories be infiltrated or treated, reflect the MEP standard. The order also found that the SSMP requirements are appropriately applied to the majority of the Priority Development Project categories contained in Section D.1 of this Order. The State Board also gave Regional Water Quality Control Boards the needed discretion to include additional categories and locations, such as retail gasoline outlets (RGOs), in SSMPs.

Discussion of Finding D.2.a. The post-construction requirements and design standards contained in the SSMP section of Order No. R9-2009-0002 constitute MEP consistent with State Board guidance, court decisions, and Regional Board requirements. The State Board and Regional Boards have made several recent decisions in regards to inclusion of SSMP requirements in MS4 permits. In a precedential decision, State Board WQ Order No. 2000-11, the State Board found that the SSMP provisions constitute MEP for addressing storm water pollutant discharges resulting from Priority Development Projects. The provisions of the SSMP section of the Order are also consistent with those previously issued by the Regional Board for Orange County (Order No. R9-2002-0001) and San Diego County (Order Nos. R9-2001-01 and R9-2007-0001), as well as requirements in the Los Angeles County MS4 permit (Order No. R4-2001-182). In State Board Order WQ 2001-15, the State Board reaffirmed that SSMP requirements constitute MEP. Moreover, the SSMP requirements of the San Diego County MS4 permit (Order No. R9-2001-01) were upheld when the California State Supreme Court declined to hear the matter on appeal.

Finding D.2.b. Controlling runoff pollution by using a combination of onsite source control and site design BMPs augmented with treatment control BMPs before the runoff enters the MS4 is important for the following reasons: (1) Many end-of-pipe BMPs (such as diversion to the sanitary sewer) are typically ineffective during significant storm events. Whereas, onsite source control BMPs can be applied during all runoff conditions; (2) End-of-pipe BMPs are often incapable of capturing and treating the wide range of pollutants which can be generated on a sub-watershed scale; (3) End-of-pipe BMPs are more effective when used as polishing BMPs, rather than the sole BMP to be implemented; (4) End-of-pipe BMPs do not protect the quality or beneficial uses of receiving waters between the pollutant source and the BMP; and (5) Offsite end-of-pipe BMPs do not aid in the effort to educate the public regarding sources of pollution and their prevention.

Discussion of Finding D.2.b. Many end-of-pipe BMPs are designed for low flow conditions because their end-of-pipe location prevents them from being designed for large storm events. This results in the end-of-pipe BMPs being overwhelmed, bypassed, or ineffective during larger storm events more frequently than onsite BMPs designed for larger storms. BMPs are also frequently most effective for a particular type of pollutant (such as sediment). Such BMPs may be appropriate for small sites with a limited suite of pollutants generated; however, end-of-pipe BMPs must typically be able to address a wide range of pollutants generated by a sub-watershed, limiting their effectiveness and/or increasing costs. Moreover, the location of some end-of-pipe BMPs allow for untreated pollutants to be discharged to and degrade receiving waters prior to their reaching the BMPs. This fails to protect receiving waters, which is the purpose of BMP implementation. In addition, opportunities to educate the public regarding runoff pollution can be lost when end-of-pipe BMPs are located away from pollutant sources and out of sight. Onsite BMPs can lead to a better public understanding of runoff issues since their presence can provide a visible and/or tangible lesson in pollution prevention.

Finding D.2.c. Use of Low-Impact Development (LID) site design BMPs at new development, redevelopment and retrofit projects can be an effective means for minimizing the impact of storm water runoff discharges from the development projects on receiving waters. LID is a site design strategy with a goal of maintaining or replicating the pre-development hydrologic regime through the use of design techniques. LID site design BMPs help preserve and restore the natural hydrologic cycle of the site, allowing for filtration and infiltration which can greatly reduce the volume, peak flow rate, velocity, and pollutant loads of storm water runoff. Current runoff management, knowledge, practices and technology have resulted in the use of LID BMPs as an acceptable means of meeting the storm water MEP standard.

Discussion of Finding D.2.c. The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the cornerstone of surface water quality protection in the United States. (The Act does not deal directly with ground water nor with water quantity issues.) The statute employs a variety of

regulatory and nonregulatory tools to sharply reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, and manage polluted runoff. These tools are employed to achieve the broader goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters so that they can support the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, wildlife and recreation in and on the water.

Increasing the volume, velocity, frequency and discharge duration of storm water runoff from developed areas will eventually greatly accelerate downstream erosion, impair stream habitat in natural drainages, and negatively impact beneficial uses. Development and urbanization increase pollutant loads and volume while simultaneously increasing impervious area. Impervious surfaces can neither absorb water nor remove pollutants and thus lose the purification and infiltration provided by naturally vegetated soil. Furthermore, impervious surfaces tend to concentrate pollutants on the top of the surface that are then washed off into the MS4 and waters of the State in a concentrated manner. The use of Low-Impact Development (LID) site design BMPs can be an effective means of minimizing the impact of runoff discharges on receiving waters. By reducing water pollution, reducing runoff and increasing groundwater recharge, LID helps to improve the quality of receiving surface waters, stabilize the flow rates of receiving waters (preventing downstream hydromodification), reduce downstream flooding and protect and enhance water supply sources. Current runoff management, knowledge, practice and technology has resulted in the use of LID BMPs as an acceptable means of meeting the MEP standard for storm water treatment.

Current municipal codes may oppose or hinder the design, use and implementation of specific elements of LID. These codes include, but are not limited to, emergency services access requirements, building landscape ordinances, building height limits and parking space requirements. It is essential for Copermittees to work with other responsible agencies and/or update codes that have the potential to impact the use of LID.

The Local Government Commission, a non-profit organization working to build livable communities, developed a set of principles known as the *Ahwahnee Water Principles for Resource-Efficient Land Use*¹¹⁸ that provide the opportunity to reduce costs and improve the reliability and quality of our water resources. Implementation of LID incorporates several of the Ahwahnee principles such as:

1. "Community Design should be compact, mixed use, walkable and transit-oriented so that urban runoff pollutants are minimized and the open lands that absorb water are preserved to the maximum extent possible."
3. "Water holding areas such as creek beds, recessed athletic fields, ponds, cisterns, and other features that serve to recharge groundwater, reduce runoff, improve water quality and decrease flooding should be incorporated into the

¹¹⁸ Local Government Commission, "The Ahwahnee Water Principles – A Blueprint for Regional Sustainability", http://water.lgc.org/Members/tony/docs/lgc_water_guide.pdf

urban landscape.”

4. “All aspects of landscaping from the selection of plants to soil preparation and the installation of irrigation systems should be designed to reduce water demand, retain runoff, decrease flooding, and recharge groundwater.”

5. “Permeable surfaces should be used for hardscape. Impervious surfaces such as driveways, streets, and parking lots should be minimized so that land is available to absorb storm water, reduce polluted urban runoff, recharge groundwater and reduce flooding.”

The use of LID site design BMPs helps reduce the amount of impervious area associated with development and allows storm water to infiltrate into the soil. Natural vegetation and soil filters storm water runoff and reduces the volume and pollutant loads of storm water. Studies have revealed that the level of imperviousness resulting from development and urbanization is strongly correlated with the water quality impairment of nearby receiving waters.¹¹⁹ In many cases, the impacts on receiving waters due to changes in hydrology can be more significant than those attributable to the contaminants found in storm water discharges.¹²⁰ These impacts include stream bank erosion (increased sediment load and subsequent deposition), benthic habitat degradation, and decreased diversity of macroinvertebrates. Although conventional BMPs do reduce storm water pollutant loads, they may not effectively control adverse effects from changes in the discharge hydrologic conditions.¹²¹

The Order includes requirements for developments to include site design BMPs that mimic or replicate the natural hydrologic cycle. Open space designs which maximize pervious surfaces and retention of “natural” drainages have been found to reduce both the costs of development and pollutant export.¹²² Moreover, USEPA finds including plans for a “natural” site design and BMP implementation during the design phase of new development and redevelopment offers the most cost effective strategy to reduce storm water pollutant loads to surface waters.¹²³ In addition, a recent U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development guidance document on low-impact development notes that the use of LID-based storm water management design allows land to be developed, but in a cost-effective manner that helps mitigate potential environmental impacts.¹²⁴

¹¹⁹ USEPA, 1999. 40 CFR Parts 9, 122, 123, and 124 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System – Regulations for Revision of the Water Pollution Control Program Addressing Storm Water Discharges; Final Rule.

¹²⁰ Ibid.

¹²¹ USEPA, 2000. Low-Impact Development: A literature review. EPA-841-B-00-005. 35p.

¹²² Center for Watershed Protection, 2000. “The Benefits of Better Site Design in Residential Subdivisions.” Watershed Protection Techniques. Vol. 3. No. 2.

¹²³ USEPA, 1999. 40 CFR Parts 9, 122, 123, and 124 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System – Regulations for Revision of the Water Pollution Control Program Addressing Storm Water Discharges; Final Rule.

¹²⁴ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, 2003. “The Practice of Low Impact Development.” Prepared by: NAHB Research Center, Inc. Upper Marlboro, Maryland. Contract No. H-21314CA. 131p.

Finding D.2.d. Retail Gasoline Outlets (RGOs) are significant sources of pollutants in storm water runoff. RGOs are points of convergence for motor vehicles for automotive related services such as repair, refueling, tire inflation, and radiator fill-up and consequently produce significantly higher loadings of hydrocarbons and trace metals (including copper and zinc) than other developed areas.

Discussion of Finding D.2.d. RGOs are included in the Order as a Priority Development Project category because RGOs produce significantly greater loadings of hydrocarbons and trace metals (including copper and zinc) than other developed areas. To meet the storm water MEP standard, source control and structural treatment BMPs are needed at RGOs that meet the following criteria: (a) 5,000 square feet or more or (b) an ADT of 100 or more vehicles per day. These are appropriate thresholds since vehicular development size and volume of traffic are good indicators of potential impacts of storm water runoff from RGOs on receiving waters.

This finding has been added to satisfy State Board WQ Order No. 2000-11's requirements for including RGOs as a Priority Development Category. Order No. 2000-11 acknowledged that a threshold (size, average daily traffic, etc.) appropriate to trigger SSMP requirements should be developed for RGOs and that specific findings regarding RGOs should be included in MS4 permits to justify the requirement.¹²⁵ Additional detail to support the inclusion of RGOs can be found in the Fact Sheet discussion of Section D.1.d.2.j.

Finding D.2.e. Industrial sites are significant sources of pollutants in runoff. Pollutant concentrations and loads in runoff from industrial sites are similar or exceed pollutant concentrations and loads in runoff from other land uses, such as commercial or residential land uses. As with other land uses, LID site design, source control, and treatment control BMPs are needed at industrial sites in order to meet the MEP standard. These BMPs are necessary where the industrial site is larger than 10,000 square feet. The 10,000 square feet threshold is appropriate, since it is consistent with requirements in other Phase I NPDES storm water regulations throughout California.

¹²⁵ State Board, 2000. Order WQ 2000-11. In the Matter of the Petitions of The Cities Of Bellflower, Et Al., The City Of Arcadia, And Western States Petroleum Association Review of January 26, 2000 Action of the Regional Board And Actions and Failures to Act by both the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region and Its Executive Officer Pursuant to Order No. 96-054, Permit for Municipal Storm Water and Urban Run-Off Discharges Within Los Angeles County [NPDES NO. CAS614001] SWRCB/OCC FILES A-1280, A-1280(a) and A-1280(b)

Discussion of Finding D.2.e. Industrial sites can be a significant source of pollutants in storm water runoff. In an extensive review of storm water literature, the LARWQCB found widespread support for the finding that "industrial and commercial activities can also be considered hot spots as sources of pollutants." It also found that "industrial and commercial areas were likely to be the most significant pollutant source areas" of heavy metals.¹²⁶ Likewise, storm water runoff from heavy industry in the Santa Clara Valley has been found to be extremely toxic.¹²⁷ These findings are corroborated by USEPA, which states in the preamble to the 1990 Phase I NPDES storm water regulations that "Because storm water from industrial facilities may be a major contributor of pollutants to municipal separate storm sewer systems, municipalities are obligated to develop controls for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity through their system in their storm water management program." Since heavy industrial sites can be a significant source of pollutants in runoff in a manner similar to other SSMP project categories such as commercial development or automotive repair shops, it is appropriate to include heavy industrial sites as a SSMP category in the Order.

The Phase I NPDES storm water regulations require the Copermittees to "control through ordinance, permit, contract, order, or similar means, the contribution of pollutants to the municipal storm sewer by storm water discharges associated with industrial activity and the quality of storm water discharged from sites of industrial activity" (40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)). In addition, it has been established that the MEP standard for the control of storm water runoff from new development projects includes incorporation of the SSMP requirements. Since the Copermittees must both control storm water pollutants from industrial sites and meet the stormwater MEP standard for new development, it is appropriate to apply the SSMP requirements to heavy industrial sites.

The State Board's Order WQ 2000-11 indicates that it is appropriate to apply SSMP requirements to categories of development where evidence shows the category of development can be a significant source of pollutants. As evidenced above, heavy industrial sites can be a significant source of pollutants. Therefore, the Order includes heavy industrial sites as a SSMP Priority Development Project category.

¹²⁶ Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. 2001.

¹²⁷ Schueler and Holland, 2000. Storm Water Strategies for Arid and Semi-Arid Watersheds (Article 66). The Practice of Watershed Protection.

Finding D.2.f. If not properly designed or maintained, certain BMPs implemented or required by municipalities for runoff management may create a habitat for vectors (e.g. mosquitoes and rodents). However, proper BMP design and maintenance to avoid standing water can prevent the creation of vector habitat. Nuisances and public health impacts resulting from vector breeding can be prevented with close collaboration and cooperative effort between municipalities, the Orange County Vector Control District, and the California Department of Public Health during the development and implementation of runoff management programs.

Discussion of Finding D.2.f. The implementation of certain structural BMPs or other runoff treatment systems can result in significant vector problems in the form of increased breeding or harborage habitat for mosquitoes, rodents or other potentially disease transmitting organisms. The implementation of BMPs that retain water may provide breeding habitat for a variety of mosquito species, some of which have the potential to transmit diseases such as Western Equine Encephalitis, St. Louis Encephalomyelitis, and malaria. Recent BMP implementation studies by Caltrans¹²⁸ in District 7 and District 11 have demonstrated mosquito breeding associated with some types of BMPs. The Caltrans BMP Retrofit Pilot study cited lack of maintenance and improper design as factors contributing to mosquito production. However, a Watershed Protection Techniques article describes management techniques for selecting, designing, and maintaining structural treatment BMPs to minimize mosquito production.¹²⁹ State and local runoff management programs that include structural BMPs with the potential to retain water have been implemented in Florida and the Chesapeake Bay region without resulting in significant public health threats from mosquitoes or other vectors.¹³⁰

Finding D.2.g. The increased volume, velocity, frequency and discharge duration of storm water runoff from developed areas has the potential to greatly accelerate downstream erosion, impair stream habitat in natural drainages, and negatively impact beneficial uses. Development and urbanization increase pollutant loads in storm water runoff and the volume of storm water runoff. Impervious surfaces can neither absorb water nor remove pollutants and thus lose the purification and infiltration provided by natural vegetated soil. Hydromodification measures for discharges to hardened channels are needed for the future restoration of the hardened channels to their natural state, thereby restoring the chemical, physical, and biological integrity and Beneficial Uses of local receiving waters.

¹²⁸ Caltrans, 2000. BMP Retrofit Pilot Studies: A Preliminary Assessment of Vector Production.

¹²⁹ Watershed Protection Techniques, 1995. Mosquitoes in Constructed Wetlands: A Management Bugaboo? 1(4):203-207.

¹³⁰ Shaver, E. and R. Baldwin, 1995. Sand Filter Design for Water Quality Treatment in Herricks, E., Ed. Stormwater Runoff and Receiving Systems: Impact, Monitoring, and Assessment, CRC Lewis Publishers, New York, NY.

Discussion of Finding D.2.g. Increasing the volume, velocity, frequency and discharge duration of storm water runoff from developed areas will eventually greatly accelerate downstream erosion, impair stream habitat in natural drainages, and negatively impact beneficial uses. Development and urbanization increase pollutant loads and volume while simultaneously increasing impervious area. Impervious surfaces can neither absorb water nor remove pollutants and thus lose the purification and infiltration provided by naturally vegetated soil.

Historic hydromodification impacts, such as concrete lining and channelization, have impacted the natural physical habitat of urban streams resulting in low Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) scores. The Copermittee's 2006-2007 monitoring indicated decreased IBI scores in the developed watersheds. In the absence of water chemistry and toxicity impacts, these low scores were attributed to be a result of poor physical habitat conditions.¹³¹

Hydromodification impacts result in poor physical habitat conditions through streambed scour, erosion, vegetation displacement, sediment deposition, channelization and channel modifications. Increased sediment loads from hydromodification causes other impacts to physical habitats including increased turbidity which then may cause increased temperatures. In addition, an increased sediment load may have an increased biological content thereby increasing the sediment oxygen demand and lowering the dissolved oxygen available for aquatic life.¹³²

The objective of the CWA is "to restore and maintain the chemical, *physical*, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters (emphasis added)." Stream restoration by removing concrete and other unnatural materials is a major step toward achieving that objective. The success of future stream restoration and stabilization is, however, dependent on preventing and reducing physical impacts from activities upstream. Therefore, hydromodification management measures are necessary upstream of modified (e.g. concrete, rip rap, etc.) channels in addition to non-modified channels.

Please see discussion of Findings C.10 and C.11.

¹³¹ Orange County Copermittees, November 15, 2007. 2006-2007 Unified Annual Progress Report Program Effectiveness Assessment (San Diego Region).

¹³² USEPA, National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Hydromodification, EPA 841-B-07-002, July 2007.

Finding D.3.a. In accordance with federal NPDES regulations and to ensure the most effective oversight of industrial and construction site discharges, discharges of runoff from industrial and construction sites are subject to dual (state and local) storm water regulation. Under this dual system, each Copermitttee is responsible for enforcing its local permits, plans, and ordinances, and the Regional Board is responsible for enforcing the General Construction Activities Storm Water Permit, State Board Order 99-08 DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002 (General Construction Permit) and the General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit, State Board Order 97-03 DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000001 (General Industrial Permit). NPDES municipal regulations require that municipalities develop and implement measures to address runoff from industrial and construction activities. Those measures may require the implementation of additional BMPs than are required under the statewide general permits for activities subject to both state and local regulation.

Discussion of Finding D.3.a. USEPA finds the control of pollutant discharges from industry and construction so important to receiving water quality that it has established a double system of regulation over industrial and construction sites. This double system of regulation consists of two parallel regulatory systems with the same common objective: to keep pollutants from industrial and construction sites out of the MS4. In this double system of regulation for runoff from industrial and construction sites, local governments must enforce their legal authorities (i.e., local ordinances and permits) while the Regional Board must enforce its legal authority (i.e., statewide general industrial and construction storm water permits). These two regulatory systems are designed to complement and support each other. Municipalities are not required to enforce Regional Board and State Board permits; however, they are required to enforce their ordinances and permits. The Federal regulations are clear that municipalities have responsibility to prevent non-storm water and address storm water runoff from industrial and construction sites which enters their MS4s.

Municipalities have this responsibility because they have the authority to issue land use and development permits. Since municipalities are the lead permitting authority for industrial land use and construction activities, they are also the lead for enforcement regarding runoff discharges from these sites. For sites where the municipality is the lead permitting authority, the Regional Board will work with the municipality and provide support where needed. The Regional Board will assist municipalities in enforcement against non-compliant sites after the municipality has exhibited a good faith effort to bring the site into compliance.

According to USEPA, the storm water regulations envision that NPDES permitting authorities and municipal operators will cooperate to develop programs to monitor and control pollutants in storm water discharges from industrial facilities.¹³³ USEPA discusses the “dual regulation” of construction sites in its Storm Water Phase II Compliance Assistance Guide, which states “Even though all construction sites that disturb more than one acre are covered nationally by an NPDES storm water permit, the construction site runoff control minimum measure [...] is needed to induce more localized site regulation and enforcement efforts, and to enable operators [...] to more effectively control construction site discharges into their MS4s.”¹³⁴ While the Storm Water Phase II Compliance Assistance Guide applies to small municipalities, it is applicable to the Copermittees, because they are similar in size and have the potential to discharge similar pollutant types as Phase II municipalities.

Finding D.3.b. Identification of sources of pollutants in runoff (such as municipal areas and activities, industrial and commercial sites/sources, construction sites, and residential areas), development and implementation of BMPs to address those sources, and updating ordinances and approval processes are necessary for the Copermittees to ensure that discharges of pollutants from its MS4 in storm water are reduced to the MEP and that non-storm water discharges are not occurring. Inspections and other compliance verification methods are needed to ensure minimum BMPs are implemented. Inspections are especially important at high risk areas for pollutant discharges.

Discussion of Finding D.3.b. Source identification is necessary to characterize the nature and extent of pollutants in discharges and to develop appropriate BMPs. It is the first step in a targeted approach to runoff management. Source identification helps identify the location of potential sources of pollutants in runoff. Pollutants found to be present in receiving waters can then be traced to the sites which frequently generate such pollutants. In this manner source inventories can help to target inspections, monitoring, and potential enforcement. This allows for limited inspection, monitoring, and enforcement time to be most effective. USEPA supports source identification as a concept when it recommends construction, municipal, and industrial source identification in guidance and the federal regulations.^{135,136}

¹³³ USEPA, 1992. Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Part II of the NPDES Permit Applications for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. EPA 833-B-92-002.

¹³⁴ USEPA, 2000. Storm Water Phase II Compliance Assistance Guide. EPA 833-R-00-002.

¹³⁵ USEPA, 1992. Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Part II of the NPDES Permit Applications for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. EPA 833-B-92-002.

¹³⁶ 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(ii)

The development of BMPs for identified sources will help ensure that appropriate, consistent controls are implemented at all types of development and areas. Copermittees must reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff to the maximum extent practicable. To achieve this level of pollutant reduction, BMPs must be implemented. Designation of minimum BMPs helps ensure that appropriate BMPs are implemented for various sources. These minimum BMPs also serve as guidance as to the level of water quality protection required. USEPA requires development and implementation of BMPs for construction, municipal, commercial, industrial, and residential sources at 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A-D).

Updating ordinances and approval processes is necessary in order for the Copermittees to control discharges to their MS4s. USEPA supports updating ordinances and approval processes when it states “A crucial requirement of the NPDES storm water regulation is that a municipality must demonstrate that it has adequate legal authority to control the contribution of pollutants in storm water discharged to its MS4. [...] In order to have an effective municipal storm water management program, a municipality must have adequate legal authority to control the contribution of pollutants to the MS4. [...] ‘Control,’ in this context, means not only to require disclosure of information, but also to limit, discourage, or terminate a storm water discharge to the MS4.”¹³⁷

Inspections provide a necessary means for the Copermittees to evaluate compliance of pollutant sources with their municipal ordinances and minimum BMP requirements. USEPA supports inspections when it recommends inspections of construction, municipal, and industrial sources.¹³⁸ Inspection of high risk sources are especially important because of the ability of frequent inspections to help ensure compliance, thereby reducing the risk associated with such sources. USEPA suggests that inspections can improve compliance when it states “Effective inspection and enforcement requires [...] penalties to deter infractions and intervention by the municipal authority to correct violations.”¹³⁹

Finding D.3.c. Historic and current development makes use of natural drainage patterns and features as conveyances for runoff. Urban streams used in this manner are part of the municipalities MS4 regardless of whether they are natural, man-made, or partially modified features. In these cases, the urban stream is both an MS4 and receiving water.

¹³⁷ USEPA, 1992. Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Part II of the NPDES Permit Applications for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. EPA 833-B-92-002.

¹³⁸ Ibid.

¹³⁹ USEPA, 1992. Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Part II of the NPDES Permit Applications for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. EPA 833-B-92-002.

Discussion of Finding D.3.c. An MS4 is defined in the federal regulations as a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains), owned or operated by a Copermittee, and designed or used for collecting or conveying runoff.¹⁴⁰ Natural drainage patterns and urban streams are frequently used by municipalities to collect and convey runoff away from development within their jurisdiction. Therefore, the Regional Board considers natural drainages that are used for conveyances of runoff, regardless of whether or not they've been altered by the municipality, as both part of the MS4s and as receiving waters. To clarify, an unaltered natural drainage, which receives runoff from a point source (channeled by a Copermittee to drain an area within their jurisdiction), which then conveys the runoff to an altered natural drainage or a man-made MS4, is both an MS4 and a receiving water.¹⁴¹

Finding D.3.d. As operators of the MS4s, the Copermittees cannot passively receive and discharge pollutants from third parties. By providing free and open access to an MS4 that conveys discharges to waters of the U.S., the operator essentially accepts responsibility for discharges into the MS4 that it does not prohibit or control. These discharges may cause or contribute to a condition of contamination or a violation of water quality standards.

¹⁴⁰ USEPA, 2000. EPA Administered Permit Programs: The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. Code of Federal Regulations, Vol. 40, Part 122.

¹⁴¹ Regional Board, 2001. Response in Opposition to Petitions for Review of California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region Order No. 2001-01 – NPDES Permit No. CAS0108758 (San Diego Municipal Storm Water Permit).

Discussion of Finding D.3.d. CWA section 402(p) requires operators of MS4s to prohibit non-storm water discharges into their MS4s. This is necessary because pollutants which enter the MS4 generally are conveyed through the MS4 to be eventually discharged into receiving waters. If a municipality does not prohibit non-storm water discharges, it is providing the pathway (its MS4) which enables pollutants to reach receiving waters. Since the municipality's storm water management service can result in pollutant discharges to receiving waters, the municipality must accept responsibility for the water quality consequences resulting from this service. Furthermore, third party discharges can cause a municipality to be out of compliance with its permit. Since pollutants from third parties which enter the MS4 will eventually be discharged from the MS4 to receiving waters, the third party discharges can result in a situation of municipality non-compliance if the discharges lead to an exceedance of water quality standards. For these reasons, each Copermittee must prohibit and/or control discharges from third parties to its MS4. USEPA supports this concept when it states "the operators of regulated small MS4s cannot passively receive and discharge pollutants from third parties" and "the operator of a small MS4 that does not prohibit and/or control discharges into its system essentially accepts 'title' for those discharges. At a minimum, by providing free and open access to the MS4s that convey discharges to the waters of the United States, the municipal storm sewer system enables water quality impairment by third parties."¹⁴²

Finding D.3.e. Waste and pollutants which are deposited and accumulate in MS4 drainage structures will be discharged from these structures to waters of the U.S. unless they are removed. These discharges may cause or contribute to, or threaten to cause or contribute to, a condition of pollution in receiving waters. For this reason, pollutant discharges into MS4s must be reduced using a combination of management measures, including source control, and an effective MS4 maintenance program must be implemented by each Copermittee.

Discussion of Finding D.3.e. When rain falls and drains freeways, industries, construction sites, and neighborhoods, it picks up a multitude of pollutants. Gravity flow transports the pollutants to the MS4. Illicit discharges and connections also can contribute a significant amount of pollutants to MS4s. MS4s are commonly designed to convey their contents as quickly as possible. Due to the resulting typically high flow rates within the concrete conveyance systems of MS4s, pollutants which enter or are deposited in the MS4 and not removed are generally flushed unimpeded through the MS4 to waters of the United States. Since treatment generally does not occur within the MS4, in such cases reduction of storm water pollutants to the MEP must occur prior to discharges entering the MS4.

¹⁴² Federal Register / Vol. 64, No. 235 / Wednesday, December 8, 1999 / Rules and Regulations. P. 68765-68766.

The importance of this concept is supported by the tons of wastes/pollutants that have been removed from the Copermittees' MS4s as reported in their ROWD.¹⁴³ Moreover, these pollutants will be discharged into receiving waters unless an effective MS4 and structural treatment BMP maintenance program is implemented by the Copermittees. The requirement for Copermittees to conduct a MS4 maintenance program is specifically directed in both the Phase I and Phase II storm water regulations. Regarding MS4 cleaning, USEPA states "The removal of sediment, decaying debris, and highly polluted water from catch basins has aesthetic and water quality benefits, including reducing foul odors, reducing suspended solids, and reducing the load of oxygen-demanding substances that reach receiving waters."¹⁴⁴ It goes on to say, "Catch basin cleaning is an efficient and cost-effective method for preventing the transport of sediment and pollutants to receiving water bodies." USEPA also finds that "Lack of maintenance often limits the effectiveness of storm water structural controls such as detention/retention basins and infiltration devices. [...] The proposed program should provide for maintenance logs and identify specific maintenance activities for each class of control, such as removing sediment from retention ponds every five years, cleaning catch basins annually, and removing litter from channels twice a year."¹⁴⁵

Finding D.3.f. Enforcement of local runoff related ordinances, permits, and plans is an essential component of every runoff management program and is specifically required in the federal storm water regulations and this Order. Each Copermittee is individually responsible for adoption and enforcement of ordinances and/or policies, implementation of identified control measures/BMPs needed to prevent or reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, and for the allocation of funds for the capital, operation and maintenance, administrative, and enforcement expenditures necessary to implement and enforce such control measures/BMPs under its jurisdiction.

¹⁴³ Orange County Storm Water Copermittees. 2006. Report of Waste Discharge (San Diego Region).

¹⁴⁴ USEPA, 1999. Storm Water O&M Fact Sheet, Catch Basin Cleaning. EPA 832-F-99-011.

¹⁴⁵ USEPA, 1992. Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Part II of the NPDES Permit Applications for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. EPA 833-B-92-002.

Discussion of Finding D.3.f. The Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A – D) are clear in placing responsibility on municipalities for control of runoff from third party activities and land uses to their MS4.¹⁴⁶ In order for municipalities to assume this responsibility, they must implement ordinances, permits, and plans addressing runoff from third parties. Assessments for compliance with their ordinances, permits, and plans are essential for a municipality to ensure that third parties are not causing the municipality to be in violation of its municipal storm water permit. When conditions of non-compliance are determined, enforcement is necessary to ensure that violations of municipality ordinances and permits are corrected. When the Copermittees determine a violation of its storm water ordinance, it must pursue correction of the violation. Without enforcement, third parties do not have incentive to correct violations. USEPA supports enforcement by municipalities when it states “Effective inspection and enforcement requires [...] penalties to deter infractions and intervention by the municipal authority to correct violations. Enforcement mechanisms [...] also must be described.”¹⁴⁷

Finding D.3.g. Education is an important aspect of every effective runoff management program and the basis for changes in behavior at a societal level. Education of municipal planning, inspection, and maintenance department staffs is especially critical to ensure that in-house staffs understand how their activities impact water quality, how to accomplish their jobs while protecting water quality, and their specific roles and responsibilities for compliance with this Order. Public education, designed to target various urban land users and other audiences, is also essential to inform the public of how individual actions affect receiving water quality and how adverse effects can be minimized.

Discussion of Finding D.3.g. Education is a critical BMP and an important aspect of runoff management programs. USEPA finds that “An informed and knowledgeable community is critical to the success of a storm water management program since it helps ensure the following: Greater support for the program as the public gains a greater understanding of the reasons why it is necessary and important, [and] greater compliance with the program as the public becomes aware of the personal responsibilities expected of them and others in the community, including the individual actions they can take to protect or improve the quality of area waters.”¹⁴⁸

Regarding target audiences, USEPA also states “The public education program should use a mix of appropriate local strategies to address the viewpoints and concerns of a variety of audiences and communities, including minority and disadvantaged communities, as well as children.”

¹⁴⁶ USEPA, 2000. EPA Administered Permit Programs: The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. Code of Federal Regulations, Vol. 40, Part 122.

¹⁴⁷ USEPA, 1992. Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Part II of the NPDES Permit Applications for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. EPA/833-B-92-002.

¹⁴⁸ USEPA, 2000. Storm Water Phase II Compliance Assistance Guide. EPA 833-R-00-002.

Finding D.3.h. Public participation during the development of runoff management programs is necessary to ensure that all stakeholder interests and a variety of creative solutions are considered.

Discussion of Finding D.3.h.

This finding is supported by the Phase II Storm Water Regulations, which state “early and frequent public involvement can shorten implementation schedules and broaden public support for a program.” USEPA goes on to explain, “Public participation is likely to ensure a more successful storm water program by providing valuable expertise and a conduit to other programs and governments.”¹⁴⁹

Finding D.3.i. Retrofitting existing development with storm water treatment controls including LID, is necessary to address storm water discharges from existing development that may cause or contribute to a condition of pollution or a violation of water quality standards. Although SSMP BMPs are required for redevelopment, the current rate of redevelopment will not address water quality problems caused by hydromodification in a timely manner. Cooperation with private landowners is necessary to effectively identify, implement and maintain retrofit projects for the preservation, restoration, and enhancement of water quality.

Discussion of Finding D.3.i. Existing BMPs are not sufficient to protect the Beneficial Uses of receiving waters from storm water MS4 discharges, as evidenced by 303(d) listings and exceedances of Water Quality Objectives from the Copermittees monitoring reports. Implementing more advanced BMPs, including the retrofitting of existing development with LID, is part of the iterative process. Based on the current rate of redevelopment compared to existing BMPs, the use of LID only on new and redevelopment will not adequately address current water quality problems, including downstream hydromodification. Retrofitting existing development is practicable for a municipality through a systematic evaluation, prioritization and implementation plan focused on impaired water bodies, pollutants of concern, areas of downstream hydromodification, feasibility and effective communication and cooperation with private property owners.

¹⁴⁹ Federal Register / Vol. 64, No. 235 / Wednesday, December 8, 1999 / Rules and Regulations. P. 68755.

Finding D.4.a. Since runoff within a watershed can flow from and through multiple land uses and political jurisdictions, watershed-based runoff management can greatly enhance the protection of receiving waters. Such management provides a means to focus on the most important water quality problems in each watershed. By focusing on the most important water quality problems, watershed efforts can maximize protection of beneficial use in an efficient manner. Effective watershed-based runoff management actively reduces pollutant discharges and abates pollutant sources causing or contributing to watershed water quality problems. Watershed-based runoff management that does not actively reduce pollutant discharges and abate pollutant sources causing or contributing to watershed water quality problems can necessitate implementation of the iterative process outlined in section A.3 of the Tentative Order. Watershed management of runoff does not require Copermittees to expend resources outside of their jurisdictions. Watershed management requires the Copermittees within a watershed to develop a watershed-based management strategy, which can then be implemented on a jurisdictional basis.

Discussion of Finding D.4.a. In recent years, addressing water quality issues from a watershed perspective has increasingly gained attention. Regarding watershed-based permitting, the USEPA *Watershed-Based NPDES Permitting Policy Statement* issued on Jan. 7, 2004 states the following:

USEPA continues to support a holistic watershed approach to water quality management. The process for developing and issuing NPDES permits on a watershed basis is an important tool in water quality management. USEPA believes that developing and issuing NPDES permits on a watershed basis can benefit all watershed stakeholders, from the NPDES permitting authority to local community members. A watershed-based approach to point source permitting under the NPDES program may serve as one innovative tool for achieving new efficiencies and environmental results. USEPA believes that watershed-based permitting can:

- Lead to more environmentally effective results;
- Emphasize measuring the effectiveness of targeted actions on improvements in water quality;
- Provide greater opportunities for trading and other market based approaches;
- Reduce the cost of improving the quality of the nation's waters;
- Foster more effective implementation of watershed plans, including total maximum daily loads (TMDLs); and
- Realize other ancillary benefits beyond those that have been achieved under the CWA (e.g., facilitate program integration including integration of clean water act and safe drinking water act programs).

Watershed-based permitting is a process that ultimately produces NPDES permits that are issued to point sources on a geographic or watershed basis. In establishing point source controls in a watershed-based permit, the permitting authority may focus on watershed goals, and consider multiple pollutant sources and stressors, including the level of nonpoint source control that is practicable. In general, there are numerous permitting mechanisms that may be used to develop and issue permits within a watershed approach.

This USEPA guidance is in line with State Board and Regional Board watershed management goals. For example, the State Board's TAC recommends watershed-based water quality protection, stating "Municipal permits should have watershed specific components." The TAC further recommends that "All NPDES permits and Waste Discharge Requirements should be considered for reissuance on a watershed basis."

In addition, the Basin Plan states that "public agencies and private organizations concerned with water resources have come to recognize that a comprehensive evaluation of pollutant contributions on a watershed scale is the only way to realistically assess cumulative impacts and formulate workable strategies to truly protect our water resources. Both water pollution and habitat degradation problems can best be solved by following a basin-wide approach."

In light of USEPA's policy statement and the State Board's and Regional Board's watershed management goals, the Regional Board seeks to expand watershed management in the regulation of runoff from the MS4. Watershed-based MS4 permits can provide for more effective receiving water quality protection by focusing on specific water quality problems. The entire watershed for the receiving water can be assessed, allowing for critical areas and practices to be targeted for corrective actions. Known sources of pollutants of concern can be investigated for potential water quality impacts. Problem areas can then be addressed, leading to eventual improvements in receiving water quality. Management of runoff on a watershed basis allows for specific water quality problems to be targeted so that efforts result in maximized water quality improvements.¹⁵⁰

Finding D.4.b. Some runoff issues, such as general education and training, can be effectively addressed on a regional basis. Regional approaches to runoff management can improve program consistency and promote sharing of resources, which can result in implementation of more efficient programs.

¹⁵⁰ Regional Board, 2004. San Diego County Municipal Storm Water Permit Reissuance Analysis Summary. P. 1.

Discussion of Finding D.4.b. Copermitees in Orange County participate in several runoff-related activities whose scope extends beyond the area subject to this Order. These include countywide activities (e.g., portions of Orange County fall under the jurisdiction of the Santa Ana Regional Board), southern California, and statewide activities. Copermitees' participation in these regional activities is generally directed at improving management capability, preventing redundancy and taking advantage of economies of scale. For instance, Copermitees seek to develop consistency between watershed and/or jurisdictional programs (e.g., through standards development), and to collaborate on certain program activities such as education, training, and monitoring. The Copermitees report agreeing that jurisdictional, watershed, and regional programs cannot be effectively developed and implemented in isolation. In addition, the Copermitees, through WRMP implementation efforts, have learned that many watershed activities can be more effectively implemented (e.g., achieve more water quality benefits) at the regional level due to economies of scale and agree watershed protection should be increasingly emphasized as a focal point of Copermitee efforts under the re-issued Permit.¹⁵¹

Finding D.4.c. It is important for the Copermitees to coordinate their water quality protection and land use planning activities to achieve the greatest protection of receiving water bodies. Copermitee coordination with other watershed stakeholders, especially Caltrans, the Department of Defense, and water and sewer districts, is also important.

Discussion of Finding D.4.c. Conventional planning and zoning can be limited in their ability to protect the environmental quality of creeks, rivers, and other waterbodies. Watershed-based planning is often ignored, despite the fact that receiving waters unite land by collecting runoff from throughout the watershed. Since watersheds unite land, they can be used as an effective basis for planning. Watershed-based planning enables local and regional areas to realize economic, social, and other benefits associated with growth, while conserving the resources needed to sustain such growth, including water quality.

¹⁵¹ Orange County Storm Water Copermitees. 2006. Report of Waste Discharge (San Diego Region).

This type of planning can involve four steps: (1) Identify the watersheds shared by the participating jurisdictions; (2) Identify, assess, and prioritize the natural, social, and other resources in the watersheds; (3) Prioritize areas for growth, protection, and conservation, based on prioritized resources; and (4) Develop plans and regulations to guide growth and protect resources. Local governments have started with simple, yet effective, steps toward watershed planning, such as adopting a watershed-based planning approach, articulating the basic strategy in their General Plans, and beginning to pursue the basic strategy in collaboration with neighboring local governments who share the watersheds. Examples of new mechanisms created to facilitate watershed-based planning and zoning include the San Francisquito Creek Watershed Coordinated Resource Management Process and the Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management Initiative.¹⁵²

¹⁵² Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association., 1999. Start at the Source. Forbes Custom Publishing. Available on-line at: http://www.scvurppp-w2k.com/basmaa_satsm.htm

E. Statute and Regulatory Considerations

Finding E.1. The Receiving Water Limitations (RWL) language specified in this Order is consistent with language recommended by the USEPA and established in State Board Water Quality Order 99-05, *Own Motion Review of the Petition of Environmental Health Coalition to Review Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 96-03, NPDES Permit No. CAS0108740*, adopted by the State Board on June 17, 1999. The RWL in this Order require compliance with water quality standards, which for storm water discharges is to be achieved through an iterative approach requiring the implementation of improved and better-tailored BMPs over time. Compliance with receiving water limitations based on applicable water quality standards is necessary to ensure that MS4 discharges will not cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards and the creation of conditions of pollution.

Discussion of Finding E.1. The RWLs in the Order require storm water compliance with water quality standards through an iterative approach for implementing improved and better-tailored BMPs over time. The iterative BMP process requires the implementation of increasingly stringent BMPs until receiving water standards are achieved. This is necessary because implementation of BMPs alone cannot ensure attainment of receiving water quality standards. For example, a BMP that is effective in one situation may not be applicable in another. An iterative process of BMP development, implementation, and assessment is needed to promote consistent compliance with receiving water quality objectives. If assessment of a given BMP confirms that the BMP is ineffective, the iterative process should be restarted, with redevelopment of a new BMP that is anticipated to result in compliance with receiving water quality objectives.

The issue of whether storm water discharges from MS4s must meet water quality standards has been intensely debated in past years. The argument arises because CWA section 402(p) fails to clearly state that municipal dischargers of storm water must meet water quality standards. On the issue of industrial discharges of storm water, the statute clearly indicates that industrial dischargers must meet both (1) the technology-based standard of “best available technology economically achievable (BAT)” and (2) applicable water quality standards. On the issue of municipal discharges however, the statute states that municipal dischargers must meet (1) the technology-based standard of “MEP” and (2) “such other provisions that the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants.” The statute fails, however, to specifically state that municipal dischargers must meet water quality standards.

As a result, the municipal storm water dischargers have argued that they do not have to meet water quality standards; and that they only are required to meet MEP for storm water. Environmental interest groups maintain that not only do MS4 discharges have to meet water quality standards, but that MS4 permits must also comply with numeric effluent limitations for the purpose of meeting water quality standards. On the issue of water quality standards, USEPA, the State Board, and the Regional Board have consistently maintained that MS4s must indeed comply with water quality standards. On the issue of whether water quality standards must be met by numeric effluent limitations, USEPA, the State Board (in Orders WQ 91-03 and WQ 91-04), and the Regional Board have maintained that MS4 permits can contain narrative requirements for the implementation of BMPs in place of numeric effluent limitations for storm water discharges.¹⁵³

In addition to relying on USEPA's legal opinion concluding that MS4s must meet MEP for storm water and water quality standards, the State Board also relied on the CWA's explicit authority for States to require "such other provisions that the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants" in addition to the technology-based standard of MEP for storm water discharges. To further support its conclusions that MS4 permit dischargers must meet water quality standards, the State Board relied on provisions of the CWC that specify that all waste discharge requirements must implement applicable Basin Plans and take into consideration the appropriate water quality objectives for the protection of beneficial uses.

The State Board first formally concluded that permits for MS4s must contain effluent limitations based on water quality standards in its Order WQ 91-03. In that Order, the State Board also concluded that it was appropriate for Regional Boards to achieve this result by requiring best management practices, rather than by inserting numeric effluent limitations into MS4 permits. Later, in Order WQ 98-01, the State Board prescribed specific precedent setting Receiving Water Limitations language to be included in all future MS4 permits. This language specifically requires that MS4 dischargers meet water quality standards and allows for the use of narrative BMPs (increasing in stringency and implemented in an iterative process) as the mechanism by which water quality standards can be met for storm water discharges.

In Order WQ 99-05, the State Board modified its receiving water limitations language in Order WQ 98-01 to meet specific objections by USEPA (the modifications resulted in stricter compliance with water quality standards). State Board Order WQ 99-05 states:

¹⁵³ For the most recent assessment, see Storm Water Panel Recommendations to the California State Water Resources Control Board, 2006. *The Feasibility of Numeric Effluent Limits Applicable to Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Municipal, Industrial, and Construction Activities.*

“In Order WQ 98-01, the State Board ordered that certain receiving water limitation language be included in future municipal storm water permits. Following inclusion of that language in permits issued by the San Francisco Bay and San Diego Regional Boards for Vallejo and Riverside respectively, the USEPA objected to the permits. The USEPA objection was based on the receiving water limitation language. The USEPA has now issued those permits itself and has included receiving water limitation language it deems appropriate.

In light of USEPA's objection to the receiving water limitation language in Order WQ 98-01 and its adoption of alternative language, the State Board is revising its instructions regarding receiving water limitation language for municipal storm water permits. It is hereby ordered that Order WQ 98-01 will be amended to remove the receiving water limitation language contained therein and to substitute the USEPA language. Based on the reasons stated here, and as a precedent decision, the following receiving water limitation language shall be included in future municipal storm water permits.”

In the 1999 case involving MS4 permits issued by USEPA to several Arizona cities (*Defenders of Wildlife v. Browner*, 1999, 197 F. 3d 1035), the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit upheld USEPA's requirement for MS4 dischargers to meet water quality standards, but it did so on the basis of USEPA's discretion rather than on the basis of strict compliance with the Clean Water Act. In other words, while holding that the Clean Water Act does not require all MS4 discharges to comply strictly with state water quality standards, the Court also held that USEPA has the authority to determine that ensuring strict compliance with state water quality standards is necessary to control pollutants. On the question of whether MS4 permits must contain numeric effluent limitations, the court upheld USEPA's use of iterative BMPs in place of numeric effluent limitations for storm water discharges.

On October 14, 1999, the State Board issued a legal opinion on the federal appellate decision and provided advice to the Regional Boards on how to proceed in the future. In the memorandum, the State Board concludes that the recent Ninth Circuit opinion upholds the discretion of USEPA and the State to (continue to) issue storm water permits to MS4s that require compliance with water quality standards through iterative BMPs. Moreover, the memorandum states that “[...] because most MS4 discharges enter impaired water bodies, there is a real need for permits to include stringent requirements to protect those water bodies. As TMDLs are developed, it is likely that MS4s will have to participate in pollutant load reductions, and the MS4 permits are the most effective vehicles for those reductions.” In summary, the State Board found that the Regional Boards should continue to include the RWL established in State Board Order WQ 99-05 in all future permits.

The issue of the RWLs language was also central to BIA's (and others') appeal of Order No. 2001-01 (San Diego MS4 permit), which was used as a template for Order No. R9-2002-01. BIA contended that the storm water MEP standard was a ceiling on what could be required of the Copermitees in implementing their runoff management programs, and that Order No. 2001-01's receiving water limitations requirements exceeded that ceiling. In other words, BIA argued that the Copermitees could not be required to comply with receiving water limitations if they necessitated efforts which went beyond the MEP standard. Again, the courts upheld the Regional Board's discretion to require compliance with water quality standards in municipal storm water permits, without limitation. The Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District found that the Regional Board has "the authority to include a permit provision requiring compliance with water quality standards."¹⁵⁴ On further appeal by BIA, the California State Supreme Court declined to hear the matter.

While implementation of the iterative BMP process is a means to achieve compliance with water quality objectives for storm water MS4 discharges, it does not shield the discharger from enforcement actions for continued non-compliance with water quality standards. Consistent with USEPA guidance,¹⁵⁵ regardless of whether or not an iterative process is being implemented, discharges that cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards are in violation of Order No. R9-2008-0001.

Finding E.2. The Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan), identifies the following beneficial uses for surface waters in Orange County: Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN)¹⁵⁶, Agricultural Supply (AGR), Industrial Process Supply (PROC), Industrial Service Supply (IND), Ground Water Recharge (GWR), Contact Water Recreation (REC1) Non-contact Water Recreation (REC2), Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM), Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD), Wildlife Habitat (WILD), Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE), Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH), Hydropower Generation (POW), and Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance (BIOL). The following additional beneficial uses are identified for coastal waters of Orange County: Navigation (NAV), Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM), Estuarine Habitat (EST), Marine Habitat (MAR), Aquaculture (AQUA), Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR), Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN), and Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL).

¹⁵⁴ Building Industry Association et al., v. State Water Resources Control Board, et al. 2004.

¹⁵⁵ USEPA, 1998. Jan. 21, 1998 correspondence, "State Board/OCC File A-1041 for Orange County," from Alexis Strauss to Walt Petit, and March 17, 1998 correspondence from Alexis Strauss to Walt Petit.

¹⁵⁶ Subject to exceptions under the "Sources of Drinking Waters" Policy (Resolution No. 89-33)

Discussion of Finding E.2. The southern portion of Orange County is within the San Diego Region. The Orange County portion of the San Diego Region falls within and comprises the majority of the San Juan Hydrologic Unit. Major streams within the Orange County watersheds include San Juan Creek, Trabuco Creek, and San Mateo Creek. Other surface water bodies include Aliso Creek, Prima Deshecha Canada, Segunda Deshecha Canada, Oso Creek, Salt Creek, Laguna Canyon Channel, Canada Gobernadora, and Bell Canyon. Several small canyon streams drain directly to the Ocean. Major inland waterbodies include Oso Reservoir, El Toro Reservoir, and Sulphur Creek Reservoir.

The Orange County watersheds include unincorporated portions of Orange County, the Cities of Aliso Viejo, Dana Point, Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Laguna Niguel, Laguna Woods, Lake Forest, Mission Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita, San Clemente, and San Juan Capistrano. The uppermost portions of the San Mateo, San Juan, Trabuco, and Aliso Creek watersheds are within the Cleveland National Forests.

Approximately 500,000 people reside within the permitted area. This estimate is based on the 2000 census, which does not represent exact numbers because three municipalities (County of Orange and the Cities of Laguna Hills and Lake Forest) lie within both the San Diego Region and the Santa Region. In addition, new developments have increased the housing stock of the area since the 2000 census. This includes the master planned developments of Ladera Ranch in the San Juan Creek watershed and Talega in the San Clemente Coastal and San Mateo Creek watersheds.

Finding E.3. This Order is in conformance with State Board Resolution No. 68-16, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California*, and the federal Antidegradation Policy described in 40 CFR 131.12.

Discussion of Finding E.3. Runoff management programs are required to be designed to reduce pollutants in storm water MS4 discharges to the maximum extent practicable and achieve compliance with water quality standards. Therefore, implementation of runoff management programs, which satisfy the requirements of Order No. R9-2009-0002, will prevent violations of receiving water quality standards. The Basin Plan states that "Water quality objectives must [...] conform to US EPA regulations covering antidegradation (40 CFR 131.12) and State Board Resolution 68-16, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California*." As a result, when water quality standards are met, USEPA and State Board antidegradation policy requirements are also met.

Finding E.4. Section 6217(g) of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA) requires coastal states with approved coastal zone management programs to address non-point pollution impacting or threatening coastal water quality. CZARA addresses five sources of non-point pollution: agriculture, silviculture, urban, marinas, and hydromodification. This NPDES permit addresses the management measures required for the urban category, with the exception of septic systems. The adoption and implementation of this NPDES permit relieves the Permittee from developing a non-point source plan, for the urban category, under CZARA. The Regional Board addresses septic systems through the administration of other programs.

Discussion of Finding E.4. Coastal states are required to develop programs to protect coastal waters from nonpoint source pollution, as mandated by the federal CZARA. CZARA Section 6217 identifies polluted runoff as a significant factor in coastal water degradation, and requires implementation of management measures and enforceable policies to restore and protect coastal waters. In lieu of developing a separate NPS program for the coastal zone, California's NPS Pollution Control Program was updated in 2000 to address the requirements of both the CWA section 319 and the CZARA section 6217 on a statewide basis. The California Coastal Commission (CCC), the State Board, and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards are the lead State agencies for upgrading the program, although 20 other State agencies also participate. Pursuant to the CZARA (6217(g) Guidance Document the development of runoff management programs pursuant to this NPDES permit fulfills the need for coastal cities to develop an runoff non-point source plan identified in the State's Non-point Source Program Strategy and Implementation Plan.¹⁵⁷

Finding E.5. Section 303(d)(1)(A) of the CWA requires that "Each state shall identify those waters within its boundaries for which the effluent limitations...are not stringent enough to implement any water quality standard (WQS) applicable to such waters." The CWA also requires states to establish a priority ranking of impaired waterbodies known as Water Quality Limited Segments and to establish Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for such waters. This priority list of impaired waterbodies is called the Section 303(d) List. The current Section 303(d) List was approved by the State Board on February 4, 2003 and on July 25, 2003 by USEPA. The List was recently updated by the State Board on October 25, 2006. On June 28, 2007 the 2006 303(d) list for California was given final approval by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

¹⁵⁷ State Board/CCC, 2000. Nonpoint Source Program Strategy and Implementation Plan, 1998-2013 (PROSIP).

Discussion of Finding E.5. Section 303(d) of the federal CWA (CWA, 33 USC 1250, et seq., at 1313(d)), requires States to identify waters that do not meet water quality standards after applying certain required technology-based effluent limits (“impaired” water bodies). States are required to compile this information in a list and submit the list to USEPA for review and approval. This list is known as the Section 303(d) list of impaired waters. As part of this listing process, States are required to prioritize waters/watersheds for future development of TMDLs. The State Board and Regional Boards have ongoing efforts to monitor and assess water quality, to prepare the Section 303(d) list, to prioritize waters/watersheds for TMDL development and to subsequently develop TMDLs. TMDLs developed and adopted by the Regional Board are incorporated into the Basin Plan via a Basin Plan Amendment as authorized under section 13240 of the California Water Code. The 2006 California 303(d) List identifies impaired receiving water bodies and their watersheds within the State of California. Storm water and non-storm water runoff that is discharged from the Copermittee’s MS4s is a leading cause of receiving water quality impairment in the San Diego Region.¹⁵⁸ TMDLs Project I and II for bacteria are considered priority development TMDLs due to impacts to REC 1 benefits due to impairment of waters for human contact recreation.

Finding E.6. This Order does not constitute an unfunded local government mandate subject to subvention under Article XIII B, Section (6) of the California Constitution for several reasons, including, but not limited to, the following. First, this Order implements federally mandated requirements under federal Clean Water Act section 402, subdivision (p)(3)(B). (33 U.S.C. § 1342(p)(3)(B).) Second, the local agency Copermittees’ obligations under this Order are similar to, and in many respects less stringent than, the obligations of non-governmental dischargers who are issued NPDES permits for storm water discharges. Third, the local agency Copermittees have the authority to levy service charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for compliance with this Order. Fourth, the Copermittees have requested permit coverage in lieu of compliance with the complete prohibition against the discharge of pollutants contained in federal Clean Water Act section 301, subdivision (a) (33 U.S.C. § 1311(a)) and in lieu of numeric restrictions on their storm water discharges. Fifth, the local agencies’ responsibility for preventing discharges of waste that can create conditions of pollution or nuisance from conveyances that are within their ownership or control under state law predates the enactment of Article XIII B, Section (6) of the California Constitution. Likewise, the provisions of this Order to implement total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) are federal mandates. The federal Clean Water Act requires TMDLs to be developed for water bodies that do not meet federal water quality standards. (33 U.S.C. sec. 1313(d).) Once the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or a state develops a TMDL, federal law requires that permits must contain effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions of any applicable wasteload allocation. (40 C.F.R. sec. 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B).)

¹⁵⁸ The approved 2006 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments is on-line at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/tmdl/303d_lists2006.html.

Discussion of Finding E.6. This Order does not constitute an unfunded local government mandate subject to subvention under Article XIII B, Section (6) of the California Constitution for several reasons, including, but not limited to, the following. First, this Order implements federally mandated requirements under federal Clean Water Act section 402, subdivision (p)(3)(B). (33 U.S.C. § 1342(p)(3)(B).) This includes federal requirements to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges, to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water to the maximum extent practicable, and to include such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants. Federal cases have held these provisions require the development of permits and permit provisions on a case-by-case basis to satisfy federal requirements. (Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. v. U.S. E.P.A. (9th Cir. 1992) 966 F.2d 1292, 1308, fn. 17.)

The authority exercised under this Order is not reserved state authority under the Clean Water Act's savings clause (cf. *Burbank v. State Water Resources Control Bd.* (2005) 35 Cal.4th 613, 627-628 [relying on 33 U.S.C. § 1370, which allows a state to develop requirements which are not "less stringent" than federal requirements]), but instead, is part of a federal mandate to develop pollutant reduction requirements for municipal separate storm sewer systems. To this extent, it is entirely federal authority that forms the legal basis to establish the permit provisions. (See, *City of Rancho Cucamonga v. Regional Water Quality Control Bd.-Santa Ana Region* (2006) 135 Cal.App.4th 1377, 1389; *Building Industry Ass'n of San Diego County v. State Water Resources Control Bd.* (2004) 124 Cal.App.4th 866, 882-883.)

Second, the local agency Copermittees' obligations under this Order are similar to, and in many respects less stringent than, the obligations of non-governmental dischargers who are issued NPDES permits for storm water discharges. With a few inapplicable exceptions, the Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of pollutants from point sources (33 U.S.C. § 1342) and the Porter-Cologne regulates the discharge of waste (Wat. Code, § 13263), both without regard to the source of the pollutant or waste. As a result, the "costs incurred by local agencies" to protect water quality reflect an overarching regulatory scheme that places similar requirements on governmental and nongovernmental dischargers. (See *County of Los Angeles v. State of California* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 46, 57-58 [finding comprehensive workers compensation scheme did not create a cost for local agencies that was subject to state subvention].)

The Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act largely regulate storm water with an even hand, but to the extent there is any relaxation of this even-handed regulation, it is in favor of the local agencies. Except for municipal separate storm sewer systems, the Clean Water Act requires point source dischargers, including discharges of storm water associated with industrial or construction activity, to comply strictly with water quality standards. (33 U.S.C. § 1311(b)(1)(C), *Defenders of Wildlife v. Browner* (1999) 191 F.3d 1159, 1164-1165 [noting that industrial storm water discharges must strictly comply with water quality standards].) As discussed in prior State Water Resources Control Board decisions, this Order does not require strict compliance with water quality standards. (SWRCB Order No. WQ 2001-15, p. 7.) The Order, therefore, regulates the discharge of waste in municipal storm water more leniently than the discharge of waste from non-governmental sources.

Third, the local agency Copermittees have the authority to levy service charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for compliance with this Order. The fact sheet demonstrates that numerous activities contribute to the pollutant loading in the municipal separate storm sewer system. Local agencies can levy service charges, fees, or assessments on these activities, independent of real property ownership. (See, e.g., *Apartment Ass'n of Los Angeles County, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles* (2001) 24 Cal.4th 830, 842 [upholding inspection fees associated with renting property].) The ability of a local agency to defray the cost of a program without raising taxes indicates that a program does not entail a cost subject to subvention. (*County of Fresno v. State of California* (1991) 53 Cal.3d 482, 487-488.)

Fourth, the Copermittees have requested permit coverage in lieu of compliance with the complete prohibition against the discharge of pollutants contained in federal Clean Water Act section 301, subdivision (a) (33 U.S.C. § 1311(a)) and in lieu of numeric restrictions on their storm water discharges. To the extent, the local agencies have voluntarily availed themselves of the permit, the program is not a state mandate. (*Accord County of San Diego v. State of California* (1997) 15 Cal.4th 68, 107-108.) Likewise, the Copermittees have voluntarily sought a program-based municipal storm water permit in lieu of a numeric limitations approach on their storm water discharge. (See *City of Abilene v. U.S. E.P.A.* (5th Cir. 2003) 325 F.3d 657, 662-663 [noting that municipalities can choose between a management permit or a permit with numeric limitations].) The local agencies' voluntary decision to file a report of waste discharge proposing a program-based permit is a voluntary decision not subject to subvention. (See *Environmental Defense Center v. USEPA* (9th Cir. 2003) 344 F.3d 832, 845-848.)

Fifth, the local agencies' responsibility for preventing discharges of waste that can create conditions of pollution or nuisance from conveyances that are within their ownership or control under state law predates the enactment of Article XIII B, Section (6) of the California Constitution.

Finding E. 7. Runoff treatment and/or mitigation must occur prior to the discharge of runoff into receiving waters. Treatment BMPs must not be constructed in waters of the U.S. or State unless the runoff flows are sufficiently pretreated to protect the values and functions of the water body. Federal regulations at 40 CFR 131.10(a) state that in no case shall a state adopt waste transport or waste assimilation as a designated use for any waters of the U.S. Authorizing the construction of an runoff treatment facility within a water of the U.S., or using the water body itself as a treatment system or for conveyance to a treatment system, would be tantamount to accepting waste assimilation as an appropriate use for that water body. Furthermore, the construction, operation, and maintenance of a pollution control facility in a water body can negatively impact the physical, chemical, and biological integrity, as well as the beneficial uses, of the water body. Without federal authorization (e.g., pursuant to Clean Water Act Section 404), waters of the U.S. may not be converted into, or used as, waste treatment or conveyance facilities. Similarly, waste discharge requirements pursuant to California Water Code Section 13260 are required for the conversion or use of waters of the State as waste treatment or conveyance facilities. Diversion from waters of the U.S./State to treatment facilities and subsequent return to waters of the U.S. is allowable, provided that the effluent complies with applicable NPDES requirements.

Discussion of Finding E.7. Runoff treatment and/or mitigation in accordance with any of the requirements in the Order must occur prior to the discharge of storm water into receiving waters. Allowing storm water polluted runoff to enter receiving waters prior to treatment to the MEP will result in degradation of the water body and potential exceedances of water quality standards, from the discharge point to the point of dissipation, infiltration, or treatment. Furthermore, the construction, operation, and maintenance of a pollution control facility in a water body can negatively impact the physical, chemical, and biological integrity, as well as the beneficial uses, of the water body. This requirement is supported by federal regulation 40 CFR 131.10(a) and USEPA guidance. According to USEPA,¹⁵⁹ “To the extent possible, municipalities should avoid locating structural controls in natural wetlands. Before considering siting of controls in a natural wetland, the municipality should demonstrate that it is not possible or practicable to construct them in sites that do not contain natural wetlands... Practices should be used that settle solids, regulate flow, and remove contaminants prior to discharging storm water into a wetland.”

Additional Federal guidance discusses the implementation of wetlands to treat municipal storm water discharges (USEPA, 2000. *Guiding Principles for Constructed Treatment Wetlands: Providing for Water Quality and Wildlife Habitat*). It states:

¹⁵⁹ USEPA, 1992. Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Part II of the NPDES Permit Applications for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. EPA 833-B-92-002.

“..treatment wetlands should not be constructed in a waters of the U.S. unless you can sufficiently pretreat the stormwater flows to protect the values and functions of the waters of the U.S. Because storm water is an unpredictable effluent source and can contain high levels of toxic substances, nutrients, and pathogens, we strongly encourage that you construct the treatment wetland in uplands and use best management practices in these projects.”¹⁶⁰

Consistent with USEPA guidance, the conversion or use of waters of the U.S./State into runoff treatment facilities or conveyance facilities for untreated storm water discharges must be appropriately reviewed by both Federal and State resource agencies. Such projects may be subject to federal permitting pursuant to Clean Water Act Section 404 if discharges of dredged or fill material is involved.

The placement of hydromodification controls within waters of the U.S./State may also be subject to federal and/or state permitting, but would not necessarily be considered a pollutant treatment BMP. Provided the grade control structures are designed to re-establish a natural channel gradient and correct excessive changes to the sediment transport regime caused by urbanization, rather than to create a series of artificial hydrological impoundments for the purpose of treating pollution, this type of project is not considered an in-stream treatment BMP.

Finding E. 8. The issuance of waste discharge requirements and an NPDES permit for the discharge of runoff from MS4s to waters of the U.S. is exempt from the requirement for preparation of environmental documents under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code, Division 13, Chapter 3, section 21000 et seq.) in accordance with the CWC section 13389.

Discussion of Finding E. 8. CWC Section 13389 exempts the adoption of waste discharge requirements (such as NPDES permits) from CEQA requirements: “Neither the State Board nor the regional boards shall be required to comply with the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code prior to the adoption of any waste discharge requirement, except requirements for new sources as defined in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.”

¹⁶⁰ USEPA, 2000. Guiding Principles for Constructed Treatment Wetlands: Providing for Water Quality and Wildlife Habitat, (EPA 843-B-00-003).

This CEQA exemption was challenged during BIA's (and others') appeal of Order No. 2001-01. BIA contended that the CEQA exemption did not apply to permit requirements where the Regional Board utilized its discretion to craft permit requirements which were more prescriptive than required by federal law. The Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District disagreed with this argument, stating "we also reject Building Industry's argument to the extent it contends the statutory CEQA exemption in Water Code section 13389 is inapplicable to a particular NPDES permit provision that is discretionary, rather than mandatory, under the CWA."¹⁶¹ On further appeal by BIA, the California State Supreme Court declined to hear the matter.

In a recent decision, the Court of Appeal of the State of California, Second Appellate District, upheld the CEQA exemption for municipal storm water NPDES permits (County of Los Angeles, et al. v. California State Water Resources Control Board, et al.).¹⁶²

Finding E.09. Multiple water bodies in Orange County have been identified as impaired and placed on the 303(d) list. On December 12, 2007, the Regional Board adopted a Basin Plan amendment to incorporate 19 TMDLs developed in *Bacteria Impaired Waters TMDL Project I for Beaches and Creeks* in the San Diego Region. This action meets requirements of section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The Basin Plan amendment process is authorized under section 13240 of the Water Code. In 2004, Bacteria Impaired Waters TMDL Project II included six bacteria impaired shorelines in Dana Point Harbor and San Diego Bay: Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor and Shelter Island Shoreline Park, B Street, G Street Pier, Tidelands Park, and Chula Vista Marina in San Diego Bay. Since then, only Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor and Shelter Island Shoreline Park in San Diego Bay can be confirmed as still impaired by indicator bacteria. On June 11, 2008 the Regional Board adopted a Basin Plan amendment to incorporate *Bacteria Impaired Waters TMDL Project II for San Diego Bay and Dana Point Harbor Shorelines*.

Finding E.10. Storm water discharges from developed and developing areas in Orange County are significant sources of certain pollutants that cause, may be causing, threatening to cause or contributing to water quality impairment in the waters of Orange County. Furthermore, as delineated in the CWA section 303(d) list in Table 3, the Regional Board has found that there is a reasonable potential that municipal storm water and non-storm water discharges from MS4s cause or may cause or contribute to an excursion above water quality standards for the following pollutants: Indicator Bacteria, Phosphorous, Toxicity and Turbidity. In accordance with CWA section 303(d), the Regional Board is required to establish Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for these pollutants to these waters to eliminate impairment and attain water quality standards. Therefore, certain early pollutant control actions and further pollutant impact assessments by the Copermitttees are warranted and required

¹⁶¹ Building Industry Association et al., v. State Water Resources Control Board, et al. 2004.

¹⁶² Los Angeles County Super. Ct. No. BS080792. Partial publication dated November 6, 2006.

pursuant to this Order.

Finding E.11. This Order incorporates only those MS4 Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) developed in TMDLs that have been adopted by the Regional Water Board and have been approved by the State Board, Office of Administrative Law and U.S. EPA. Approved TMDL WLAs are to be addressed using water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) calculated as numeric limitations (either in the receiving waters and/or at the point of MS4 discharge) and/or as BMPs. In most cases, the numeric limitation must be achieved to ensure the adequacy of the BMP program. Water quality-based effluent limitations for storm water and non-storm water discharges have been included within this Order only if the TMDL has received all necessary approvals. This Order establishes WQBELs and conditions consistent with the requirements and assumptions of the WLAs in the TMDLs as required by 40 CFR 122.33(d)(1)(vii)(B).

A TMDL is the total amount of a particular pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet Water Quality Standards (WQSs), which are comprised of Water Quality Objectives (WQOs), Beneficial Uses and the States Policy on Maintaining High Quality Waters¹⁶³. The WQOs serve as the primary basis for protecting the associated Beneficial Use. The Numeric Target of a TMDL interprets and applies the numeric and/or narrative WQOs of the WQSs as the basis for the WLAs.

This Order addresses TMDLs through Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) that must be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLA¹⁶⁴. Federal guidance¹⁶⁵ states that when adequate information exists, storm water permits are to incorporate numeric water quality based effluent limitations. In most cases, the numeric target(s) of a TMDL are a component of the WQBELs. When the numeric target is based on one or more numeric WQOs, the numeric WQOs and underlying assumptions and requirements will be used in the WQBELs as numeric effluent limitations by the end of the TMDL compliance schedule, unless additional information is required. When the numeric target interprets one or more narrative WQOs, the numeric target may assess the efficacy and progress of the BMPs in meeting the WLAs and restoring the Beneficial Uses by the end of the TMDL compliance schedule.

This Order fulfills a component of the TMDL Implementation Plan adopted by this Regional Board on June 11, 2008 for indicator bacteria in Baby Beach by establishing WQBELs expressed as both BMPs to achieve the WLAs and as numeric effluent limitations¹⁶⁶ for the City of Dana Point and the County of Orange. The establishment of WQBELs expressed as BMPs should be sufficient to achieve the WLA specified in

¹⁶³ State Water Resources Control Board, Resolution No. 68-16

¹⁶⁴ 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B)

¹⁶⁵ USEPA, Interim Permitting Approach for Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations in Storm Water Permits, 61 FR 43761, August 26, 1996

¹⁶⁶ The Waste Load Allocations are defined in Resolution No. R9-2008-0027, A Resolution to Adopt an Amendment to the *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (9)* to Incorporate Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria, Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor and Shelter Island Shoreline Park in San Diego Bay.

the TMDL. The Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) and Numeric Targets are the necessary metrics to ensure that the BMPs achieve appropriate concentrations of bacterial indicators in the receiving waters.

Discussion of Finding E.09, E.10, E.11. Section 303(d)(1)(A) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that:

“Each state must identify those waters within its boundaries for which the effluent limitations...are not stringent enough to implement any water quality standard (WQS) applicable to such waters.”

The CWA also requires states to establish a priority ranking of impaired waterbodies known as Water Quality Limited Segments and to establish Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for such waters. This priority list of impaired waterbodies is called the Section 303(d) List. The current Section 303(d) List was approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) on October 25, 2006. On June 28, 2007 the 2006 303(d) list for California was given final approval by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Every two years the State of California is required by CWA section 303(d) and 40 CFR(130.7) to develop and submit to the USEPA for approval an updated 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies. The Regional Board is currently undergoing the required 2 year (2008) update for submittal to the State Board.

Multiple water bodies in Orange County have been identified as impaired and placed on the Section 303(d) list. The Regional Board has 78 current 303(d) listings for which TMDLs must be prioritized and subsequently developed. The 303(d) listing of a waterbody and subsequent TMDL development is required when regulations under current permits, such as Technology Based Effluent Limitations (TBELS), are not stringent enough to meet Water Quality Standards and protect the Beneficial Uses of Waters of the State. In 2004, the *Bacteria Impaired Waters TMDL Project II* addressed six bacteria impaired shorelines including Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor. On June 11, 2008 the Regional Board adopted a Basin Plan amendment to incorporate *TMDLs for Indicator Bacteria, Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor and Shelter Island Shoreline Park in San Diego Bay*. On June 16, 2009, the State Board approved the Basin Plan amendment. The *TMDLs for Indicator Bacteria, Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor and Shelter Island Shoreline Park in San Diego Bay* are pending approval by the State Office of Administrative Law (OAL) and USEPA.

Storm water discharges from developed and developing areas in Orange County are a significant source of certain pollutants that cause, may be causing, threatening to cause or contributing to water quality impairment in the waters of Orange County. Furthermore, the CWA section 303(d) list indicates that there is a reasonable potential that municipal storm water and dry weather discharges from MS4s cause or may cause or contribute to an excursion above water quality standards for the following pollutants: Indicator Bacteria, Phosphorous, Toxicity and Turbidity. In accordance with CWA section 303(d), the Regional Board is required to establish TMDLs for these

pollutants in these waters to eliminate impairment and attain water quality standards. Per 40 CFR(130.7), WLAs are required for all point sources, including storm water and non-storm water discharges from MS4s. Therefore, focused pollutant control actions and further pollutant impact assessments by the Copermittees are warranted and required pursuant to this Order.

MS4 Permits address only those TMDL WLAs that have been adopted by the Regional Board and have been approved by the State Board, OAL and USEPA. WLAs are portions of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution. The TMDL WLAs in MS4 Permits can be addressed using water quality-based numeric effluent limitations (WQBELs) calculated at end-of-pipe. WQBELs must be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs.¹⁶⁷

Assessment of compliance with WLAs is to be assessed at the point of discharge to the receiving water and within the receiving water. TMDL WLAs evaluated end-of-pipe will be assessed using WQBELs. Determination of compliance may also be assessed within the receiving waters to evaluate WLA reductions, program effectiveness and to assess overall water quality. As Numeric Targets serve to establish WLAs, they are part of the underlying assumptions of the WLA and can serve as points of compliance.

Finding E.12. This Order includes WQBELs for non-storm water discharges from the MS4. WQBELs included in this Order have been established for pollutants which have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion of numeric or narrative water quality criteria as outlined in the Basin Plan, Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (Ocean Plan), and State Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP). This is consistent with existing Regional Board requirements in Orders for other non-storm water discharges throughout the region, including those which discharge into and from the MS4. NPDES regulations require that all permit limitations be expressed, unless impracticable, as both average monthly limits (AMEL) and maximum daily limits (MDEL) for all discharges other than privately owned treatment works (40 CFR 122.45(d)).

Discussion of Finding E.12. Similar Orders addressing non-storm water discharges, including discharges that are into and from MS4 systems, have been issued containing receiving water and/or effluent limitations. These include General Orders for discharges from a variety of sources into a wide range of receiving waters. Orders include, but are not limited to, Order No. R9-2002-0020, R9-2008-0002, 2006-008 DWQ, 2004-0009 DWQ, and 2004-0008 DWQ. Please see further discussion in the directives section c of the fact sheet.

¹⁶⁷ Per 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B)

F. Public Process

Finding F.1. The Regional Board has notified the Copermitttees, all known interested parties, and the public of its intent to consider adoption of an Order prescribing waste discharge requirements that would serve to renew an NPDES permit for the existing discharge of runoff.

Discussion of Finding F.1. Public notification of development of a draft permit is required under Federal regulation 40 CFR 124.10(a)(1)(ii). This regulation states “(a) Scope. (1) The Director shall give public notice that the following actions have occurred: (ii) A draft permit has been prepared under Sec. 124.6(d).” Public notifications “shall allow at least 30 days for public comment,” as required under Federal regulation 40 CFR 124.10(b)(1).

Finding F.2. The Regional Board has held public hearings on April 11, 2007, February 13, 2008, July 1, 2009, and MM DD, 20## and heard and considered all comments pertaining to the terms and conditions of this Order.

Discussion of Finding F.2. Public hearings are required under CWC Section 13378, which states “Waste discharge requirements and dredged or fill material permits shall be adopted only after notice and any necessary hearing.” Federal regulation 40 CFR 124.12(a)(1) also requires public hearings for draft permits, stating “The Director shall hold a public hearing whenever he or she finds, on the basis or requests, a significant degree of public interest in a draft permit(s).” Regarding public notice of a public hearing, Federal regulation 40 CFR 124.10(b)(2) states that “Public notice of a public hearing shall be given at least 30 days before the hearing.”

IX. DIRECTIVES

This section discusses significant changes which have been made to the requirements of the Order from the requirements which were previously included in Order No. R9-2002-0001. For each section of the Order that has been changed there is a discussion which describes the change that was made and provides the rationale for the change. In addition, comments on the Copermittees' ROWD recommendations, as they pertain to each changed requirement of the Order, are provided.

Requirements of the Order that are not discussed in this section have not been significantly changed from those requirements previously included in Order No. 2002-0001. For such requirements, discussions and rationale for the requirements can be found in section VII of the Fact Sheet/Technical Report for Regional Board Order No. R9-2002-0001, dated February 13, 2002. Section VII also provides additional background information for those requirements that have undergone significant change which are described in detail in this report. The Fact Sheet/Technical Report is available for download at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/programs/oc_stormwater.html

Legal authority citations are provided for each major section of the Tentative Order. These citations apply to all applicable requirements within the section for which they are provided.

A. Prohibitions and Receiving Water Limitations

The following legal authority applies to section A:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Specific Legal Authority: The Regional Board Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan) contains the following waste discharge prohibition: "The discharge of waste to waters of the state in a manner causing, or threatening to cause a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined in California Water Code Section 13050, is prohibited."

California Water Code section 13050(l) states "(1) 'Pollution' means an alteration of the quality of waters of the state by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects either of the following: (A) The water for beneficial uses. (B) Facilities which serve beneficial uses. (2) 'Pollution' may include "contamination."

California Water Code section 13050(k) states “‘Contamination’ means an impairment of the quality of waters of the state by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease. ‘Contamination’ includes any equivalent effect resulting from the disposal of waste, whether or not waters of the state are affected.”

California Water Code section 13050(m) states “‘Nuisance’ means anything which meets all of the following requirements: (1) Is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property. (2) Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal. (3) Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes.”

California Water Code section 13241 requires each regional board to “establish such water quality objectives in water quality control plans as in its judgment will ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and the prevention of nuisance [...]”

California Water Code Section 13243 provides that “A regional board, in a water quality control plan or in waste discharge requirements, may specify certain conditions or areas where the discharge of waste, or certain types of waste, will not be permitted.”

California Water Code Section 13263(a) provides that waste discharge requirements prescribed by the Regional Board implement the Basin Plan.

Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A - D) require municipalities to implement controls to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from commercial, residential, industrial, and construction land uses or activities.

Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A - D) require municipalities to have legal authority to control various discharges to their MS4.

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1) requires municipal storm water permits to include any requirements necessary to “[a]chieve water quality standards established under section 303 of the CWA, including State narrative criteria for water quality.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires NPDES permits to include limitations to “control all pollutants or pollutant parameters (either conventional, nonconventional, or toxic pollutants) which the Director determines are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality.”

Section A of the Order combines two previously distinct requirement sections – Prohibitions and RWLs. These sections have been combined into one section for organization purposes and to reduce redundancy, since both sections address the same issue. These changes have no net effect on the implementation and enforcement of the Order.

Section A.3 describes the “iterative process.” The Copermittees must reduce the discharge of storm water pollutants to the MEP and ensure that their MS4 discharges do not cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards. If the Copermittees have reduced storm water pollutant discharges to the MEP, but their discharges are still causing or contributing to violations of water quality standards, the Order provides a clear and detailed process for the Copermittees to follow. This process is often referred to as the "iterative process" and can be found at section A.3. The language of section A.3 is prescribed by the State Board and is included in MS4 permits statewide. Section A.3 essentially requires additional BMPs to be implemented until MS4 storm water discharges no longer cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

The State Policy with respect to maintaining high quality waters has been added to clarify that discharges from the MS4 that cause or contribute to a violation of the Policy for high quality waters is prohibited.

B. Non-Storm Water Discharges

The following legal authority applies to section B:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402, 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F), 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv) and 40 CFR 122.44.

Specific Legal Authority: Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B) requires MS4 operators “to detect and remove (or require the discharger to the municipal separate storm sewer to obtain a separate NPDES permit for) illicit discharges and improper disposal into the storm sewer.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(1) provides that the Copermitees shall prevent all types of illicit discharges into the MS4 except for certain non-storm water discharges.

Section B of the Order has been reworded to simplify and clarify the requirements for addressing non-storm water discharges that are not prohibited. This rewording has no net effect on the implementation and enforcement of the Order.

Section B.2 has been modified by the removal of landscape irrigation, irrigation water and lawn watering from the list of non-storm water discharges that are not prohibited, i.e. landscape irrigation, irrigation water and lawn watering discharges into and from the MS4 are now prohibited. Saline swimming pool discharges have been added as a footnote to the list provided the discharge is directly to a saline water body (see Finding C.14 and Discussion). Language has been added to the section to clarify differences in the federal regulations under 40 CFR 122.26(d)(iv)(B) and for the authority of the Director (Regional Board) in regards to exempted discharges.

The following exemptions have been removed from Section B, per identification as a source and conveyance of pollutants to waters of the United States when discharged from the MS4: landscape irrigation, irrigation water and lawn watering. Therefore, these illicit discharges must be addressed per 40 CFR 122.26(B). These previously exempted discharges have been identified by Permittees as a source of pollutants and conveyance of pollutants to waters of the United States in the following:

The County of Orange conducted, per requirements of 401 Water Quality Certification 02C-055, a Drainage Area Reconnaissance and Urban Runoff Characterization study. From the reconnaissance and characterization, the County of Orange determined that “water quality results provided two important findings”. First, “analytical data strongly indicates that irrigation overspray and drainage constitutes a very substantial source and conveyance mechanism for fecal indicator bacteria into Aliso Creek, and suggests that reduction measures for this source of urban runoff could provide meaningful reduction in bacteria loading to the stream”. Aliso Creek, currently 303(d) listed as impaired for Indicator Bacteria, is included in the Bacteria Project I TMDL adopted by the San Diego Regional Board on December 12, 2007. Secondly, reclaimed water high in electrical conductivity and Nitrate was indicated as “the source water at three of the excessive runoff locations (P1,P2,J01P02). These dissolved nitrogen concentration and flow rates create relatively high nitrogen loadings, which have the potential to contribute to undesirable levels of periphytic algal growth in Aliso Creek”.

The County of Orange, Cities of Orange County and Orange County Flood Control District on November 15, 2007 submitted their Unified Annual Progress Report for the 2006-2007 reporting period. Within the report, the Permittees demonstrate that a “wide range of constituents exceeded the tolerance interval bounds”, including orthophosphate. “These high levels of orthophosphate concentration are most likely the result of fertilizer runoff or reclaimed water runoff”. Aliso Creek is currently 303(d) listed as impaired for phosphorous.

The County of Orange, Orange County Flood Control District and Permittees within the San Juan Creek, Laguna Coastal Streams, Aliso Creek, and Dana Point Coastal Streams Watersheds on November 15, 2007 submitted their Watershed Action Plan Annual Reports for the 2006-2007 reporting period. San Juan Creek, Laguna Coastal Streams, Aliso Creek and Dana Point Coastal Streams are all currently 303(d) listed as impaired for Indicator Bacteria within the watershed and/or Pacific Ocean at the discharge point of the watershed. These locations are included in the Bacteria Project I TMDL adopted by the San Diego Regional Board on December 12, 2007. The Permittees, within their Watershed Action Strategy Table for Fecal Indicator Bacteria “Support programs to reduce or eliminate the discharge of anthropogenic dry weather nuisance flow throughout the [...] watershed. Dry weather flow is the transport medium for bacteria and other 303(d) constituents of concern”. Additionally, they state that “conditions in the MS4 contribute to high seasonal bacteria propagation in-pipe during warm weather. Landscape irrigation is a major contributor to dry weather flow, both as surface runoff due to over-irrigation and overspray onto pavements; and as subsurface seepage that finds its way into the MS4”.

In 2006, the State Water Quality Control Board allocated Grant funding to the Smarttimer/Edgescape Evaluation Program (SEEP). Project partners include the cities of Aliso Viejo, Dana Point, Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Laguna Niguel, Laguna Woods, Lake Forest, Mission Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita and San Juan Capistrano as well as the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the Department of Agriculture and ten south Orange County water districts. The project targets irrigation runoff by retrofitting existing development and documenting the conservation and runoff improvements. The Grant Application states that "Irrigation runoff contributes flow & pollutant loads to creeks and beaches that are 303(d) listed for bacteria indicators". Furthermore, the grant application states that "Regional program managers agree that the reduction and/or elimination of irrigation-related urban flows and associated pollutant loads may be key to successful attainment of water quality and beneficial use goals as outlined in the San Diego Basin Plan and Bacteria TMDL over the long term". This is reinforced in the project descriptions and objectives: "Elevated dry-weather storm drain flows, composed primarily in the South Orange County Region of landscape irrigation water wasted as runoff, carry pollutants that impair recreational use and aquatic habitats all along Southern California's urbanized coastline. Storm drain systems carry the wasted water, along with landscape derived pollutants such as bacteria, nutrients and pesticides, to local creeks and the ocean. Given the local Mediterranean climate, excessive perennial dry season stream flows are an unnatural hydrologic pattern, causing species shifts in local riparian communities and warm, unseasonal contaminated freshwater plumes in the near-shore marine environment". The basis of this grant project, conducted by the Permittees and additional water use partners, is that over-irrigation (landscape irrigation, irrigation water and lawn watering) into the MS4 is a source and conveyance of pollutants. In addition, they indicate that the alteration of natural flows is impacting the Beneficial Uses of waters of the State.

Section B.3 has been clarified by the recognition of building fire suppression system maintenance (e.g. fire sprinklers) as an illicit discharge. The Regional Board has found that such discharges contain waste, and as such the Regional Board is requiring these discharges be addressed as illicit discharges by the Copermittees. This is consistent with the Federal Regulations (55 Fed Reg 48037). Thus, the discharges are to be prohibited via ordinance, order or similar means and incorporated as part of the Copermittees IC/ID program.

C. Non Storm Water Dry Weather Numeric Effluent Limitations

Section C has been added to establish non-storm water dry weather numeric effluent limitations (see also Finding C.14 and Discussion).

Non-exempted, non-storm water discharges are to be effectively prohibited from entering the MS4 or become subject to another NPDES permit (see Federal Register, Vol. 55, No. 222, pg. 47995). Conveyances which continue to accept non-exempt, non-storm water discharges do not meet the definition of MS4 and are not subject to section 402(p)(3)(B) of the CWA unless the discharges are issued separate NPDES permits. Instead, conveyances that continue to accept non-exempt, non-storm water discharges that do not have a separate NPDES permit are subject to sections 301 and 402 of the CWA (see Federal Register, Vol. 55, No. 222, pg. 48037).

Language has been added to the Order requiring the sampling of a representative percentage of major outfalls and other identified stations within each hydrologic subarea. While it is important to assess all major outfall discharges from the MS4 into receiving waters, to date the Copermittees have implemented a dry-weather monitoring program that has identified major outfalls that are representative of each hydrologic subarea and have randomly sampled other major outfalls. Thus, it is expected that the Copermittees will utilize past dry weather monitoring in the selection and annual sampling of a representative percentage of major outfalls in accordance with the requirements under Section C.4.

Background and Rationale for Requirements

The Regional Board developed the requirements for non-storm water numeric effluent limitations based upon an evaluation of existing controls, monitoring and reporting programs (effluent and receiving water), special studies, and based upon Findings C.1 C.3, C.4, C.6, C.7 and C.14.

Technology Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

Permits shall include applicable TBELs and standards (40 CFR 122.44(a)). This Order does not include TBELs for non-storm water discharges from the MS4 because USEPA to date has not promulgated effluent limitation guidelines for non-storm water discharges from an MS4. Furthermore, the Regional Board does not find that TBELs can be developed, at this time, utilizing Best Professional Judgement (BPJ) in a manner that will fully protect water quality standards. Thus, TBELs are not adequate to protect the Beneficial Uses of receiving waters and Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations must be developed.

Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1) Permits shall include WQBELs to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water (40 CFR 122.44(d)). Where numeric water quality criteria have not been established,

WQBELs may be established using USEPA CWA section 304(a) criteria guidance, proposed State criteria or a State policy interpreting narrative criteria supplemented with other relevant information, or an indicator parameter (40 CFR 122.24(d)).

2) All applicable provisions of sections 301 and 302 of the CWA must be met for NPDES permits for discharges to surface waters. As specified in the SIP, the Regional Board shall conduct an analysis for each priority pollutant with applicable criterion or objective to determine if a water quality-based effluent limitation is required.

Water Quality Control Plan

Section 303(C) of the Clean Water Act requires the state to establish Water Quality Standards (WQS). WQS define the water quality goals of a waterbody, or part thereof, by designating their use or uses to be made of the water and by setting criteria necessary to protect those uses.

The Regional Board's Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan was adopted by the Regional Board on September 08, 1994, and was subsequently approved by the State Board on December 13, 1994. Subsequent revisions to the Basin Plan have also been adopted by the Regional Board and State Board.

State Board Resolution No. 88-63 establishes state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal and domestic supplies. Requirements of this Order do not include effluent limitations reflecting municipal and domestic supply use as all waters within the County of Orange under this Order are specifically exempted from municipal and domestic supply as a Beneficial Use.

The State Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (Ocean Plan) in 2005, it was approved by USEPA, and became effective on February 14, 2006. The Ocean Plan establishes Water Quality Objectives, general requirements for management of waste discharged to the ocean, effluent quality requirements, discharge provisions, and general provisions. Limitations derived from the Ocean Plan have been included in this Order to protect the Beneficial Uses of enclosed bays and estuaries because their Beneficial Uses are similar

National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR)

The USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, which was amended on May 04, 1995, and November 09, 1999. The CTR was adopted by USEPA on May 18, 2000, and amended on February 13, 2001. These rules include water quality criteria for priority pollutants and are applicable to non-storm water discharges from the MS4. Criteria for 126 priority pollutants are established by the CTR. USEPA promulgated

this rule to fill a gap in California water quality standards that was created in 1994 when a California court overturned the State's water quality control plans containing criteria for priority toxic pollutants. The federal criteria are legally applicable in the State of California for inland surface waters, enclosed bays and estuaries for all purposes and programs under the CWA.

State Implementation Policy (SIP)

On March 2, 2000, the State Board adopted the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Boards in their Basin Plans, with the exception of the provision on alternative test procedures for individual discharges that have been approved by the USEPA Regional Administrator. The alternative test procedures provision became effective on May 22, 2000. The SIP includes procedures for determining the need for WQBELs and for calculating WQBELs. The SIP also requires dischargers to submit sufficient data to make the determination, and if necessary to calculate the WQBELs. The State Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 04, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives, and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

Compliance Schedule

Current discharges enrolled in Order No. R9-2002-001 (NPDES No. CAS0108740) shall comply with Order No. R9-2009-0002 upon Order adoption.

Antidegradation Policy

Section 131.12 of 40 CFR requires that the State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Boards' Basin Plans implement, and incorporate by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. Permitted non-storm water discharges from the MS4 are consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Board Resolution No. 68-16.

Anti-Backsliding

Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulation of 40 CFR 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a re-issued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent

limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

Monitoring and Reporting

Section 122.48 and 40 CFR require that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of CWC authorize the Regional Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement state and federal regulations. The Monitoring and Reporting Program can be found as Attachment E of the Order.

Dilution or Mixing Zones

In order to protect the Beneficial Uses of receiving waters from pollutants as a result of non-storm water MS4 discharges, this Order does not provide for a mixing zone or a zone of initial dilution except when the discharge is to the surf zone.

The San Diego Region has predominately intermittent and ephemeral rivers and streams (Inland Surface Waters) which vary in flow volume and duration at spatial and temporal scales. Therefore, it is assumed that any non-storm water discharge from the MS4 into the receiving water is likely to be of a quantity and duration that does not allow for dilution or mixing. For ephemeral systems, non-storm water discharges from the MS4 are likely to be the only surface flows present within the receiving water during the dry season.

MS4 discharge points to bays, estuaries and lagoons are not designed to achieve maximum initial dilution and dispersion of non-storm water discharges. Thus, initial dilution factors for non-storm water discharges from the MS4 into bays, estuaries, and lagoons are conservatively assumed to equal zero.

California Ocean Plan

A discharge to a surf zone occurs when the non-storm water discharge point from the MS4 discharges:

- a) Directly into the ocean in a wave induced area subject to long-shore conditions;
or
- b) Across a primarily sandy substrate beach and subsequently directly into a wave induced area subject to long-shore conditions;

Establishment of Effluent Limitations

As specified in 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i), permits are required to include WQBELs for pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard. The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving water as specified in the Basin Plan, achieve applicable water quality objectives and criteria

contained in State plans and policies, and meet water quality criteria in the CTR and NTR.

For discharges to inland surface waters, effluent limitations are based on the EPA water quality criteria for the protection of aquatic species, the EPA water quality criteria for the protection of human health, water quality criteria and objectives in the applicable State plans, effluent concentration available using best available technology, and 40 CFR 131.38. Since the assumed initial dilution factor for the discharge is zero and a mixing zone is not allowed, a non-storm water discharge from the MS4 could not cause an excursion from numeric receiving water quality objectives if the discharge is in compliance with the effluent limitations contained in the Order. Likewise, discharges to the surf zone cannot cause excursions from water quality objectives.

Reasonable Potential Analysis

As specified in 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i), permits are required to include WQBELs for pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard. For conventional pollutants reasonable potential is evaluated on a pollutant by pollutant basis using established TMDLs, 303(d) listings for impaired waterbodies, pollutant presence through monitoring and/or an evaluation of if a pollutant is otherwise expected to be present in the discharge. For priority pollutants, reasonable potential was evaluated according to SIP procedure

Section 303(d)(1)(A) of the CWA requires that “Each state must identify those waters within its boundaries for which the effluent limitations...are not stringent enough to implement any water quality standard (WQS) applicable to such waters.” The CWA also requires states to establish a priority ranking of impaired waterbodies known as Water Quality Limited Segments and to establish Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for such waters. This priority list of impaired waterbodies is called the Section 303(d) List. Water Quality Limited Segments within the jurisdiction of this Order have been identified due to exceedances of Indicator Bacteria, Phosphorus, Toxicity and Turbidity criteria whose source includes or is likely to include non-storm water discharges from the MS4 (see Table 2a, Findings C.7 E.10, E.11 and discussion).

Dry weather monitoring of non-storm water MS4 effluent conducted under the previous Order (R9-2002-001), which relies on BMPs as controls to protect water quality standards, has identified discharges of pollutants that have caused, have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above state water quality standards. Monitoring of pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Phosphorus, Nitrate, Turbidity and Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS) in non-storm water MS4 discharges has shown that the effluent exceeds state water quality criteria to protect the Beneficial Uses of receiving waters. Thus, these exceedances have established that water quality based effluent limitations must be developed.

Water Quality Limited Segments on the current 303(d) list (2006) within the jurisdiction of this Order have been identified due to exceedances of Sulfate, Chloride and Total Dissolved Solids criteria from a source which is currently unknown (see Table 2a). These pollutants are not monitored for under the current non-storm water MS4 effluent monitoring program. The Regional Board has determined that the current listing of these pollutants, which are otherwise expected to be present in non-storm water discharges from the MS4 from a variety of sources, does not establish the reasonable potential that non-storm water discharges from the MS4 may be causing or contributing to exceedances of water quality standards for Sulfates, Chlorides and Total Dissolved Solids due to the unknown concentration and loading of MS4 discharges. However, this Order now requires non-storm water MS4 discharge monitoring to include monitoring for Sulfates, Chlorides and Total Dissolved Solids.

As specified in the SIP, the Regional Board shall conduct an analysis for each priority pollutant with applicable criterion or objective to determine if a water quality-based effluent limitation is required. Priority pollutants analyzed included Cadmium, Copper, Chromium, Lead, Nickel, Silver and Zinc. These priority pollutants are likely to be present in non-storm water MS4 discharges (see Finding C.3) and dissolved metal effluent monitoring is available from the previous Order. The most stringent applicable water quality criteria have been identified for these seven metals and, excluding Chromium (VI), all are dependent on receiving water hardness. The conversion factors for Cadmium and Lead are also water hardness dependent (40 CFR 131.38(b)(2)).

While effluent monitoring is available from the previous Order, the monitoring was done for dissolved concentrations and lacked a measurement of receiving water hardness. Due to the multiple point source discharges of non-storm water from the MS4, a discharge may enter a receiving water whose hardness will vary temporally. In addition, hardness may vary spatially within and among receiving waters.

However, other information is available to determine if a WQBEL is required. Existing data and receiving water conditions have been reviewed to determine whether a non-storm water discharges may cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above priority pollutant criteria and objectives. Existing effluent monitoring concentrations absent of receiving water data, no dilution credit or mixing zone allowance, current 303(d) listings of receiving waters for other pollutants, receiving water monitoring data, and the classification of waters as critical habitat for endangered and species of concern, provide evidence that WQBELs are required for these priority pollutants in order to protect beneficial uses (see below).

Existing effluent data (see attachment F), absent receiving water hardness, provides evidence that a discharge may cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above priority pollutant criteria and objectives at a conservative hardness level. Absent receiving water hardness, all analyzed metals, are discharged at concentrations which may be in exceedance of CTR criteria

depending on receiving water hardness. Chromium effluent data that is available is in the form of total Chromium. However, per the SIP, Chromium criteria are for Chromium III and Chromium VI. Therefore, the total Chromium measurement is inadequate, but can be used as an estimate of Chromium III and VI concentrations.

As discussed, inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries have conservatively been allotted a mixing zone and dilution credit of zero. As such, any discharge of these priority pollutants is likely to impact the receiving water, regardless of the quantity or rate of discharge.

As discussed in Finding C.7 and discussion, multiple receiving waters within the County of Orange are 303(d) listed for a number of pollutants, including toxicity. The 303(d) listing of a waterbody as impaired provides evidence that the receiving water(s) are already experiencing negative impacts. These water quality limited segments are more susceptible to degradation from the synergistic addition of more pollutants, even from upstream discharges. Any discharges, including of non-storm water from the MS4, must be done in accordance with State Board Resolution No. 68-16.

Copermittees have monitoring the receiving waters for MS4 discharges pursuant to requirements under Order R9-2002-0002. Dry weather receiving water data indicates poor conditions within waters receiving non-storm water MS4 discharges. Urban stream bioassessment conducted under the Order (2002-2008) has documented all non-reference sites as consistently having poor or very poor Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) scores, in part due to receiving water toxicity¹⁶⁸.

Receiving waters within the jurisdiction of this Order are classified as critical habitat, including being designated with the RARE beneficial use, for endangered, threatened and species of concern including, but not limited to, *O. mykiss irideus*, *E. newberryi*, *A. marmorata pallida* and *G. orcutti*.

For discharges to the surf zone, the Regional Board followed the reasonable potential analysis per the California Ocean Plan, Appendix VI and in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(d). Indicator bacteria, pH, turbidity (NTU), and metals were analyzed for the purpose of determining if the non-storm water discharge from the MS4 causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above water quality criteria.

The Regional Board has determined that there is not sufficient information at this time to develop WQBELs for pH, turbidity and metals. While non-storm water MS4 effluent data is available, the data collected is for discharges to inland surface waters, enclosed bays and estuaries. Preliminary receiving water data and limited non-storm water MS4 discharge data collected under the Ambient Coastal Receiving Water Monitoring indicates some exceedances of criteria for metals in the discharge, and

¹⁶⁸ 2006-07 and 2007-08 Unified Annual Progress Reports.

toxicity in receiving waters¹⁶⁹. However, the Regional Board contends the level of data available is insufficient, and is requiring additional monitoring of pH, turbidity and metals in non-storm water MS4 discharges to ocean waters (discharges to the surf zone).

Water Quality Limited Segments on the current 303(d) list (2006) for the Pacific Ocean shoreline within the jurisdiction of this Order have been identified due to exceedances of Indicator Bacteria criteria whose known source includes non-storm water discharges from the MS4. These 303(d) listed segments support extensive REC-1 beneficial uses and are located within State Marine Reserves and Conservation Areas. The listing of receiving waters as 303(d) listed for bacteria supports a reasonable potential assessment and provides evidence that WQBELs are required to protect beneficial uses. In addition, no dilution credit or mixing zone allowance shall be included for the discharge of a pollutant to waters which are 303(d) as impaired for that pollutant.

Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations Calculations for Discharges to Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries

The Average Monthly Effluent and Maximum Daily Effluent WQBELs were calculated with the following considerations and assumptions:

No dilution credit is considered for the discharge. Therefore, the discharge must comply with the Water Quality Objective at the point of discharge.

For WQBELs based on CTR, implementation was done using the procedure list as outlined in the SIP (see below example).

WQBEL CTR/SIP Calculation – Zinc Example:

Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants in the State of California is described in the CTR table listed in 40 CFR 131.38.

¹⁶⁹ 2007-08 Unified Annual Progress Report.

A		B Freshwater		C Saltwater		D Human Health (10 ⁻⁶ risk for carcinogens) For consumption of:	
# Compound	CAS Number	Criterion Maximum Conc. ^d B1	Criterion Continuous Conc. ^d B2	Criterion Maximum Conc. ^d C1	Criterion Continuous Conc. ^d C2	Water & Organisms (µg/L) D1	Organisms Only (µg/L) D2
1. Antimony	7440360					14 a,s	4300 a,t
2. Arsenic ^b	7440382	340 i,m,w	150 i,m,w	69 i,m	36 i,m		
3. Beryllium	7440417					n	n
4. Cadmium ^b	7440439	4.3 e,i,m,w,x	2.2 e,i,m,w	42 i,m	9.3 i,m	n	n
5a. Chromium (III)	16065831	550 e,i,m,o	180 e,i,m,o			n	n
5b. Chromium (VI) ^b	18540299	16 i,m,w	11 i,m,w	1100 i,m	50 i,m	n	n
6. Copper ^b	7440508	13 e,i,m,w,x	9.0 e,i,m,w	4.8 i,m	3.1 i,m	1300	
7. Lead ^b	7439921	65 e,i,m	2.5 e,i,m	210 i,m	8.1 i,m	n	n
8. Mercury ^b	7439976	[Reserved]	[Reserved]	[Reserved]	[Reserved]	0.050 a	0.051 a
9. Nickel ^b	7440020	470 e,i,m,w	52 e,i,m,w	74 i,m	8.2 i,m	610 a	4600 a
10. Selenium ^b	7782492	[Reserved] p	5.0 q	290 i,m	71 i,m	n	n
11. Silver ^b	7440224	3.4 e,i,m		1.9 i,m			
12. Thallium	7440280					1.7 a,s	6.3 a,t
13. Zinc ^b	7440666	120 e,i,m,w,x	120 e,i,m,w	90 i,m	81 i,m		

Saltwater criterion maximum concentration (CMC) = 90 ug/L
 Saltwater criterion continuous concentration (CCC) = 81 ug/L

These criteria are expressed in terms of the dissolved fraction of the metal in the water column. [See footnote “m” to Table in paragraph (b)(1) of 40 CFR 131.38].

40 CFR 122.45(c) requires that this Order include effluent limitations as total recoverable concentration.

The SIP requires that if it is necessary to express a dissolved metal value as a total recoverable and a site-specific translator has not yet been developed, the Regional Board shall use the applicable conversion factor from 40 CFR 131.38.

The term “Conversion Factor” (CF) represents the recommended conversion factor for converting a metal criterion expressed as the total recoverable fraction in the water column to a criterion expressed as the dissolved fraction in the water column.

Total recoverable concentration * CF = Dissolved concentration criterion

or

Total recoverable concentration = Dissolved concentration criterion/ CF

§ 131.38

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-08 Edition)

Metal	Conversion factor (CF) for freshwater acute criteria	CF for freshwater chronic criteria	CF for saltwater acute criteria	CF ^a for saltwater chronic criteria
Silver	0.85	(^d)	0.85	(^d)
Thallium	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Zinc	0.978	0.986	0.946	0.946

CF for Zinc = .946, so the total recoverable concentrations for zinc:
 90 ug/L dissolved (CMC)/ 0.946 (CF) = 95 ug/L total recoverable CMC
 81 ug/L dissolved (CCC) / 0.946 (CF) = 86 ug/L total recoverable CCC

Effluent Variability multiplier and Coefficient of Variation (CV)

For each concentration based on an aquatic life criterion, the long-term average (LTA) is calculated by multiplying the concentration with a factor that adjusts for effluent variability. The multiplier can be found in Table 1 of the SIP. Since this Order does not have existing data to properly conduct a variability analysis in accordance with the SIP, the CV has been set equal to 0.6 per SIP requirements. The current effluent data is limited due to the small number of representative outfalls sampled, the lack of outfalls discharging to representative waterbodies within the Region, and the targeted nature of the sampling design.

Based upon a CV of 0.6, Table 1 of the SIP requires an effluent variability as follows:

Acute Multiplier = 0.321
 Chronic Multiplier = 0.527

The long-term average (LTA) is calculated by multiplying the total recoverable concentrations for zinc with the acute and chronic multipliers:

LTA Acute = 95 ug/L * 0.321 = 30.5
 LTA Chronic = 86 ug/L * 0.527 = 45.3

The MDEL and AMEL will be based on the most limiting of the acute and chronic LTA, in the case for copper the most limiting LTA is the acute of 30.5 ug/L

WQBELs are calculated by multiplying the most limiting LTA with a multiplier that adjusts for the averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria and the effluent limitations. The multiplier can be found in Table 2 of the SIP. Since this Order has insufficient data, the CV has been set to 0.6 and since sampling frequency is four times a month or less, n has been set equal to 4 per the SIP.

Table 2. Long-Term Average (LTA) Multipliers for Calculating Effluent Limitations

Coefficient of Variation	MDEL Multiplier	AMEL Multiplier			MDEL/AMEL Multiplier		
	99 th Percentile Occurrence Probability	95 th Percentile Occurrence Probability			MDEL = 99 th Percentile AMEL = 95 th Percentile Occurrence Probability		
(CV)		n = 4	n = 8	n = 30	n = 4	n = 8	n = 30
0.1	1.25	1.08	1.06	1.03	1.16	1.18	1.22
0.2	1.55	1.17	1.12	1.06	1.33	1.39	1.46
0.3	1.90	1.26	1.18	1.09	1.50	1.60	1.74
0.4	2.27	1.36	1.25	1.12	1.67	1.82	2.02
0.5	2.68	1.45	1.31	1.16	1.84	2.04	2.32
0.6	3.11	1.55	1.38	1.19	2.01	2.25	2.62

Therefore, from Table 2 of the SIP, the LTA multipliers will be as follows:

MDEL Multiplier = 3.11
 AMEL Multiplier = 1.55

The MDEL and AMEL limits are calculated by multiplying the LTA with an LTA multiplier for each limit:

$$\text{MDEL} = 30.5 \text{ ug/L} * 3.11 = 95 \text{ ug/L}$$

$$\text{AMEL} = 30.5 \text{ ug/L} * 1.55 = 47 \text{ ug/L}$$

Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations Calculations for Discharges to the Surf Zone

The Average Monthly Effluent and Maximum Daily Effluent WQBELs were calculated with the following considerations and assumptions:

No dilution credit is considered for the discharge. Therefore, the discharge must comply with the Water Quality Objective at the point of discharge.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing Requirements

A WET limit is required if a discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards, including numeric and narrative. Since these types of discharges are prohibited under this Order, WET limits are not applicable.

Discussion of AMELs, MDELs and Instantaneous Maximums

NPDES regulations require that all permit limitations be expressed, unless impracticable, as both average monthly limits (AMEL) and maximum daily limits

(MDEL) for all discharges other than privately owned treatment works (40 CFR 122.45(d)). Where practical, effluent limitations in this Order have been expressed as both AMELs and MDELs. Certain effluent limitations may not practicably be expressed as AMELs and MDELs due to specific BPO language, sampling requirements and/or a lack of Criteria. Based upon the likely sampling frequency of the Copermittees, the frequency of sampling will occur such that grab samples are taken once per sampling day. This single sample would then be subject to MDELs and Instantaneous Maximum limitations. In this case, the more conservative limitation would apply. In addition, it is expected that some effluent monitoring will occur less than or equal to once per month. In this scenario, the MDEL, AMEL and Instantaneous Maximum limitations would need to be met based upon one sample, unless sampling did not occur. For some BPOs, AMELs have been excluded and only MDELs/Instantaneous Maximums set to prevent redundancy in effluent limitations.

Compliance with Effluent Limitations (Priority Pollutants)

Compliance with effluent limitations shall be determined as follows (pursuant to 40 CFR 131.38):

- (1) Dischargers shall be deemed out of compliance with an effluent limitation if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level. When determining compliance with AMELs and more than one sample result is available in a month, the discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of DNQ or ND. In those cases, the discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:
 - (1) The data set shall be ranked from low to high, reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
 - (2) The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of those points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

D. Storm Water Action Levels

Section D has been added to establish storm water action levels (see also Finding D.1.h and Discussion).

Introduction

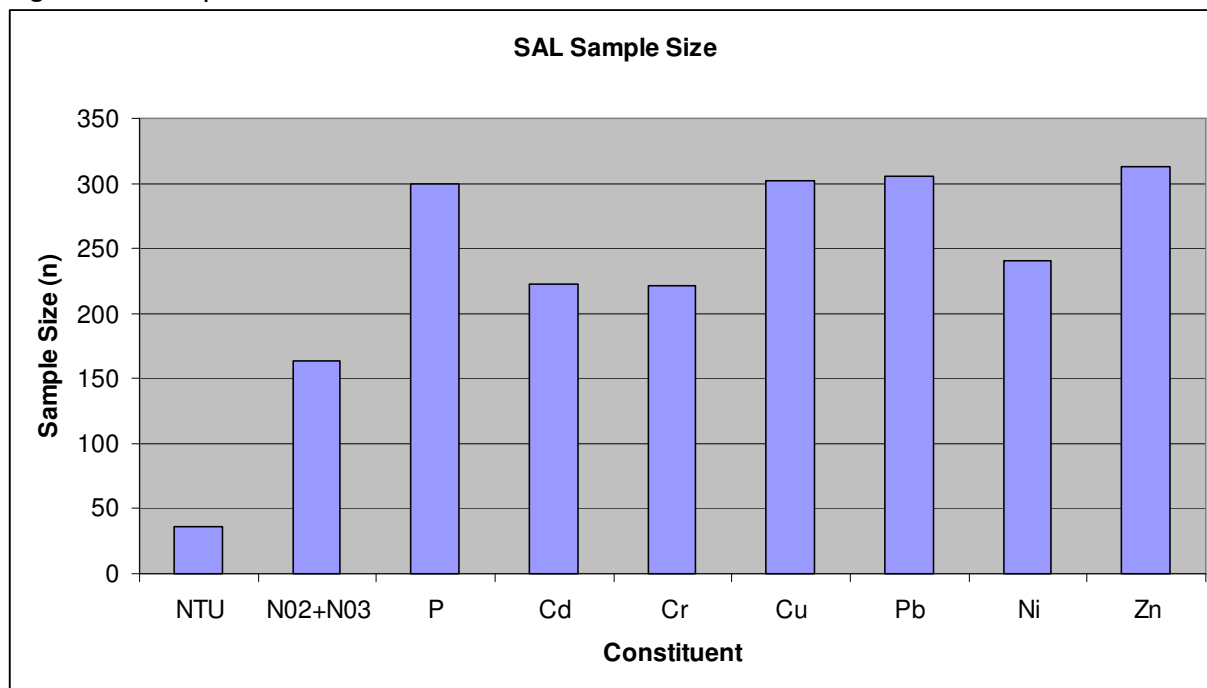
In response to comments at the initial public workshop, meetings with the principle Permittees, and comments from the July 01, 2009 Regional Board meeting, SAL concentrations, standards and constituents have been updated, Order language has been clarified and additions to the monitoring requirements have been made.

SAL Concentration/Standards Updates

SAL pollutant levels have been updated and now come from a regional subset of nationwide Phase I MS4 data. Regional Board staff have chosen to update SALs by using USEPA Climate Zone 6 (arid west) data when computing SALs. Utilizing data from USEPA Climate Zone 6 is expected to produce SALs which closely reflect the environmental conditions experienced in Orange County. The localized subset of data includes sampling events from multiple Southern California locations including Orange, San Diego, Riverside, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties. The dataset includes samples taken from highly built-out impervious areas and from storm events representative of Southern California conditions.

Additionally, utilization of regional data is appropriate due to the addition of data into the nationwide Phase I MS4 monitoring dataset in February 2008. This additional data increased the number of USEPA Climate Zone 6 samples to more than 400, and included additional monitoring events within Southern California (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Sample Sizes Used to Calculate Storm Water Action Levels



Additional changes have been made by staff to update SALs to reflect the water quality standards in the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan, the California Toxic Rule and USEPA Water Quality Criteria. Since it is the goal of the SALs, through the iterative and MEP process, to have outfall storm water discharges meet all applicable water quality objectives, the list of constituents to be tested and protocol for testing has been updated to provide a reference point to evaluate the iterative MEP process. As such, Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) have been removed from the SAL table. There currently are no appropriate criteria for TKN or TSS, and alternate constituents are available which do have BPOs for comparative purposes. Instead, Nitrate/Nitrite and Turbidity, which have BPOs of 1.0 mg/L and 20 NTUs respectively, are included with associated SALs.

Metals included in SALs include Cadmium, Chromium, Nickel, Zinc, Lead and Copper. In receiving water quality monitoring collected by the Copermittees to date, these metals have been detected and shown to contribute to toxicity at mass loading stations within Southern Orange County.

Monitoring Updates

SAL language has been updated to require the measurement of hardness and to provide more specificity in the assessment of samples with SALs for total metal concentrations. While USEPA Climate Region 6 data includes a large sample size for concentrations of total metals, the impact the concentration will have on receiving waters will vary with receiving water hardness. Since it is the goal of the SALs,

through the iterative and MEP process, to have MS4 storm water discharges meet all applicable water quality objectives, the hardness of the receiving water should be used when assessing the total metal concentration of a sample. Thus, when an exceedance of a SAL concentration is detected for a metal the Permittee must determine if that exceedance is above the existing applicable water quality limitation based upon the hardness of the receiving water. The water quality limitations Permittees must use to assess total metal SAL exceedances are the California Toxic Rule (CTR) and USEPA National Recommended Water Quality Criteria for Freshwater Aquatic Life 1 hour maximum concentrations. The 1 hour maximum concentration is to be used for comparison since it is expected to most replicate the impacts to waters of the State from the first flush following a precipitation event.

E. Legal Authority

The following legal authority applies to section E:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Specific Legal Authority: Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A) provides that the Copermittees shall develop and implement legal authority to “Control through ordinance, order or similar means, the contribution of pollutants to the municipal storm sewer by storm water discharges associated with industrial activity and the quality of storm water discharged from sites of industrial activity.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(D) provides that the Copermittees shall develop and implement legal authority to “Control through interagency agreements among coapplicants the contribution of pollutants from one portion of the municipal system to another portion of the municipal system.”

Illicit discharge is defined under Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2) as “any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer system that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities.”

Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A - D) require municipalities to implement controls to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from commercial, residential, industrial, and construction land uses or activities.

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(1)(ii) requires from the Copermittee “A description of existing legal authority to control discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system.”

Section E.1.b Prohibit all identified illicit discharges not otherwise allowed pursuant to section B.2 including but not limited to:

- (1) Sewage;
- (2) Discharges of wash water resulting from the hosing or cleaning of gas stations, auto repair garages, or other types of automotive services facilities;
- (3) Discharges resulting from the cleaning, repair, or maintenance of any type of equipment, machinery, or facility including motor vehicles, cement-related equipment, and port-a-potty servicing, etc.;
- (4) Discharges of wash water from mobile operations such as mobile automobile washing, steam cleaning, power washing, and carpet cleaning, etc.;

- (5) Discharges of wash water from the cleaning or hosing of impervious surfaces in municipal, industrial, commercial, and residential areas including parking lots, streets, sidewalks, driveways, patios, plazas, work yards and outdoor eating or drinking areas, etc.;
- (6) Discharges of runoff from material storage areas containing chemicals, fuels, grease, oil, or other hazardous materials;
- (7) Discharges of pool or fountain water containing chlorine, biocides, toxic amounts of salt, or other chemicals; discharges of pool or fountain filter backwash water;
- (8) Discharges of sediment, pet waste, vegetation clippings, or other landscape or construction-related wastes; and

Duplicative language has been removed from this section.

Section E.1.j has been added to the Order to ensure that BMPs implemented by third parties are effective. Since the Copermittees cannot passively receive and discharge pollutants from third parties, the Copermittees must ensure discharges of storm water pollutants to the MS4 are reduced to the MEP. In order to achieve this, the Copermittees must be able to ensure that effective BMPs are being implemented by requiring the third parties to document BMP effectiveness. Regarding the Copermittees' ability to require documentation and reporting from third parties, USEPA states "municipalities should provide documentation of their authority to enter, sample, inspect, review, and copy records, etc., as well as demonstrate their authority to require regular reports."¹⁷⁰

¹⁷⁰ USEPA, 1992. Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Part 2 of the NPDES Permit Applications for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. EPA 833-B-92-002.

F. Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program

F.1. Development Planning

The following legal authority applies to section F.1:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWA section 402(a), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F), 40 CFR 131.12, and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Specific Legal Authority: Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A)(2) provides that Copermittees develop and implement a management program which is to include “A description of planning procedures including a comprehensive master plan to develop, implement and enforce controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants from municipal separate storm sewers which receive discharges from areas of new development and significant redevelopment. Such plans shall address controls to reduce pollutants in discharges from municipal separate storm sewers after construction is completed.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1) requires municipal storm water permits to include any requirements necessary to “[a]chieve water quality standards established under section 303 of the CWA, including State narrative criteria for water quality.”

Sections F.1.a and F.1.b (General Plan and Environmental Review Process) require the Copermittees to update and revise their General Plan (or equivalent plan) and environmental review processes to ensure water quality and watershed protection principles are included. The Copermittees are required to detail any changes to the General Plan or environmental review process in their Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program Annual Reports.

The change made to these sections requires updating the General Plan and Environmental Review Process on an as-needed basis, is supported by information provided in the Copermittees’ Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) and Annual Reports. Each Copermittee has either updated, is in the process of updating, or has assessed its General Plan to ensure the General Plans include the required principles and are in compliance with Order No. R9-2002-0001. The ROWD also states that although all the Copermittees have reviewed their environmental review processes, a number of Copermittees want the overall planning approval process to more effectively ensure that water quality protection is considered in the earliest phases of project consideration.

Section F.1.a has been modified to include redevelopment projects in the General Plan. This change requires Copermitees to update their General Plan to include water quality and watershed protection for all new development and redevelopment projects.

Section F.1.c (Approval Process Criteria and Requirements) requires that all development projects (regardless of size) implement BMPs to reduce storm water pollutant discharges to the MEP. Source control and site design BMP requirements were not clearly described in this section of Order No. R9-2002-0001. Additional detail has been added to this section to better describe the source control and site design BMPs needed for implementation. This additional detail is consistent with the requirements of the SSMP, known in Orange County as the Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP). However, only source control and site design BMPs that apply to all types of development projects are required (i.e., properly designed trash storage areas).

The requirements are consistent with Order No. R9-2002-0001, section F.1.b.1. However, some elements are not contained in the current or proposed DAMP¹⁷¹ (e.g., buffer zones). One exception is that Order No. R9-2002-0001's requirement that applicants must provide evidence of coverage under the General Industrial Permit has been removed, since industrial tenants for a development project are usually not known during the planning stage.

The section has been modified to reflect the prohibition of over-irrigation runoff to the MS4, as well as LID requirements. Additionally, this section requires the use of native and/or low water use plants for landscaping, where feasible.

Sections F.1.d and F.1.d.(1) (Standard Storm Water Mitigation Plans) require the Copermitees to review and update their local SSMPs (also known in Orange County as Water Quality Management Plans – WQMPs) for compliance with the Order. The sections also require all Priority Development Projects falling under certain categories to meet SSMP requirements. The update is necessary to ensure that the Copermitees' local SSMPs are consistent with the changes that have been made to the Order's SSMP requirements. The requirement for the development/adoption of a Model SSMP has been removed since a model was completed and adopted in 2003.

¹⁷¹ Orange County Storm Water Copermitees. *Drainage Area Management Plan (DAMP) 2007*. July 21, 2006. The 2007 DAMP was submitted to the Regional Board with the Report of Waste Discharge as part of the application for NPDES Permit reissuance.

The SSMP section of the Order has been reformatted for clarity. There are also some significant changes. Changes have been made in response to experience gained by the Orange County Storm Water program, USEPA program evaluations, recent BMP development and effectiveness studies, recent reports on the magnitude of problems caused by hydromodification, and reviews of annual reports and the ROWD submitted by the Copermitees.

In addition, the Order requires that a one-acre threshold be phased in over three years for the priority development category. This threshold was selected to be consistent with the Phase II NPDES regulations for small municipalities. The one-acre determination applies to the amount of ground area disturbed, not the total size of the parcel or project. Each Copermitee may also lower this threshold if desired.

Section F.1.d.(2) (Priority Development Project Categories) includes several changes to improve, simplify, and clarify the Priority Development Project categories.

The most significant change is that where a new Development Project feature, such as a parking lot, falls into a Priority Development Project Category, the entire project footprint is subject to SSMP requirements. This criterion was not included in Order No. R9-2002-0001. It is included, however, in the Model San Diego SSMP that was approved by the Regional Board in 2002. It is included in this Order because existing development inspections by Orange County municipalities show that facilities included in the Priority Development Project Categories routinely pose threats to water quality. This permit requirement will improve water quality and program efficiency by preventing future problems associated with partly treated storm water runoff from redevelopment sites. This approach to improving storm water runoff from existing developments is practicable because municipalities have a better ability to regulate new developments than existing developments.

Industrial sites and retail gasoline outlets have been added to the priority development categories. This heavy industrial category was not included in Order No. R9-2002-0001 because industrial NPDES requirements already establish storm water criteria. This category is included in the Order to be consistent with Phase II rules and to close loopholes. A discussion of retail gasoline outlets is below.

The criterion for commercial developments has been lowered to one acre from 100,000 square feet (2.3 acres). It is modified in order to be consistent with USEPA Phase II guidance, and to reflect the findings from Permittees that smaller commercial developments pose high threats to storm water discharges.

Housing and restaurant criteria have been clarified. The two housing development categories are now combined into one category that includes 10 or more housing units. In addition, requirements which specifically apply to restaurants have been combined in this section. The section has been modified to clarify that restaurants with less than 5,000 square feet of development are subject to SSMP requirements, except for the treatment control BMP and hydromodification control requirements. This is consistent with Order No. R9-2002-0001's approach for applying SSMP requirements to restaurants.

Section F.1.d.(2)(j) includes Retail Gasoline Outlets (RGOs) as a Priority Development Project category because RGOs are points of confluence for motor vehicles for automotive related services such as repair, refueling, tire inflation, and radiator fill-up. RGOs consequently produce significantly greater pollutant loadings of hydrocarbons and trace metals (including copper and zinc) than other developed areas. To meet the storm water MEP standard, source control and structural treatment BMPs are needed at RGOs that meet the following criteria: (a) 5,000 square feet or more of developed area, or (b) a projected average daily traffic of 100 or more vehicles per day. These are appropriate thresholds since development size and volume of traffic are good indicators of potential impacts of runoff from RGOs on receiving waters. RGOs were proposed, but not included in Order No. R9-2002-0001 pending guidance from the State Board in its review of the San Diego MS4 Permit, Order No. 2001-0001.

In State Board WQ Order No. 2000-11, the State Board removed RGOs as a SSMP category because the State Board found that RGOs were already heavily regulated and limited in their ability to construct infiltration devices or perform treatment. Order No. 2000-11 also acknowledged that a threshold (size, average daily traffic, etc.) appropriate to trigger SSMP requirements should be developed, and that specific findings regarding RGOs should be included in MS4 permits to justify the requirement.¹⁷² The State Board also removed the RGO category from the San Diego County MS4 permit (Order No. 2001-01) because the Regional Board did not specifically address the issues raised in WQ Order No. 2000-11.

As discussed further below, the LARWQCB and the Regional Board have adequately addressed these issues. RGOs have been included as a SSMP category in the Los Angeles County MS4 permit (Order No. R4-01-182), the statewide general Phase II MS4 permit (WQ Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ), and the Regional Board Southern Riverside County MS4 permit (Order No. R9-2004-001). The State Board also addressed the inclusion of RGOs through the appeals of MS4 permits issued by the Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay Area Regional Boards. The State Board held a workshop addressing RGOs and identified RGOs as significant sources of pollutants. The State Board then dismissed the petitions for removal of RGOs from the SSMP requirements in the Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay Area MS4 permits.

¹⁷² State Board, 2000. Order WQ 2000-11.

Inexpensive and effective structural treatment BMPs which reduce storm water pollutants and control peak flow rates and velocities are available for use at RGOs. Studies have shown that some catch basin inserts can remove hydrocarbons and heavy metals, which are typical pollutants of concern at RGOs. Sand or media filters have also been found to be effective and available for use at RGOs. Site design measures to control flow include cisterns, small weirs, baffles, and redirecting roof runoff to pervious areas.

No evidence has been provided to indicate that use of these structural BMPs at RGOs will pose a safety risk. In fact, filter BMPs have been installed at RGOs in some municipalities without apparent adverse safety effects. In addition, similar BMPs such as oil/water separators have been used for years by RGOs without safety problems.

Threshold - Studies indicate that runoff from RGOs contains similar pollutants to runoff from commercial parking lots. In precedential WQ Order 2000-11, the State Board determined that parking lots with a size threshold of 5,000 square feet or more is an appropriate SUSMP category. Based in part on the similarity of pollutants, the 5,000 square feet size threshold was also included for RGOs in the Order. In addition, other municipalities currently use similar size thresholds for RGOs when requiring design standards to mitigate storm water runoff. To provide additional flexibility for the Copermittees, another threshold of 100 or more motor vehicles ADT has been added to the Order. This threshold is based on requirements used in Washington and Oregon for what are considered "high use" sites. This is an appropriate threshold since vehicular traffic is a good indicator of the amount of pollutants generated at a site.

The Regional Board followed the State Board's direction regarding RGOs by including the above discussion in this Fact Sheet, as well as a specific finding that justifies the regulation of runoff from RGOs that meet certain criteria. Considering all of the supporting documentation discussed above, it is appropriate to include RGOs as a Priority Development Project category.

Additional detailed supporting information can be found in the 2001 technical report titled *Retail Gasoline Outlets: New Development Design Standards for Mitigation of Storm Water Impacts* by the LARWQCB and the Regional Board.

Section F.1.d.(3) (Pollutants of Concern) requires Copermittees to update their procedures for identifying pollutants of concern for each Priority Development Project. This is important to do periodically because of changing water quality conditions and designations of impairments or areas of concern. Furthermore Copermittees continually learn more about pollutant-generating activities as they conduct inspections and investigations, and that information must be incorporated into the SSMP process.

Section F.1.d.(4) This Section has been modified to clarify some elements of low impact development. This section requires Copermittees to require or implement site design BMPs at Priority Development Projects in order to reduce the amount of polluted storm water runoff from those sites. The primary approach in site design BMPs is to limit the permanent loss of existing infiltration capacity because loss of infiltration is a major contributor to wet weather pollution discharges. General means to accomplish that goal include retaining natural infiltration areas of a site and limiting the amount of impervious surfaces. The Order does not require a specific or relative amount of pervious surfaces be added to a project. The Order seeks to retain on-site capture of the 85th percentile storm.

The site design BMP options listed in these sections are consistent with the site design BMPs currently required by the Copermittees in the Model WQMP. In the ROWD, the Copermittees propose to improve the process of selecting site design BMPs. Specifically, they propose to develop recommendations for incorporating low-impact design (LID) techniques and site design BMPs. However, the Model WQMP employs an open-ended approach to requirements for site design BMPs, requiring implementation of site design BMPs “where applicable and feasible” and “where appropriate.” Unfortunately, this approach has proven to be ineffective in integrating site design BMPs in project designs. Audits conducted in 2005 of four Copermittees found that municipalities need to work with project applicants to improve the quality of site design BMPs.¹⁷³ As a result, the Order establishes two sets of site design BMP criteria.

First, section F.1.d.(4)(b) of the Order directs the Copermittees to require, rather than consider, new development projects to employ certain classes of site design BMPs. The required site design BMPs take advantage of features that are incorporated into the Priority Development Project, such as landscaping or walkways. It also requires that projects seek to maintain natural water drainage features rather than instinctively convey water in buried pipes and engineered ditches that eliminate natural water quality treatment functions. These types of site design BMPs are both effective and achievable. These requirements are consistent with the guidelines of Order No. R9-2002-0001 and both the 2003 and 2007 DAMPs.¹⁷⁴

¹⁷³ Tetra Tech, Inc. 2005. Program Evaluation Report. Orange County Storm Water Program: Cities of Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Lake Forest, and Rancho Santa Margarita.

¹⁷⁴The 2003 and 2007 DAMPs include preserving natural drainage features as a recommended site design BMP requirement that was to be reviewed and used where applicable and feasible. The DAMPs note this as a way to mimic a site's natural hydrologic regime.

Next, section F.1.d.(4)(d) of the Order requires that LID BMPs be sized and designed to ensure onsite retention without runoff, of the volume of runoff produced from a 24-hour 85th percentile storm event. This is consistent with other municipal stormwater NPDES permits recently adopted by the Los Angeles and Santa Ana Regional Boards. In those permits, the stakeholders were involved in drafting the numerical performance criteria. The requirement for a numerical BMP design standard is well established for treatment control BMPs and is required in permits throughout the nation such as in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Georgia, and Washington D.C. Since the 85th percentile storm event has previously been used as the numeric design standard for treatment control BMPs; the same size storm event can be applied as the numeric design standard for LID BMPs. According to information provided by the County of Orange, the 24 hour, 85th percentile rainfall is between 0.7 to 0.8 inches of rain for the majority of the area covered by this permit.

The retention of natural drainage features, such as ephemeral streams, wetlands, and depressions, can be particularly important because small tributaries are essential to the maintenance of the chemical, biological, and physical integrity of larger waterbodies.¹⁷⁵ The loss and modification of such natural water resources to accommodate post-development storm water management leads to direct and indirect adverse effects on water quality that are felt both on the project site and off the site within the watershed.^{176,177,178} Effects to aquatic beneficial uses from altered drainage features can occur downstream and upstream. The length of upstream or downstream effect of channel modifications is dependant on the specific structure type and channel slope.¹⁷⁹ For instance, road culverts can act as partial barriers to upstream distribution of native aquatic macroinvertebrates in urban streams, while bridges can provide adequate passage.¹⁸⁰ As a result of the adverse effects to water quality and beneficial uses, the State of California nonpoint source pollution program management measures for urban areas includes limiting the destruction of natural drainage features and natural conveyance areas.¹⁸¹

¹⁷⁵ Aquatic scientists comment letter (April 10, 2003) on the Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM) on the Clean Water Act Regulatory Definition of "Waters of the United States." (Docket ID No. OW-2002-0050). This letter is a synthesis of scientific information regarding ephemeral, intermittent, and headwater streams. It was written to USEPA by 85 leading aquatic scientists.

¹⁷⁶ Wright, Tiffany, et al. 2006. *Direct and Indirect Impacts of Urbanization on Wetland Quality*. Prepared by the Center for Watershed Protection for the USEPA Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds. 81p. Available online at <http://www.cwp.org>

¹⁷⁷ Konrad, Christopher P. and Derek K. Booth, 2005. *Hydrologic Changes in Urban Streams and Their Ecological Significance*. American Fisheries Society Symposium. Vol. 45 pp.157-177.

¹⁷⁸ Coleman, Derrick, et al. 2005. *Effect of Increases in Peak Flows and Imperviousness on the Morphology of Southern California Streams*. Technical Report No. 450 of the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project.

¹⁷⁹ Fischenich, J.C. 2001. "Impacts of stabilization measures," EMRRP Technical Notes Collection (ERDC TNEMRRP- SR-32), U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg, MS. <http://www.wes.army.mil/el/emrrp>

¹⁸⁰ Blakely, Tanya J., et al. 2006. *Barriers To The Recovery Of Aquatic Insect Communities In Urban Streams* Freshwater Biology Vol. 51(9), 1634–1645.

¹⁸¹ California Nonpoint Source Encyclopedia, Management Measure 3.1.b. Runoff from Developing Areas, Site Development and Management Measure 3.3.a. Runoff from Existing Development, Existing Development.

Through its process of conditioning development projects under the CWA section 401 Water Quality Certification program, the Regional Board finds that the level of site design BMP implementation in the Order is feasible for all projects. This site design BMP requirement will help ensure that site design BMPs are implemented for new development projects. Site design BMPs are a critical component of storm water runoff management at new development projects, since the BMPs provide multiple benefits including preservation of hydrologic conditions, reduction of pollutant discharges, cost effectiveness, and green space.

The site design BMP options listed do not need to be costly.¹⁸² Some design options, such as concave vegetated surfaces or routing rooftop or walkway runoff to landscaped areas, are cost neutral.¹⁸³ Other site design BMPs, such as minimizing parking stall widths or use of efficient irrigation devices, are oftentimes already required. In addition, use of site design BMPs reduces storm water runoff quantity, allowing for treatment control BMPs and other storm water infrastructure on site to be smaller, therefore savings costs for both developers and municipalities.^{184,185}

Because of the potential economic and environmental benefits of using low-impact development site design, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, developed “*The Practice of Low Impact Development (LID)*” to assist the housing industry during the land development process.¹⁸⁶ This document focuses specifically on technologies that affect both the cost impacts and environmental issues associated with land development. Much of the report focuses on storm water management because low-impact development storm water management systems can save capital costs for developers and maintenance costs for municipalities.¹⁸⁷ The executive summary of the HUD report notes:

This approach to land development, called Low Impact Development (LID), uses various land planning and design practices and technologies to simultaneously conserve and protect natural resource systems and reduce infrastructure costs. LID still allows land to be developed, but in a cost-effective manner that helps mitigate potential environmental impacts. LID is best suited for new, suburban development.

¹⁸² USEPA, 2000. Low-Impact Development: A literature review. EPA-841-B-00-005. 35p.

¹⁸³ Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association., 1999. Start at the Source. Forbes Custom Publishing. Available on-line at: http://www.scvurppp-w2k.com/basmaa_satsm.htm. pp. 149.

¹⁸⁴ National Association of Home Builders Research Center. *Builders Guide to Low Impact Development*. Available on-line at <http://www.toolbase.org>

¹⁸⁵ National Association of Home Builders Research Center. *Municipal Guide to Low Impact Development*. Available on-line at <http://www.toolbase.org>

¹⁸⁶ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, 2003. *The Practice of Low Impact Development*.” Prepared by: NAHB Research Center, Inc. Upper Marlboro, Maryland. Contract No. H-21314CA.

¹⁸⁷ *Ibid.* Executive Summary, p.x.

Developers can use site and structure designs that reduce building footprints, decrease the amount of paved infrastructure, and provide for dispersed drainage and infiltration of runoff from impervious surfaces to reduce the effective impervious surface.¹⁸⁸ The concept of effective impervious surface is important, because when runoff from these surfaces is directed to pervious areas rather to an impervious drainage system (i.e., curbs, gutters, street surfaces, storm drain pipes), it can infiltrate, evaporate, or be taken up by vegetation, thereby reducing the total volume of storm water runoff leaving a site.

The Order continues to provide the Copermittees with flexibility in implementing site design BMP requirements by providing a LID BMP waiver program.

Section F.1.d.(5) (Source Control BMP Requirements) requires that Priority Development Projects implement minimum source control BMPs. This section has been added to provide more detail and clarify the Order's requirements for source control BMPs. The minimum source control BMPs listed in the section are consistent with the Model WQMP.

Section F.1.d.(6) (Treatment Control BMP Requirements) is consistent with Order No. R9-2002-0001, with two exceptions. First, the Order limits the selections of methods used to determine the appropriate volume of storm water runoff to be treated. The modification ensures that priority development project proponents utilize the most accurate information to determine the volume or flow of runoff which must be treated. Using detailed local rainfall data, the County of Orange has developed the 85th Percentile Precipitation Isopluvial Map, which exhibits the size of the 85th percentile storm event throughout Orange County.¹⁸⁹ Since this map uses detailed local rainfall data, it is more accurate for calculating the 85th percentile storm event than other methods which were included in Order No. R9-2002-0001. The other methods found in Order No. R9-2002-0001 were included as options to be used in the event that detailed accurate rainfall data did not exist for various locations within Orange County. The development of the 85th Percentile Precipitation Isopluvial Map makes these other less accurate methods superfluous. Therefore, these other methods for calculating the 85th percentile storm event have been removed from the current Order.

¹⁸⁸ Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association. 2003. *Using Site Design Techniques to Meet Development Standards for Stormwater Quality*. Available on-line at: <http://www.basmaa.org/>

¹⁸⁹ The isopluvial map can be found as Exhibit 7.II in the Model WQMP.

Second, the Order requires that treatment control BMPs selected for implementation at Priority Development Projects have a removal efficiency rating that is higher than the “low removal efficiency,” as presented in the Model SSMP/WQMP. The requirement allows exceptions for those projects that, with a feasibility analysis, can justify the use of a treatment control BMP with a low removal efficiency for a Priority Development Project. This requirement is needed because to date, the Copermittees have generally approved low removal efficiency treatment control BMPs without justification or evidence that use of higher efficiency treatment BMPs was considered and found to be infeasible. Specifically, it has been found during audits of the Copermittees’ SSMP programs that many SSMP reports do not adequately describe the selection of treatment control BMPs.¹⁹⁰ Moreover, USEPA’s contractor Tetra Tech, Inc. recommends that “project proponents should begin with the treatment control that is most effective at removing the pollutants of concern [...] and provide justification if that treatment control BMP is not selected.”¹⁹¹

In the ROWD, the Copermittees acknowledge the need for further attention to the selection and implementation of effective treatment BMPs. They propose to revise the model WQMP table of BMP effectiveness. The requirement is needed to provide clarification that selection of low efficiency treatment control BMPs over high efficiency BMPs without justification does not meet permit requirements and is not in compliance with the storm water MEP standard.

In addition, treatment control BMPs must be designed and implemented with measures to avoid the creation of nuisance or pollution associated with vectors, such as mosquitoes, rodents, and flies. Related guidelines are identified in guidance from CASQA.¹⁹² Additional considerations are outlined in publications from the California Department of Health Services and University of California Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources.¹⁹³

¹⁹⁰ Tetra Tech, Inc. 2005. Program Evaluation Report. Orange County Storm Water Program: Cities of Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Lake Forest, and Rancho Santa Margarita.

¹⁹¹ Tetra Tech, Inc., 2005. Program Evaluation Report –San Diego Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) Evaluation. P. 5.

¹⁹² For example, see the California Stormwater BMP Handbook guidelines for Extended Detention Basins (TC-22) at <http://www.cabmphandbooks.org>.

¹⁹³ Marco Metzger. “Managing Mosquitoes in Stormwater Treatment Devices.” University of California Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources Publication No. 8125. Available at <http://anrcatalog.ucdavis.edu>.

Section F.1.d.(7). (Low-Impact Design BMP Waiver Program) allows Copermittees to develop a LID BMP waiver program, under which projects where it is technically infeasible to implement the required LID BMPs could substitute with treatment control BMPs and a mitigation project, payment into an in-lieu funding program, and/or watershed equivalent BMPs. Some sites may be technically infeasible to implement the required LID BMPs due to the site constraints. For this reason, the Regional Board has added to the Order a requirement for the Copermittees to develop such a program. The program would provide the opportunity for development projects to avoid partial or full LID BMP implementation in exchange for implementation of treatment control BMPs and mitigation. The program would maintain equal water quality benefits as properly implemented LID BMPs when partial LID BMPs are coupled with a mitigation project or in-lieu funding.

The Order includes specific minimum requirements so that the program will achieve similar water quality benefits. Any program which allows development projects to forgo LID BMP implementation must include provisions which will achieve similar water quality benefits. To ensure that this is the case for the LID BMP waiver program, minimum provisions for the program have been added to the Order

Section F.1.d.(8). (BMP Design Standards) addresses a need for the Copermittees to develop and apply consistent criteria for the design and maintenance of structural treatment BMPs. Correct BMP design is critical to ensure that BMPs are effective and perform as intended. Without design criteria, there is no assurance that this will occur, since there is no standard for design or review. As an example, Ventura County has developed a BMP manual that includes standard design procedure forms for BMPs. Ventura County's *Technical Guidance Manual for Storm Water Quality Control Measures* is available at <http://www.vcstormwater.org/publications.htm>.¹⁹⁴ California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) also confirms the necessity of design criteria when it includes such criteria in its New Development and Redevelopment BMP Handbook.¹⁹⁵ This issue is noted in the ROWD, and the Copermittees propose to develop standard design checklist/plans/details for selected source control and treatment BMPs.

Section F.1.d.(9). (Implementation process) requires the Copermittee to implement a process to verify compliance with SSMP requirements. As part of the SSMP, requires identification at what point in the planning process that projects must meet SUSMP requirements and what are roles/responsibilities of municipal departments. The intent of this requirement is to provide consistency in the application of the SSMPs between the Copermittees. This requirement was included in previous Order No. R9-2002-0001.

¹⁹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁹⁵ California Stormwater Quality Association, 2003. Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook – New Development and Redevelopment.

Section F.1.d.(10) (Annual Review of Treatment BMPs) requires Copermitees to keep their SSMPs up to date with BMP effectiveness studies for low-impact design and treatment control BMPs. The ROWD includes commitments to develop a library of BMP performance reports and to revise the model WQMP table for the latest information on BMPs. This requirement will ensure that two important types of information be included in those efforts: Site design BMPs and treatment BMPs that are assessed as part of contracts with the State Board and Regional Board. The later types of projects include those funded with Clean Beach Initiative grants and other grants. Projects funded with such state grants must include effectiveness assessments using a quality assurance plan. As a result, such studies generally provide reliable sources of local data and should be included in local SSMPs.

Sections F.1.e and F.1.f. (BMP Verification and Treatment BMP Maintenance Tracking) are included in the Order to improve the effectiveness of the BMP requirements. They are included in response to findings from the Audits¹⁹⁶ and recommendations from USEPA.¹⁹⁷ The Copermitees recognize a need to improve the verification of post-construction BMPs. The 2007 DAMP proposes to verify 90 percent of WQMPs (including structural and non-structural BMPs) by inspection, self-certifications, surveys or other means. The Regional Board finds that 90 percent is a reasonable annual target, but considers inspections to be essential to achieve optimal results. Therefore, the Order requires high priority sites to be inspected annually, and allows other measures to be used for lower priority treatment control BMPs.

Section F.1.h. (Hydromodification) expands and clarifies current requirements for control of MS4 discharges to limit hydromodification effects caused by changes in runoff resulting from development and urbanization. The requirements are based on findings and recommendations of the Orange County Storm Water Program, the Stormwater Monitoring Coalition (SMC),^{198,199} and the Storm Water Panel on Numeric Effluent Limits (Numeric Effluent Panel).²⁰⁰ Added specificity is needed due to the current lack of a clear standard for controlling hydromodification resulting from development. More specific requirements are also warranted because hydromodification is increasingly recognized as a major factor affecting water quality and beneficial uses, and the Copermitees have proposed only vague and voluntary modifications to the Model WQMP. The Order is intended to ensure the intent of the proposed modifications is incorporated into each Copermitees' SSMP.

¹⁹⁶ The 2005 audits performed by Tetra Tech, Inc. found that cities are not tracking post-construction BMPs. The final audit report recommended (Section 2.1.2) that each city should develop a system to verify implementation and track post-construction BMPs to ensure that they are adequately maintained.

¹⁹⁷ Federal Register / Vol. 64, No. 235 / Wednesday, December 8, 1999 / Rules and Regulations. P. 68845. USEPA recommends such practices in the Phase II storm water regulations, promoting "inspections during construction to verify BMPs are built as designed."

¹⁹⁸ Coleman, Derrick, et al. 2005. *Effect of Increases in Peak Flows and Imperviousness on the Morphology of Southern California Streams*. Technical Report No. 450 of the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project.

¹⁹⁹ Stein, Eric and Susan Zaleski. 2005. *Managing Runoff to Protect Natural Streams: The Latest Developments on Investigation and Management of Hydromodification in California*. Proceedings of a special technical workshop co-sponsored by California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA), Stormwater Monitoring Coalition (SMC), and

Hydromodification is the change in a watershed's runoff characteristics resulting from development, together with associated morphological changes to channels receiving the runoff. As the total area of impervious surfaces increases, infiltration of rainfall decreases, causing more water to run off the surface and at a higher velocity. Runoff from developed areas can produce erosive flows in channels under rainfall conditions which were not previously problematic. Moreover, runoff from developed areas increases the duration of time that channels are exposed to erosive flows. The increase in the volume of runoff and the length of time that erosive flows occur ultimately intensify sediment transport, causing changes in sediment transport characteristics and the hydraulic geometry (width, depth, and slope) of channels.²⁰¹

These types of changes have been documented in southern California. It has been reported that researchers studying flood frequencies in Riverside County have found that increases in watershed imperviousness of only 9-22 percent can result in increases in peak flow rates for the two-year storm event of up to 100 percent.²⁰² Such changes in runoff have significant impacts on channel morphology. It has recently been found that ephemeral/intermittent channels in southern California appear to be more sensitive to changes in imperviousness than channels in other areas. Morphology of small channels in southern California was found to change with only 2-3 percent watershed imperviousness, as opposed to 7-10 percent watershed imperviousness in other parts of the nation.²⁰³

University of Southern California Sea Grant (USC Sea Grant). Technical Report No. 475 of the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project.

²⁰⁰ Storm Water Panel Recommendations to the California State Water Resources Control Board. 2006. The Feasibility of Numeric Effluent Limits Applicable to Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Municipal, Industrial, and Construction Activities.

²⁰¹ Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program, 2005. Hydromodification Management Plan. P. 1-1.

²⁰² Schueler and Holland, 2000. Storm Water Strategies for Arid and Semi-Arid Watersheds (Article 66). The Practice of Watershed Protection.

²⁰³ Coleman, et. al., 2005. Effect of Increases in Peak Flows and Imperviousness on the Morphology of Southern California Streams. P. iv.

Effects of hydromodification are evident in southern Orange County and recognized by the Copermittees. Analyses of bioassessment data, for example, indicate that physical changes to stream channels caused by hydromodification are likely responsible, in part, for the low bioassessment scores in urbanized settings.²⁰⁴ It is important to recognize that the physical changes are a direct result of MS4 discharges, but that two separate mechanisms are involved. First, is a change in the flow regime caused by the increase in impervious surfaces and loss of natural conveyance systems. Discharges to receiving waters from the MS4 outfalls do not mimic the natural discharges from former tributaries to that receiving water, and the change results in erosion. Second, the physical stream habitat in many places has been severely modified in order to efficiently convey those increased storm water discharges to the ocean. Where streams are hardened and/or buried to convey storm water, they cannot provide adequate water quality and other necessary conditions to support beneficial uses. Both of these issues are addressed in the Order.

The Copermittees' recognize the need to improve management of hydromodification. The ROWD proposes to revise the Model WQMP to incorporate additional information from ongoing hydromodification studies conducted by the SMC. The Order allows the Copermittees to adopt criteria consistent with future SMC findings in the development of their Hydromodification Management Plan (see below).

Section F.1.h. requires the Copermittees to submit a Hydromodification Management Plan (HMP) within two years of permit adoption. This is consistent with other Southern California MS4 permits and in direct response to comments from the USEPA on Tentative Order R9-2008-001.

Section F.1.h (1) describes several elements that must be included in the HMP. For example, the HMP must identify a method for assessing susceptibility of channel segments which receive runoff discharges from Priority Development Projects, and include a channel standard to ensure that the stability of the channel is not compromised as a result of discharges from the Priority Development Projects. The HMP must also identify a range of flows where Priority Development Projects could cause hydromodification effects and subsequent stream instability.

Additionally, the HMP must require Priority Development Projects to implement hydrologic control measures (such as LID or detention basins) to prevent hydromodification and resultant degradation of stream conditions downstream of project sites. To compare post-project flow rates and durations to pre-project flow rates and durations, the HMP must specify that the pre-developed (naturally occurring) flow rates and durations shall be used when assessing pre-project conditions, so that the naturally occurring hydrology is eventually restored.

In cases where a stream has been armored with concrete, rip rap, or other man-made materials, the HMP shall require the assessment of a comparable soft-bottom channel

²⁰⁴ See Chapter 11 of the ROWD and the 2005-06 Unified Annual Report for the analyses.

as the channel standard, as opposed to using the characteristics of the hardened channel as the channel standard. This is to ensure that hydromodification management measures already in place should any portion of the hardened channel be returned to its natural state, thereby restoring the physical integrity of the creek and its Beneficial Uses. For this reason, the waiver provision for hydromodification management measures for projects discharging into hardened channels was deleted from the Tentative Order. The remaining exception is for projects that discharge storm water runoff into underground storm drains discharging directly into bays or the ocean and for projects discharging to waters where the entire channel bed and banks have been concrete lined all the way to ocean receiving waters.

The HMP must also include metrics for assessing impacts to downstream watercourses from Priority Development Projects, as well as assessing improvements to these watercourses. One metric that must be included is the Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) score for benthic macroinvertebrates. This is because historic hydromodification impacts, such as concrete lining and channelization, have impacted the natural physical habitat of urban streams resulting in low IBI scores. The Copermittee's 2006-2007 monitoring indicated decreased IBI scores in the urbanized watersheds. In the absence of water chemistry and toxicity impacts, these low scores were attributed to be a result of poor physical habitat conditions.²⁰⁵ Therefore, the IBI score will be a useful metric in terms of assessing both impacts to streams from Priority Development Projects and improvements due to implementation of management measures.

In addition to the hydrologic control measures that must be included in the HMP to prevent or minimize hydromodification effects from Priority Development Projects, the HMP must also include additional measures to be used on Priority Development Projects based on a prioritized consideration of the following elements in this order: 1) site-design hydrologic control measures, 2) on-site management measures, 3) the use of regional controls upstream of receiving waters, and lastly, 4) in-stream controls (not to include reinforcement with non-naturally occurring materials). The suite of management measures must also include stream restoration as a viable option to achieve the channel standard and subsequently restore Beneficial Uses.

Section F.1.h (5) describes interim hydromodification criteria that must be implemented by the Copermittees within one year of adoption of the Tentative Order and concurrent to development of the local HMP. The values chosen for the interim criteria are those currently being implemented by Copermittees in the San Diego area.

Finally, the requirements included in section F.1.h do not supersede the requirements for LID presented in section F.1.d. (4). In certain situations, the requirements to incorporate LID will satisfy the requirements for hydromodification management. For example, detention basins are a common BMP used to manage high flow rates but

²⁰⁵ Orange County Copermittees, November 15, 2007. 2006-2007 Unified Annual Progress Report Program Effectiveness Assessment (San Diego Region).

behave hydrologically different than distributed systems used in LID. Using LID is a viable option for both accomplishing hydromodification management and pollutant load reductions.

F.2. Construction

The following legal authority applies to section F.2:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Specific Legal Authority: Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(D) provides that the proposed management program include “A description of a program to implement and maintain structural and non-structural best management practices to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from construction sites to the municipal storm sewer system.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(D)(1) provides that the proposed management program include “A description of procedures for site planning which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(D)(2) provides that the proposed management program include “A description of requirements for nonstructural and structural best management practices.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(D)(3) provides that the proposed management program include “A description of procedures for identifying priorities for inspecting sites and enforcing control measures which consider the nature of the construction activity, topography, and the characteristics of soils and receiving water quality.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(D)(4) provides that the proposed management program include “A description of appropriate educational and training measures for construction site operators.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A) provides that each Copermitttee must demonstrate that it can control “through ordinance, permit, contract, order or similar means, the contribution of pollutants to the municipal storm sewer by storm water discharges associated with industrial activity and the quality of storm water discharged from site of industrial activity.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) provides that “The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in ‘industrial activity’ for the purposes of this subsection: [...] (x) Construction activity including cleaning, grading and excavation activities [...].”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires NPDES permits to include limitations to “control all pollutants or pollutant parameters (either conventional, nonconventional, or toxic pollutants) which the Director determines are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality.”

Section F.2 has additions to ensure the protection of threatened and endangered species and requires the consideration of potential impacts from the use of Active Treatment Systems. These requirements were added to ensure additional protection of the Beneficial Uses of waters of the State.

Section F.2.a. (Ordinance Update) requires each Copermittee to review and update its grading and storm water ordinances as necessary to comply with the MS4 permit. By updating the grading and storm water ordinances, the Copermittees will have the necessary legal authority to require construction sites to implement effective BMPs that will reduce pollutant discharges to the maximum extent practicable. The Order allows the Copermittees 365 days to review and update their ordinances. The 365 days should be adequate to allow for the relatively minor changes that might be needed since their ordinances were last updated under Order No. R9-2002-0001.

Section F.2.b. (Source Identification) requires the Copermittees to develop and update a watershed based inventory of all construction sites regardless of size or ownership. This section has been modified to require the inventory be updated regularly, rather than annually. More frequent updates will ensure the Copermittees have a more accurate inventory of construction sites within their jurisdiction. A regularly updated inventory of active construction sites will assist the Copermittees in ensuring that all sites are inspected per Order requirements. The Order does not specify the frequency of updates, and instead relies on each Copermittee to develop updates appropriate to local construction activity. The 2007 DAMP proposes that the inventory be updated “at a minimum” prior to the start of the rainy season. Such a minimum standard may not be appropriate for each Copermittee. Failure to maintain a useful inventory would be a violation of the Order.

Section F.2.c. (Site Planning and Project Approval Process) requires Copermittees to incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts prior to approval and issuance of construction and grading permits. The Copermittees²⁰⁶ and our program evaluations in 2005²⁰⁷ recommend that storm water requirements need to be better incorporated into the pre-construction process.

This section now requires the Copermittees to review project proponents' runoff management plans for compliance with local regulations, policies, and procedures. USEPA recommends that it is often easier and more effective to incorporate storm water quality controls during the site plan review process or earlier.²⁰⁸ In the Phase I storm water regulations, USEPA states that a primary control technique is good site planning.²⁰⁹ USEPA goes on to say that the most efficient controls result when a comprehensive storm water management system is in place.²¹⁰ To determine if a construction site is in compliance with construction and grading ordinances and permits, USEPA states that the "MS4 operator should review the site plans submitted by the construction site operator before ground is broken."²¹¹ Site plan review aids in compliance and enforcement efforts since it alerts the "MS4 operator early in the process to the planned use or non-use of proper BMPs and provides a way to track new construction activities."²¹² During audits of Orange County Copermittee storm water programs, it was found that site plan and SWPPP review were inadequate and inconsistent.²¹³

Section F.2.d. (BMP Implementation) includes modifications to the requirements for each Copermittee to designate and ensure implementation of a set of minimum BMPs at construction sites. These modifications are based on Regional Board findings and experience during implementation of Order No. R9-2002-0001.

²⁰⁶ Orange County Storm Water Copermittees. 2006. Report of Waste Discharge (San Diego Region), Section 7, New Development.

²⁰⁷ Tetra Tech, Inc. 2005. Program Evaluation Report. Orange County Storm Water Program: Cities of Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Lake Forest, and Rancho Santa Margarita.

²⁰⁸ USEPA, 1992. Guidance 833-8-92-002. Section 6.3.2.1.

²⁰⁹ Federal Register / Vol. 55, No. 222 / Friday, November 16, 1990 / Rules and Regulations. P. 48034.

²¹⁰ Ibid.

²¹¹ USEPA, 2000. Guidance 833-R-00-002. Section 4.6.2.4, P. 4-30.

²¹² Ibid., P. 4-31.

²¹³ Tetra Tech, Inc. 2005. Program Evaluation Report. Orange County Storm Water Program: Cities of Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Lake Forest, and Rancho Santa Margarita.

Unlike Order No. R9-2002-0001, this Order does not require the Copermittee to designate a set of minimum BMPs for high, medium, and low threat to water quality construction sites. This change was made in recognition of most Copermittees' application of one consistent set of BMPs throughout their jurisdictions. The Copermittees also desire to move toward a risk-based approach to BMP requirements.²¹⁴ As a result, the Order requires a minimum set of BMPs to be designated for all sites and that enhanced BMPs, including advanced treatment systems, be designated for sites upstream of 303(d) impairments and ESAs. Advanced treatment has been effectively implemented extensively in the other states and in the Central Valley Region of California.²¹⁵ In addition, the Regional Board's inspectors have observed advanced treatment being effectively implemented at large sites greater than 100 acres and at small, less than 5 acre, in-fill sites. Advanced treatment is often necessary for Copermittees to ensure that discharges from construction sites are not causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards. For example, the Basin Plan lists the water quality objective for turbidity as 20 NTU for all hydrologic areas and subareas except for the Coronado HA (10.10) and the Tijuana Valley (11.10). For certain construction sites with large slopes and exposed areas, the only technology that is likely to meet 20 NTU is advanced treatment combined with erosion and sediment controls. To ensure the MEP standard and water quality standards are met, the requirement for implementation of advanced treatment at high threat construction sites has been added to the Order, while still providing sufficient flexibility for each Copermittee's unique program.

The Order's does not include seasonal restrictions on grading. Seasonal restrictions on grading for storm water are difficult to implement due to the conflict between seasonal grading restrictions, endangered birds' breeding seasons and the seasonal passage of endangered salmonids; therefore the seasonal grading restrictions have not been included with the other BMPs in the Order. Found in southern California, the Least Bell's Vireo and the Coastal California Gnatcatcher are listed as federally endangered and threatened, respectively.²¹⁶ Permits issued by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) restrict grading during these birds' breeding seasons, which is from April 10 to August 31 for the Least Bell's Vireo²¹⁷ and from February 15 to August 31 for the Coastal California Gnatcatcher.²¹⁸ Ideally storm water restrictions on grading would be during the wet season from October 1 through April 30.²¹⁹ Combined, these restrictions would limit construction grading to be during the month of September, which is infeasible. Section D.2.d of the Order still requires project proponents to minimize grading during the wet season and coincide grading with seasonal dry weather periods to the extent feasible.

²¹⁴ Orange County Storm Water Copermittees. 2006. Report of Waste Discharge (San Diego Region), Section 8, Construction

²¹⁵ SWRCB, 2004. Conference on Advanced Treatment at Construction Sites.

²¹⁶ State of California, Department of Fish and Game, 2005. State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California.

²¹⁷ United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, 2001. Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines.

²¹⁸ United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, 1997. Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) Presence/Absence Survey Guidelines.

²¹⁹ Regional Board, 2001. Order No. 2001-01, San Diego County MS4 Permit. Directive F.2.g.(2).

Section F.2.e. (Inspections) establishes criteria for inspections based on risk factors including size, season, and location of the construction site. Modifications have been made to requirements of Order No. R9-2002-0001 based on the experience of the Copermittees and Regional Board construction programs.

The Order requires sites in active grading during the wet season that are over 30 acres be inspected every two weeks, rather than sites over 50 acres being inspected weekly. In south Orange County approximately 15 percent (34 sites) of construction sites over one acre are larger than 30 acres, whereas about 9 percent (21 sites) of sites are over 50 acres.²²⁰ This may result in a net decrease of inspections of large sites, although more sites will be covered. The reduction in inspection frequency for sites greater than 50 acres is justified because the sites have generally improved their erosion and sediment control measures since adoption of Order No. R9-2002-0001. Biweekly inspections of these sites in the future should be sufficient to ensure compliance with local regulations.

The Order lowers the size of construction sites adjacent to or discharging directly to ESAs that receive scrutiny. Order No. R9-2002-0001 requires such sites five acres and more to be inspected weekly during the wet season. This Order requires such sites one acre and above to be inspected every two weeks during the wet season and once during August or September. The lower size threshold is consistent with Phase II storm water permits.

The Order omits Order No. R9-2002-0001's provision allowing a Copermittee to decrease the inspection frequency for high priority sites if the Copermittee certifies in writing to the Regional Board that they have recorded the site's Waste Discharge Identification Number, reviewed the site's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), assured the site's SWPPP is in compliance, and assured the SWPPP is properly implemented at the site. Under Order No. R9-2002-0001, the Regional Board never received from any of the Copermittees a certification to decrease the inspection frequency at high priority sites. Since the certification process was never used, the language has been deleted from the Order.

This section also requires the Copermittees to track the number of inspections for each inventoried construction site. This requirement has been added to ensure that the Copermittees can demonstrate that construction sites are inspected at the minimum frequencies.

²²⁰ Based on the State Board's database of sites covered by the Construction Storm Water General NPDES Permit, Order No. 99-08-DWQ. That general permit requires sites disturbing over one acre to file for coverage, so it provides a good basis for assessment.

Section F.2.g.2 includes an additional requirement for notification to the Regional Board regarding construction sites has been added to this section. Copermitees are required to annually notify the Regional Board of construction sites that have suspected violations. This was added to enhance Regional Board and Permittee communication and coordination in regulating construction sites.

F.3 Existing Development

F.3.a. Municipal

The following legal authority applies to section D.3.a:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Specific Legal Authority: Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A)(1) provides that the proposed management program include “A description of maintenance activities and a maintenance schedule for structural controls to reduce pollutants (including floatables) in discharges from municipal separate storm sewers.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A)(3) provides that the proposed management program include “A description for operating and maintaining public streets, roads and highways and procedures for reducing the impact on receiving waters of discharges from municipal storm sewer systems, including pollutants discharged as a result of de-icing activities.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A)(4) provides that the proposed management program include “A description of procedures to assure that flood management projects assess the impacts on the water quality of receiving water bodies and that existing structural flood control devices have been evaluated to determine if retrofitting the device to provide additional pollutant removal from storm water is feasible.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A)(5) provides that the proposed management program include “A description of a program to monitor pollutants in runoff from operating or closed municipal landfills or other treatment, storage or disposal facilities for municipal waste, which shall identify priorities and procedures for inspections and establishing and implementing control measures for such discharges.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A)(6) provides that the proposed management program include “A description of a program to reduce to the maximum extent practicable, pollutants in discharges from municipal separate storm sewers associated with the application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer which will include, as appropriate, controls such as educational activities, permits, certifications, and other measures for commercial applicators and distributors, and controls for application in public right-of-ways and at municipal facilities.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires NPDES permits to include limitations to “control all pollutants or pollutant parameters (either conventional, nonconventional, or toxic pollutants) which the Director determines are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality.”

Section F.3.a.2. (General BMP Implementation) requires the Copermittees to designate minimum BMPs for general municipal areas and activities, regardless of their threat to water quality. The requirement that different types of BMPs be designated for different threats to water quality categories of municipal areas and activities has been removed from the Order. This was done to help simplify and clarify the Order’s requirements. BMPs required to be implemented at a site can now be based on the sources or activities present at the site. This is closer to the approach taken by the Copermittees in their JRMPs. Threat to water quality is used to determine inspection frequencies in section F.3.a.(7).

Section F.3.a.3, F.3.a.4, and F.3.a.5. (Specific BMP Implementation Categories) establishes requirements for specific categories of activities and areas. These are selected based on the CWA and findings of the Permittees in annual reports and ROWD that identify these activities as warranting special attention.

Pesticides, Herbicides, and Fertilizers. 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A)(6) requires a description of a storm water program for pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. In addition, water quality data demonstrates widespread presence of such pollutants in receiving waters and MS4 discharges. In response to similar requirements of Order No. R9-2002-0001, the Copermittees have developed a specific model Integrated Pest Management, Pesticides, and Fertilizer guidelines.

Flood Control Structures. In order to more closely meet the intent of the federal regulations and guidance, the requirement has been modified. 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A)(4) requires "A description of procedures to assure that flood management projects assess the impacts on the water quality of receiving water bodies and that existing structural flood control devices have been evaluated to determine if retrofitting the device to provide additional pollutant removal from storm water is feasible." Retrofitting flood control devices can reduce storm water pollutants and improve water quality. Copermittees have conducted many flood control retrofit projects, many of which have been partially funded with State grant awards.

USEPA expands on the federal provision with the following information: "Storm water management devices and structures that focus solely on water quantity are usually not designed to remove pollutants, and may sometimes harm aquatic habitat and aesthetic values" (1992). As flood control structures and other elements of the MS4 age and retrofitting becomes necessary, opportunities for water quality improvements arise.

Conveyance systems which take water quality consideration into account (such as grassed swales, vegetated detention ponds, etc.) can often cost less to construct than traditional concrete systems. Evaluation of the applicability of such systems during retrofitting must occur to ensure that pollutants in storm water runoff are reduced to the maximum extent practicable. USEPA supports utilizing BMPs for pollution reduction in flood management projects, stating that "The proposed management program must demonstrate that flood management projects take into account the effects on the water quality of receiving water bodies. [...] Opportunities for pollutant reduction should be considered".²²¹

Existing Copermittee projects include two types of retrofits. The first type involves adding an engineered device to an existing structure in order to treat or divert runoff. Examples include catch basin inlet filters/screens, ultraviolet disinfection facilities, hydrodynamic separators, and diversions to the sanitary sewer. The second type involves re-installing pervious or natural treatment features to facilities. Examples include removing concrete portions of conveyances to create pervious conveyances; and creating treatment wetlands within flood detention facilities. The later type of retrofit is preferred by the Regional Board. They are likely more sustainable over the long-term because they may require less rigorous operation and maintenance than the former. They may also provide the additional benefit of providing significant or incidental opportunities for beneficial uses (e.g., recreation, wildlife, water supply).^{222,223}

²²¹ USEPA, 1992. Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Part II of the NPDES Permit Applications for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. Washington D.C. EPA/833-B-92-002.

²²² Burton, Carmen et al. 2005. Assessing Water Source and Channel Type as Factors Affecting Benthic Macroinvertebrate and Periphyton Assemblages in the Highly Urbanized Santa Ana River Basin, California. American Fisheries Society Symposium. Vol.47 pp.239-262.

²²³ Stromberg, Juliet C. 2001. Restoration of Riparian Vegetation in the South-Western United States: the importance of flow regimes and fluvial dynamism. Journal of Arid Environments. Vol49, pp.17-34.

Sweeping of Municipal Areas. Sweeping municipal areas would likely be done in the absence of the Order. However, in certain cases it is an important component of a jurisdictional runoff management program. The Order contains requirements to ensure that the use of street sweeping is optimized for runoff applications if it is to be used and reported as a BMP. The criteria in the Order are taken from industry guidance as reported by the Permittees in the Aliso Creek watershed.²²⁴

Section F.3.a.(6). (Operation and Maintenance of MS4 and Structural Controls) requires the Copermittees to inspect and remove waste from their MS4s prior to the rainy season.

Maintenance is critical to the successful implementation of every storm water runoff management program. USEPA finds that “Lack of maintenance often limits the effectiveness of storm water structural controls such as detention/retention basins and infiltration devices. [...] The proposed program should provide for maintenance logs and identify specific maintenance activities for each class of control, such as removing sediment from retention ponds every five years, cleaning catch basins annually, and removing litter from channels twice a year.

If maintenance activities are scheduled infrequently, inspections must be scheduled to ensure that the control is operating adequately. In cases where scheduled maintenance is not appropriate, maintenance should be based on inspections of the control structure or frequency of storm events. If maintenance depends on the results of inspections or if it occurs infrequently, the applicant must provide an inspection schedule. The applicant should also identify the municipal department(s) responsible for the maintenance program”.²²⁵ The MS4 maintenance requirements are based on the above USEPA recommendations. This maintenance will help ensure that structural controls are in adequate condition to be effective year round but especially at the beginning of and throughout the rainy season.

²²⁴ See 20th and 21st quarterly reports for the Aliso Creek watershed bacteria investigation, prepared by the Orange County Copermittees within the Aliso Creek watershed.

²²⁵ USEPA, 1992. Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Part II of the NPDES Permit Applications for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. Washington D.C. EPA/833-B-92-002.

Two requirements have been added to the Order that were not within Order No. 2002-0001. Subsection (3) allows a decreased inspection frequency for facilities that are routinely clean, and Subsection (4) requires trash to be removed from channels in a timely manner. Typically, Copermitees have reported annual or semi-annual creek cleanups as significant BMPs. The large volumes of trash reported to be removed during these events demonstrates the significant amount of trash that accumulates in the channels. In addition, storm water runoff is a leading contributor to the accumulation of trash and debris along the beaches of Orange County.²²⁶ In order to reduce the effect of the trash, the Order requires that trash be removed more frequently.

Section F.3.a.(7). (Sewage Infiltration) requires the Copermitees to implement controls and measures to prevent and eliminate sewage infiltration or seepage from municipal sanitary sewers to MS4s through thorough, routine preventive maintenance of the MS4. This requirement is in Order No. R9-2002-0001 in the section on Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (section F.5.i).

Sections F.3.a.(8) and F.3.a.(9). (Inspections and Enforcement) establishes a minimum set of municipal areas and activities for oversight and inspection by the Copermitees and requires that Copermitees properly enforce runoff requirements at municipal areas and activities.

²²⁶ Moore, S.L., D. Gregorio, M. Carreon, S B. Weisberg, and M. K. Leecaster. 2001. *Composition and distribution of beach debris in Orange County, California*. Marine Pollution Bulletin 42(3): 241-245..

F.3.b. Industrial and Commercial

The following legal authority applies to section F.3.b:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Specific Legal Authority: Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(C) provides that the proposed management program include “A description of a program to monitor and control pollutants in storm water discharges to municipal systems from municipal landfills, hazardous waste treatment, disposal and recovery facilities, industrial facilities that are subject to section 313 of title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and industrial facilities that the municipal permit applicant determines are contributing a substantial pollutant loading to the municipal storm sewer system.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(C)(1) provides that the Copermittee must “identify priorities and procedures for inspections and establishing and implementing control measures for such discharges.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(C)(2) provides that the proposed management program shall “Describe a monitoring program for storm water discharges associated with the industrial facilities identified in paragraph (d)(2)(iv)(C) of this section, to be implemented during the term of the permit, including the submission of quantitative data on the following constituents: any pollutants limited in effluent guidelines subcategories, where applicable; any pollutant listed in an existing NPDES permit for a facility; oil and grease, COD, pH, BOD5, TSS, total phosphorus, total Kjeldhal nitrogen, nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen, and any information on discharges required under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7)(iii) and (iv).”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(ii) provides that the Copermittee “Provide an inventory, organized by watershed of the name and address, and a description (such as Standard Industrial Classification [SIC] codes) which best reflects the principal products or services provided by each facility which may discharge, to the municipal separate storm sewer, storm water associated with industrial activity.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires NPDES permits to include limitations to “control all pollutants or pollutant parameters (either conventional, nonconventional, or toxic pollutants) which the Director determines are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A) provides that each Copermitee must demonstrate that it can control “through ordinance, permit, contract, order or similar means, the contribution of pollutants to the municipal storm sewer by storm water discharges associated with industrial activity and the quality of storm water discharged from site of industrial activity.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A) provides that the Copermitee develop a proposed management program which includes “A description of structural and source control measures to reduce pollutants from runoff from commercial and residential areas that are discharged from the municipal storm sewer system that are to be implemented during the life of the permit, accompanied with an estimate of the expected reduction of pollutant loads and a proposed schedule for implementing such controls.”

Section F.3.b. (Industrial and Commercial) requires the Copermitees to implement an industrial and commercial program to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from all industrial and commercial sites/sources. The industrial and commercial sections of Order No. 2002-0001 have been combined into one section in this Order. This change will streamline and simplify the Order, without negatively impacting water quality. This change is not unprecedented because industrial and commercial facilities are commonly addressed together. For example, the Southern Riverside County MS4 Permit²²⁷ combined industrial and commercial programs into one section. In addition, in their Annual Reports and ROWD,²²⁸ the Copermitees jointly address industrial and commercial components. USEPA contractor Tetra Tech also evaluated and reported on the industrial and commercial programs jointly during their program evaluations.²²⁹

Section F.3.b.(1)(a) (Source Identification) requires that building material retailers and storage, animal facilities, and power washing services be included in the Copermitees' inventory of commercial sites/sources. These activities have been identified annual MS4 program reports and quarterly Aliso Creek watershed reports as potentially significant sources of pollutants. This is not a significant change because Order No. R9-2002-0001 requires that any commercial site or source determined by a Copermitee to contribute a significant pollutant load to the MS4 be added to its inventory of commercial sites. Furthermore, the commercial BMP fact sheets developed by the Copermitees generally address the types of activities occurring at these facilities and practices.

²²⁷ Regional Board, 2004. Order No. R9-2004-001; Riverside County MS4 Permit. Section H.2; P. 24.

²²⁸ Orange County Storm Water Copermitees. 2006. Report of Waste Discharge (San Diego Region). Section 9.

²²⁹ Tetra Tech, Inc., 2005. Program Evaluation Reports Orange County Storm Water Programs: Cities of Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Lake Forest, and Rancho Santa Margarita.

The Order has revised requirements for identifying industrial sites/sources. The revised requirements are identical to those found in the Southern Riverside County MS4 permit.²³⁰ USEPA requires the same identification: “Measures to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges to municipal separate storm sewers from municipal landfills, hazardous waste treatment, disposal and recovery facilities, industrial facilities that are subject to section 313 of title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).”²³¹ USEPA “also requires the municipal storm sewer permittee to describe a program to address industrial dischargers that are covered under the municipal storm sewer permit.”²³² In order to more closely follow USEPA’s guidance, this Order also includes operating and closed landfills, and hazardous waste treatment, disposal, storage and recovery facilities.

Section F.3.b.3. (Mobile Businesses) requires each Copermittee to develop and implement a program to reduce the discharge of storm water pollutants from mobile businesses to the MEP and to prevent the discharge of non-storm water. Mobile businesses are service industries that travel to the customer to perform the service rather than the customer traveling to the business to receive the service. Examples of mobile businesses are power washing, mobile vehicle washers, carpet cleaners, port-a-potty servicing, pool and fountain cleaning, mobile pet groomers, and landscapers. These mobile services produce waste streams that could potentially impact water quality if appropriate BMPs are not implemented.

Order No. R9-2002-0001 also requires BMP implementation for certain mobile businesses (e.g., mobile vehicle washing and mobile carpet cleaning). These storm water requirements of Order No. R9-2009-0002 are not significantly different from the existing requirements. The Order specifies mobile businesses must prevent non storm water dry weather flows from entering the MS4 (see C.1.b) for special attention based on reports from the Copermittees that mobile businesses have been difficult to control with existing programs.

Mobile businesses present a unique difficulty in storm water regulation. Due to the transient nature of the business, the regular, effective practice of unannounced inspections is difficult to implement. Also, tracking these mobile businesses is difficult because they are often not permitted or licensed and their services cross Copermittee jurisdictions. Mobile businesses that operate within a municipality may be based in another municipality or even outside the Region. The Order takes into account the difficulties in regulating mobile businesses.

Because BMPs have been developed already, but communication with mobile businesses may be difficult, the Order provides broad flexibility to the Copermittees for developing a targeted program within the Commercial portion of each JRMP.

²³⁰ Regional Board, 2004. Order No. R9-2004-001; Riverside County MS4 Permit. Section H.2.b)(2); P. 25.

²³¹ Federal Register / Vol. 55, No. 222 / Friday, November 16, 1990 / Rules and Regulations. P. 48056.

²³² Ibid.

Section F.3.b.4. (Inspections) includes requirements for inspections of industrial and commercial sites/sources. The Order is similar to the Southern Riverside County MS4 permit²³³ in requiring that inspections check for coverage under the General Industrial Permit; assessment of compliance with Copermittee ordinances and permits related to storm water and non-storm water runoff; assessment of BMP implementation, maintenance, and effectiveness; visual observations for non-storm water discharges, potential illicit connections, and potential discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff; and education and outreach on storm water pollution prevention. The Order also requires that inspections include review of BMP implementation plans if the site uses or is required to use such a plan, and the review of facility monitoring data if the site monitors its runoff. Order No. 2002-0001 did not contain requirements for inspection procedures.

Changes in the Order's requirements for inspection procedures mimic USEPA's guidance: "Site inspections should include (1) an evaluation of the pollution prevention plan and any other pertinent documents, and (2) an onsite visual inspection of the facility to evaluate the potential for discharges of contaminated storm water from the site and to assess the effectiveness of the pollution prevention plan."²³⁴ In 1999, USEPA "recognized visual inspection as a baseline BMP for over 10 years," and "visual inspections are an effective way to identify a variety of problems. Correcting these problems can improve the water quality of the receiving water."²³⁵ Most, if not all, of the Order's procedures are being conducted by the Copermittees that follow the Model Existing Development Program of the DAMP.

With the exception of restaurants, the Order allows Copermittees to establish inspection frequencies, as long as at least 20 percent of the sites are inspected annually. Restaurants are now required to be inspected annually. Inspection frequencies in the Order have been modified from Order No. R9-2002-0001. Order No. R9-2002-0001 specifies frequencies for inspecting industrial sites based on threat to water quality and requires high priority commercial sites to be inspected as needed. Copermittees have been inspecting industrial sites according to Order No. R9-2002-0001. The Copermittees have been inspecting restaurants annually as part of the County Health Department inspections. For other commercial sites, the Copermittees have been focusing annual activities on certain commercial sectors, such as automobiles, with the goal of inspecting every high priority site at least once during the permit term. This change is not considered significant because it should allow the Copermittees to continue existing programs.

²³³ Regional Board, 2004. Order No. R9-2004-001; Riverside County MS4 Permit. Section H.2.d)(3);

²³⁴ USEPA, 1992. Guidance 833-8-92-002, section 6.3.3.4 "Inspection and Monitoring".

²³⁵ USEPA, 1999. 832-F-99-046, "Storm Water Management Fact Sheet – Visual Inspection".

Reports from the Aliso Creek watershed Copermittees demonstrate that as-needed inspections for restaurants means at least annually. Restaurants have been found to present many threats to water quality and standard educational efforts are not effective because restaurants are subject to frequent management changes. For these reasons, the Order requires restaurants to be inspected annually.

An additional notification to the Regional Board regarding industrial sites has been added. Copermittees are required to annually notify the Regional Board of industrial sites that have suspected violations. This was added to enhance Regional Board and Permittee communication and coordination in regulating industrial sites.

Section F.3.b.(6). (Training and Education) requires training and education measures generally consistent with the existing storm water programs. One distinction is that the Order requires each Copermittee to notify the owner/operator of each inventoried industrial and commercial site/source of the BMP requirements applicable to the site/source. This requirement is necessary to ensure that the owners and operators of commercial sites stay informed of appropriate BMPs. This is especially important because sites may be inspected as little as once every five years.

Section F.3.c. (Residential Component)

The following legal authority applies to section F.3.c:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Specific Legal Authority: Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A) provides that the Copermittee develop a proposed management program which includes “A description of structural and source control measures to reduce pollutants from runoff from commercial and residential areas that are discharged from the municipal storm sewer system that are to be implemented during the life of the permit, accompanied with an estimate of the expected reduction of pollutant loads and a proposed schedule for implementing such controls.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires NPDES permits to include limitations to “control all pollutants or pollutant parameters (either conventional, nonconventional, or toxic pollutants) which the Director determines are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality.”

Section F.3.c (Residential Component) moves the common interest areas / homeowners' association component and the requirement for proper management of used oil, toxic materials, and other household hazardous wastes to the residential section of the Order, since these requirements generally apply to residential areas. These changes improve the organization of the Order and have no net effect on its implementation and enforcement. Other requirements for prioritization, BMP implementation, and enforcement are consistent with Order No. R9-2002-01.

Section F.3.d. (Retrofitting Existing Development)

Legal Authority: The legal authority for retrofitting existing development is the same legal authority as that identified for municipal, industrial, commercial and residential development sections (See fact sheet discussion on those sections, F.3.a – c). In particular, CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), and CWC section 13377 give the Regional Board the legal authority to require retrofitting of existing development.

A section has been added to require the retrofit of existing development (see Finding D.3.i and Discussion). This section contains specific requirements for the retrofit process. Retrofitting existing development is a widespread practice across the United States. Successful retrofitting programs have been implemented in such diverse locations as Seattle, Washington²³⁶; Portland Oregon²³⁷, Santa Monica, California²³⁸; Kansas City, Kansas²³⁹; and Montgomery County, MD²⁴⁰. When appropriately applied as the draft Tentative Order, retrofitting existing development meets the maximum extent practicable standard.

Existing BMPs are not sufficient, as evidenced by 303(d) listings and exceedances of Water Quality Objectives from the Copermittees monitoring reports. More advanced BMPs, including the retrofitting of existing development with LID, are part of the iterative process. Previous permits limited the requirement of treatment control BMPs to new development and redevelopment. Based on the current rate of redevelopment compared to existing BMPs, the use of LID only on new and redevelopment will not adequately address current water quality problems, including downstream hydromodification. Retrofitting existing development is practicable for a municipality through a systematic evaluation, prioritization and implementation plan focused on impaired water bodies, pollutants of concern, areas of downstream hydromodification, feasibility and effective communication and cooperation with private property owners.

²³⁶ SEA Street, http://www.seattle.gov/dpd/Planning/CityDesign/What_We_Do/Outreach/Folio/DPDS_008014.asp

²³⁷ Clean River Rewards, <http://www.portlandonline.com/BES/index.cfm?c=edeef>

²³⁸ City of Santa Monica, Urban Runoff program,

<http://www.smgov.net/Departments/OSE/categories/content.aspx?id=4007>

²³⁹ 10,000 Rain Gardens, <http://www.rainkc.com/>

²⁴⁰ Rainscapes, <http://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/Content/DEP/Rainscapes/home.html>

F.4. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

The following legal authority applies to section F.4:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Specific Legal Authority: Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B) provides that the proposed management program “shall be based on a description of a program, including a schedule, to detect and remove (or require the discharger to the municipal storm sewer to obtain a separate NPDES permit for) illicit discharges and improper disposal into the storm sewer.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(1) provides that the Copermittee include in its proposed management program “a program, including inspections, to implement and enforce an ordinance, orders or similar means to prevent illicit discharges to the municipal storm sewer system.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(2) provides that the Copermittee include in its proposed management program “a description of procedures to conduct on-going field screening activities during the life of the permit, including areas or locations that will be evaluated by such field screens.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(3) provides that the Copermittee include in its proposed management program “procedures to be followed to investigate portions of the separate storm sewer system that, based on the results of the field screen, or other appropriate information, indicate a reasonable potential of containing illicit discharges or other sources of non-storm water.”

Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(4) provides that the Copermittee include in its proposed management program “a description of procedures to prevent, contain, and respond to spills that may discharge into the municipal separate storm sewer.”

Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(5) provides that the Copermittee include in its proposed management program “a description of a program to promote, publicize, and facilitate public reporting of the presence of illicit discharges or water quality impacts associated with discharges from municipal separate storm sewers.”

Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(6) provides that the Copermittee include in its proposed management program “a description of educational activities, public information activities, and other appropriate activities to facilitate the proper management and disposal of used oil and toxic materials.”

Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(7) provides that the Copermittee include in its proposed management program “a description of controls to limit infiltration of seepage from municipal sanitary sewers to municipal separate storm sewer systems where necessary.”

Section F.4.a-b. (Prevent and Detect Illicit Discharges) requires the Copermittees to implement a program to actively seek and eliminate illicit connections and discharges (IC/ID). Additional wording has been added to this section to clarify and ensure that all appropriate (i.e., field personnel) municipal personnel are utilized in the program to observe and report these illicit discharges and connections. requirement has been added requiring submittal of the GIS layers of the MS4 map within 365 days of Order adoption.

Section F.4.e (Investigations) requires the Copermittees to conduct follow up investigations and inspect portions of the MS4 for illicit discharges and connections, based on dry weather effluent analytical monitoring results. The section also requires the Copermittees to establish criteria for triggering follow up investigations. Additional language has been added to this section to clarify the minimum level of effort and timeframes for follow up investigations when dry weather limitations are exceeded. Timely investigation and follow up of exceedences is necessary to identify sources of illicit discharges, especially since many of the discharges are transitory. The requirements for a 48-hour minimum response time when action levels are exceeded and for immediate response to obvious illicit discharges is necessary to ensure timely response by the Copermittees.

The Copermittees currently use action levels to facilitate the determination of when source investigation studies are warranted based on data from the dry-weather monitoring program. One set of criteria is based on regional averages of constituent concentrations that were developed based on randomly selected storm drains. Another set of criteria is based on trends at a particular station. These are reasonable criteria if decision-makers are properly trained and action levels set by the County are in compliance with numeric effluent limitations. The ability of the local managers to interpret dry-weather monitoring data collected by the County has greatly improved in the last two years, and continued training is required in section F.4.i.

Section F.4.h. (Spill Response) requires each Copermittee to implement measures to prevent and respond to spills into its MS4. These requirements are similar to Order No. R9-2002-0001 and based on federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(4). Those federal NPDES regulations clearly require that owners and operators of MS4s have procedures to prevent, contain, and respond to spills that may discharge into the municipal separate storm sewer.

The Tentative Order includes sewage and non-sewage spills in the requirement for spill prevention and response. Federal regulations clearly define sewage as an illicit discharge that must be addressed by municipalities (see Phase II Final Rule, p.68758). Sewage is an illicit discharge to the MS4 that threatens public health. As such, the Copermittees must implement measures to prevent sewage from entering the MS4 system and must respond to illicit discharges that have entered the system. This section has been revised to clarify that management measures and procedures must be implemented to prevent, respond to, and cleanup spills.

This same requirement was adopted by the Regional Board in Order No, 2002-0001, but was subsequently stayed by the State Board in Order WQO 2002-0014. The City of Mission Viejo challenged the requirement to prevent and respond to sewage spills on the grounds that since the sanitary sewer systems in the City are operated by three water districts already regulated by a NPDES permit from the Regional Board, this requirement would cause delayed spill responses as the City and agencies try to determine jurisdiction and responsibilities. The State Board found that the costs of this requirement did not constitute harm, but agreed that harm could ensue from potential response delay and confusion. Although the entire permit requirement was stayed, neither the State Board, nor the Petitioner discussed spills other than sewage.

Subsequently, the Copermittees and the local sewer agencies have developed mature relationships and implemented procedures for spill response and sewage spill response.²⁴¹ As a result, the concerns expressed by the State Water Board are no longer warranted. The Model Sewage Spill Response Procedure is outlined in the Copermittees' Proposed 2007 Drainage Area Management Plan (DAMP). According to the 2007 DAMP, regardless of where the spill originates, if the spill has entered or may enter the storm drain system, the Copermittees respond to assist with the cleanup and remediation of the area.

Only three Permittees (Laguna Beach, San Clemente, and San Juan Capistrano) own or operate their own sewage collection systems, yet all Copermittees implement the programs for spill response. For the Copermittees that do not own or operate sewage systems, the Regional Board expects that they will continue to respond appropriately to reported or identified spills to the MS4 system.

²⁴¹ Sections 10.2.4 and 10.2.5 in the 2007 DAMP.

Section F.3.a.7 of the Tentative Order includes requirements for measures that must be taken to prevent sewage spills. Examples of measures being implemented by Copermitees include inspections of fats, oils, and grease management at restaurants. Other preventative measures can be implemented during routine planning efforts for new development and redevelopment projects. Similarly, building permit inspections should be used to verify the integrity of the sanitary and storm sewer infrastructure and ensure that cross-connections between the two are avoided.

G. Watershed Runoff Management Programs

The following legal authority applies to section G:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Specific Legal Authority: Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(a)(3)(ii) states: “The Director may [...] issue distinct permits for appropriate categories of discharges [...] including, but not limited to [...] all discharges within a system that discharge to the same watershed [...]”

Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(a)(3)(v) states: “Permits for all or a portion of all discharges from large or medium municipal separate storm sewer systems that are issued on a system-wide, jurisdiction-wide, watershed, or other basis may specify different conditions relating to different discharges covered by the permit, including different management programs for different drainage areas [watersheds] which contribute storm water to the system.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(a)(5) states: “The Director may issue permits for municipal separate storm sewers that are designated under paragraph (a)(91)(v) of this section on a system-wide basis, a jurisdiction-wide basis, watershed basis, or other appropriate basis.”

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv) states: “Proposed programs may impose controls on a system-wide basis, a watershed basis, a jurisdiction basis, or on individual outfalls.”

Section G. (Watershed Runoff Management Program) requires Copermittees to continue implementation of their watershed runoff management programs (WRMPs), however the implementation approach has changed. Order No. R9-2002-01 required watershed URMPs to include a collaborative strategy to abate the sources and reduce the discharges causing high priority water quality problems. This strategy was to guide Watershed Copermittee’s selection and implementation of Watershed Activities, so that the activities selected and implemented would remove that pollutant contribution responsible for the identified high priority water quality problem. Outcomes of these requirements were not able to demonstrate improvements to water quality.

Revised language in Order R9-2009-002 attempts to focus watershed copermittee's efforts and resources on addressing the highest water quality problems in the watershed by focusing attention on the health of the receiving water body and the most efficient use of the Watershed Copermittee's time and resources. Order R9-2009-002 requires the Watershed Copermittee's to follow a workplan approach towards assessing receiving water body conditions, prioritizing the Watershed Management Area's (WMAs) highest priority water quality problems, implementing effective BMPs, and measuring water quality improvement in the receiving water.

G1. (Lead Watershed Copermittee Identification) requires the watershed copermittee's to identify a Lead Watershed Copermittee for their WMA.

This requirement is the same to that found in Order 2002-01.

G.2 a-f. (Watershed Workplan) requires the Watershed Copermittee's to develop and implement a collective watershed strategy to assess and prioritize the water quality problems within the watershed's receiving waters, identify and model sources of the highest priority water quality problem(s), develop a watershed-wide BMP implementation strategy to abate highest priority water quality problems, and a monitoring strategy to evaluate BMP effectiveness and changing water quality prioritization in the WMA. Development of a workplan rather than watershed activities will allow the copermittee's flexibility to iteratively modify their watershed strategy over the course of future planning years as priorities change.

G.3. Watershed Workplan Implementation – Watershed Copermittee's shall begin implementing the Watershed Workplan within 30-days of approval by the Regional Board Executive Officer. Since the copermittee's are already familiar with the watershed program requirements implementing the watershed workplan within 30-days of approval by the Regional Board Executive Officer is reasonable.

G.4. Copermittee Collaboration – Watershed Copermittees shall collaborate to develop and implement the Watershed Workplan. Watershed Copermittee collaboration shall include frequent regularly scheduled meetings.

This requirement is the same to that found in Order 2002-01.

G.5. Public Participation – Watershed Copermittees shall implement a watershed-specific public participation mechanism within each watershed. A required component of the watershed-specific public participation shall be a minimum 30-day public review of the Watershed Workplan. Opportunity for the public to review and comment on the Watershed Workplan must occur before the workplan is implemented.

This requirement is the similar to that found in Order 2002-01.

G.6. Watershed Workplan Review and Updates – Watershed Copermittees shall review and update the Watershed Workplan annually to identify need changes to the prioritized water quality problem(s) listed in the workplan. All updates to the

Watershed Workplan shall be presented during an Annual Watershed Review Meeting. Annual Watershed Review Meetings shall be conducted by the Watershed Copermitees, open to the public and adequately noticed, and occur once every calendar year. Individual Watershed Copermitees shall also review and modify their jurisdictional programs and JRMP Annual Reports, as necessary, so that they are consistent with the updated Watershed Workplan.

This section requires the copermitee's to review and update their workplan each year to incorporate changing priorities and evolving watershed strategies. This requirement is meant to take the place of Order No. 2002-01 requirement to submit Watershed Annual Reports.

G.7. Aliso Creek Watershed RMP Provisions. This requirement is the same to that found in Order 2002-01.

H. Fiscal Analysis

The following legal authority applies to section H:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Specific Legal Authority: Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(vi) provides that “[The Copermittee must submit] for each fiscal year to be covered by the permit, a fiscal analysis of the necessary capital and operation and maintenance expenditures necessary to accomplish the activities of the programs under paragraphs (d)(2)(iii) and (iv) of this section. Such analysis shall include a description of the source of funds that are proposed to meet the necessary expenditures, including legal restrictions on the use of such funds.”

Section H has been expanded in order to develop more useful and meaningful fiscal reporting. The Copermittees have identified a need to assess the current fiscal reporting process and have proposed to prepare a fiscal reporting strategy to better define the expenditure and budget line items included in the fiscal reports.²⁴² The Regional Board agrees that the process should be improved. A revamped fiscal reporting strategy will provide the Regional Board and the Copermittees with better capability to manage performance of the programs.

The Copermittees’ effort is expected to provide standardization of reporting so that figures between Copermittees are comparable, which is one of many types of information which can be used by the Regional Board to better understand Copermittee program implementation. Standardization and comparison of fiscal analysis reporting is supported by the State Board funded NPDES Stormwater Cost Survey, which finds that “standards for reporting costs and stormwater activities are needed to allow accurate cost comparisons to be made between stormwater activities.”²⁴³ This document also provides guidance regarding categorization of expenditures for tracking and reporting.

The Order establishes criterion for when Copermittees must add narrative evaluations to the tables. This will address some of the variability in reporting and will provide the public and Regional Board with improved understanding of how resources are shifted in response to annual assessments. This will also help ensure that projected annual costs adequately reflect planned program modifications described in the annual reports.

²⁴² Orange County Storm Water Copermittees. 2006. Report of Waste Discharge (San Diego Region), section 2.3.4.

²⁴³ Currier, et al., 2005. *NPDES Storm Water Cost Survey Final Report*. Prepared for California State Water Resources Control Board by Office of Water Programs, California State University, Sacramento. P. 63.

The Regional Board has chosen not to require a description of fiscal benefits realized from implementation of the storm water protection program. This is a recommendation from the National Association of Flood and Stormwater Management Agencies.²⁴⁴ For instance, the current fiscal assessment does not address city-wide fiscal benefits of protection (e.g., public health, tourism, property values, economic activity, beneficial uses, etc.), even though many costs currently reported to the Regional Board are for related activities. This type of assessment may help Copermittees improve the allocation of resources and it may help the Copermittees secure adequate funding for the program. Finally, it will provide a clearer picture of the storm water and non-storm water runoff program to the public and Regional Board. However, qualitative assessments could be overly subjective and most Copermittees likely lack the ability to provide accurate quantitative assessments. The Regional Board encourages Copermittees to consider means for conducting assessments of fiscal benefits derived from the programs. Such assessments could be conducted on a regional scale similar to studies of program costs conducted by the State Water Board²⁴⁵ or community indicators by the Community Indicators Project.²⁴⁶

Currently, each Orange County municipality's annual report includes a table based on a template developed by the principal Permittee. The template was meant to facilitate reporting consistency among the 13 Copermittees. The annual report table contains estimates of spending during the reported period and estimates of the next year's spending. The tables separate capital costs from operations and maintenance costs and are arranged by program element. In addition to the tables, each municipality reports on the sources of the funds, (e.g., general fund, special fee, grants, etc.) to demonstrate that resources have been secured. There is very heavy reliance on general funds.

Review of the fiscal analysis tables included in the annual reports has not been as straightforward as expected, and the value of the information is moderate. Generally, questions regarding the financial reporting process of individual Permittees have been adequately resolved during meetings to discuss the annual reports. Based on those meetings, the Regional Board staff has found that cities do not use consistent methods to fill in the tables because they use different accounting and budgeting processes, and certain stormwater program expenditures are not easily categorized into the table formats. Furthermore, stormwater permit-related activities involve several departments, which makes it difficult for the storm water manager to gather and decipher actual costs.

²⁴⁴ National Association of Flood and Stormwater Management Agencies. 2006. *Guidance for Municipal Stormwater Funding*. Prepared under a grant provided by the USEPA.

²⁴⁵ State Water Board, 2005. NPDES Stormwater Cost Survey.

²⁴⁶ Orange County 2006 Community Indicators Project. 2006. Sponsored by the County of Orange, the Orange County Business Council, and the Children and Families Commission of Orange County. Available on-line at www.oc.ca.gov/ceocommunity.asp

These issues also make it difficult for the Permittees to accurately compartmentalize expenditures within the format. The Permittees are aware of the reporting discrepancies and have planned to modify the reporting template and guidelines. As a result, the current financial reporting provides estimates at best and cannot be reliably used to compare program implementation among most municipalities.

I. Total Maximum Daily Loads

This section has been added to address any TMDLs that are adopted by the Regional Board. See Finding E.10 and Discussion.

J. Program Effectiveness Component

The following legal authority applies to section J:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Specific Legal Authority: Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(v) provides that the Copermittees must include “Estimated reductions in loadings of pollutants from discharges of municipal storm sewer constituents from municipal storm sewer systems expected as the result of the municipal storm water quality management program. The assessment shall also identify known impacts of storm water controls on ground water.” Under Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.42(c) applicants must provide annual reports on the progress of their storm water management programs.

Section J.1 (jurisdictional program effectiveness assessments) of the Order requires the Copermittees to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of their jurisdictional programs and activities. The section requires that the effectiveness strategy of the programs be designed around four classes of objectives and that the results are used to direct program modifications. The section does not specify the assessments to be conducted, but does require that assessment measures conform to the guidance developed by the California Storm Water Quality Association (CASQA). The Orange County Storm Water Program is supportive of the CASQA effort, and use of CASQA assessment techniques is consistent with the methodology proposed in the ROWD.^{247 248}

The section is also consistent with the plan of the Copermittees to improve the efficacy of the assessment process.²⁴⁹ The Copermittees currently report a series of metrics for spatial and temporal assessments across the County. The Program Effectiveness requirements of the Order provide the Copermittees with the framework for improving their standard assessment metrics.

²⁴⁷ The structure of planned program effectiveness is proposed in section 1.2.2 of the 2007 ROWD. The ROWD then identifies current and potential assessment outcome levels within each major program chapter (e.g., new development, construction, etc.).

²⁴⁸ CASQA 2007. Municipal Stormwater Program Effectiveness Assessment Guidance.

²⁴⁹ Orange County Storm Water Copermittees. 2006. Report of Waste Discharge (San Diego Region), section 3.3.2.

The Order provides focus to the assessment methodology by requiring that impaired waterbodies and environmentally-sensitive areas are specifically addressed. In this way, the high priority water quality issues will receive a high level of attention, consistent with USEPA and CASQA guidance for prioritization. The Order provides flexibility to establish the actual metrics for each assessment outcome level. The Order also provides the Copermittees flexibility to develop objectives for the general program components based on the CASQA guidance, as is proposed in the ROWD and DAMP.

In addition, Section J.1 requires that an effectiveness assessment strategy is developed and implemented in response to actions taken by a Copermittee to comply with Section A.3 (Prohibitions and Receiving Water Limitations) of the Order. Section A.3 outlines the procedure for addressing instances when jurisdictional programs implement control actions in response to determinations that discharges from the MS4 are causing or contributing to violations of water quality standards.

This section includes a requirement for the Copermittees to develop and implement a workplan identifying and addressing the highest priority issues in the watershed. The workplan requirement in the JRMP section has been added to ensure Copermittees are allocating resources and effort to address priority problems and pollutants identified in the watershed analysis. This section has been added to ensure Copermittees use the annual watershed water quality assessment to assess, adjust and tailor their JRMP programs.

Section J.2 (program modification) of the Order requires the Copermittees to improve jurisdictional activities or BMPs when they are found to be ineffective or when water quality impairments are continuing. This requirement fulfills the purpose of conducting effectiveness assessments – to improve and refine the Copermittees’ programs. The requirement is consistent with USEPA’s Phase II regulations, which state: “If the permittee determines that its original combination of BMPs are not adequate to achieve the objectives of the municipal program, the MS4 should revise its program to implement BMPs that are adequate [...]”²⁵⁰

Section J.3 (reporting) of the Order describes the information required to be submitted in jurisdictional annual reports pertaining to program effectiveness assessments, review, and response. The reporting will demonstrate whether Copermittees have appropriately responded to the effectiveness assessments.

²⁵⁰ Federal Register / Vol. 64, No. 235 / Wednesday, December 8, 1999 / Rules and Regulations. P. 68762.

K. Reporting

The following legal authority applies to section K:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Specific Legal Authority: Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.42(c) requires that “The operator of a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system or a municipal separate storm sewer system that has been designated by the director under § 122.26(a)(1)(v) of this part must submit an annual report by the anniversary of the date of the issuance of the permit for such system. The report shall include: (1) The status of implementing the components of the storm water management program that are established as permit conditions; (2) Proposed changes to the storm water management program that are established as permit condition. Such proposed changes shall be consistent with § 122.26(d)(2)(iii) of this part; (3) Revisions, if necessary, to the assessment of controls and the fiscal analysis reported in the permit application under § 122.26(d)(2)(iv) and (d)(2)(v) of this part; (4) A summary of data, including monitoring data, that is accumulated throughout the reporting year; (5) Annual expenditures and budget for year following each annual report; (6) A summary describing the number and nature of enforcement actions, inspections, and public education programs; (7) Identification of water quality improvements or degradation.”

California Water Code section 13267 provides that “the Regional Board may require than any person who has discharged [...] shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring reports which the regional board requires.”

Section K.1 (Jurisdictional Runoff Management Plans and Watershed Workplans) outlines the process and due dates for submitting plans. The information to be included in the Jurisdictional and Watershed plans must be sufficient to demonstrate the capacity to implement the requirements of Section G and Section J, respectively, of the Order.

Two general modifications from Order No. R9-2002-0001 result in reduced reporting effort by the Copermittees. First, in many cases, the requirements of the Order should not necessitate a complete rewrite of the plans, as was basically done in 2003. Only sections of the Order which are new or have been significantly changed should warrant rewriting of plans' sections. Second, the WRMP annual reporting is no longer due in January. Annual reporting will occur during a watershed review meeting conducted some time during the calendar year. The Regional Board plans to work with the Copermittees and provide guidance regarding where JRMPs must be updated in accordance with the Order. This will help ensure that rewriting, reporting, and review efforts are minimized.

The reporting requirements include two significant additions. The first addition is a summary reporting checklist which has been added to the reporting requirements. The checklist has been added to ensure that Copermittees evaluate and demonstrate compliance with all requirements in the Order.

Section K.2 (Other Required Reports) include requirements for information to be included in the SSMP update and the Report of Waste Discharge for the next permit reissuance. The Order requires submittal of a ROWD prior to the expiration of the Order. The section identifies the minimum information to be included in the ROWD, based on USEPA's May 17, 1996 guidance "Interpretive Policy Memorandum on Reapplication Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems."

Section K.3 (Annual Reports) outlines the process and roles of the Copermittees for developing and submitting the JRMP annual report. Information to be included in the annual reports is described in Section K.3.a.3. The due dates have been changed. The JRMP is due approximately six weeks earlier than under Order No. R9-2002-0001. This change is necessary because the existing timelines prevented efficient response by the Copermittees to comments from the Regional Board and the Copermittees' own review. However, the Copermittees may propose alternate reporting criteria and schedules, as part of their updated JRMP, for the Executive Officer's acceptance.

Each Copermittee is required to maintain records demonstrating that Permit activity requirements have been met, which allows the Regional Board to confirm compliance as needed, such as via inspections, program audits, or requests for information per California Water Code Sections 13225 and 13267.

Reporting requirements in the Order focus on results and responses to the effectiveness assessments conducted by the Copermittees. This will allow the Regional Board to determine how appropriately municipalities adapt and tailor their programs to findings from activities and monitoring results. Assessment of progress toward meeting the objectives is possible because the data collected by the Copermittees under Order No. R9-2002-0001 can be used to establish baseline conditions. Compared to activity-based reporting, this will greatly enhance the ability of the Regional Board, Copermittees, and the public to determine whether the programs are successful.

The Order reduces the amount of program activity-based reporting from Order No. R9-2002-0001. Under the CASQA assessment model, activity-based reporting includes primarily outcomes that document compliance with permit requirements (Level 1 outcomes), rather than being indicators of the impact of activity implementation.²⁵¹ This approach is consistent with guidance from the USEPA, which notes that annual reports should highlight program effectiveness as well as describing activities.²⁵² This emphasis is also consistent with recommendations from the National Academy of Public Administration in its report to USEPA on Evaluating Environmental Progress, which suggest that reviewing activities data provides limited value when evaluating the effectiveness of programs and resulting environmental conditions.²⁵³

The Order maintains some reporting requirements for certain activity-based outcomes. These are mostly focused on activities that establish or revise municipal processes related to storm water runoff and management. The processes required by the Order are especially important in situations where sustaining water quality improvements may require activities that extend beyond the five-year period of the NPDES permit.

In addition, the Order maintains many activity-based reporting requirements related to enforcement of local requirements, with an emphasis on the results from such activities. This is intended to facilitate review of the contributions that inspection and enforcement activities have made toward meeting the goals of the Order. Reporting of these types of activities is supported by recommendations from the National Academy of Public Administration in its report to the USEPA: *Evaluating Environmental Progress: How EPA and the States Can Improve the Quality of Enforcement and Compliance Information* (June 2001).²⁵⁴ Other activity-based reporting has been reduced to selected items based on consideration of program priorities.

Another source of prioritization for activity-based reporting is the *Storm Water Panel Recommendations to the California State Water Resources Control Board The Feasibility of Numeric Effluent Limits Applicable to Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Municipal, Industrial and Construction Activities* (June 19, 2006). In particular, the panel highlighted needs to improve the design, maintenance, and inspections of best management practices.

²⁵¹ Level 1 outcomes under the CASQA guidance include documentation that required activities have been implemented.

²⁵² USEPA 2007. *MS4 Program Evaluation Guidance*. USEPA Office of Wastewater Management EPA-833-R-07-003. January 2007 field test version.

²⁵³ National Academy of Public Administration 2001. *Evaluating Environmental Progress: How EPA and the States Can Improve the Quality of Enforcement and Compliance Information* (June 2001). <http://www.napawash.org>

²⁵⁴ The National Academy of Public Administration report is available on-line at <http://www.napawash.org>

L. Modification of Programs

The following legal authority applies to section L:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Section L of the Order provides a process for the Copermittees to modify their runoff management programs. This process will be useful so that the Copermittees can continue to refine and improve their programs based on the findings of their annual program effectiveness assessments. The process allows for minor modifications to the Copermittees' programs where the Copermittees can exhibit that the modifications meet or exceed existing legal requirements under the Order. Such a process avoids lengthy and time consuming formal approvals of proposed modifications before the Regional Board, while still ensuring compliance with applicable legal standards and the Order. The process included in the Order is based on a process utilized by the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Water Quality Control Board in their MS4 permit for Alameda County.²⁵⁵

²⁵⁵ San Francisco Bay Area Regional Water Quality Control Board, 2003. Order No. R2-2003-0021. P. 45.

M. Principal Permittee Responsibilities

The following legal authority applies to section M:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Specific Legal Authority: Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(a)(3)(iii)(C) provides that "A regional authority may be responsible for submitting a permit application."

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(D) provides that "[The Copermitttee must demonstrate that it can control] through interagency agreements among coapplicants the contribution of pollutants from one portion of the municipal system to another portion of the municipal system."

No significant changes were made to this section.

N. Receiving Waters Monitoring and Reporting

The following legal authority applies to section N:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402, 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Specific Legal Authority: Copermitees must conduct a comprehensive monitoring program as required under Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iii) and 122.44.

See section T of this Fact Sheet/Technical Report for a discussion of changes to the Receiving Waters Monitoring and Reporting Program.

O. Standard Provisions, Reporting Requirements, And Notifications

The following legal authority applies to section O:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Specific Legal Authority: Standard provisions, reporting requirements, and notifications are consistent to all NPDES permits and are generally found in Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.41.

Section L.2 of the Order has been changed to remove the statement that all plans and reports submitted in compliance with the Order are an enforceable part of the Order. This statement has been removed because it is unnecessary. The Order itself contains sufficient detailed requirements to ensure that compliance with discharge prohibitions, receiving water limitations, non-storm water numeric limitations and the narrative standard of MEP for storm water are achieved. Implementation by the Copermittees of programs in compliance with the Order's requirements, prohibitions, and receiving water limitations is the pertinent compliance standard to be used under the Order, as opposed to assessing compliance by reviewing the Copermittees' implementation of their plans alone.

Rather than being substantive components of the Order itself, the Copermittees' management plans are simply descriptions of their runoff management programs required under the Order. These plans serve as procedural correspondence which guides program implementation and aids the Copermittees and Regional Board in tracking implementation of the programs. In this manner, the plans are not functional equivalents of the Order. For these reasons, the Copermittees' runoff management plans need not be an enforceable part of the Order.

P. Attachment A – Basin Plan Prohibitions

The following legal authority applies to Attachment A:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Specific Legal Authority: California Water Code Section 13243 provides that “A regional board, in a water quality control plan or in waste discharge requirements, may specify certain conditions or areas where the discharge of waste, or certain types of waste, will not be permitted.”

California Water Code Section 13263(a) provides that waste discharge requirements prescribed by the SDRWQCB implement the Basin Plan.

No significant changes were made to this attachment.

Q. Attachment B – Standard Provisions

The following legal authority applies to Attachment B:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Specific Legal Authority: Standard provisions, reporting requirements, and notifications are consistent to all NPDES permits and are generally found in Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.41.

Attachment B includes Standard Provisions which have been developed by the State Board. These Standard Provisions ensure that NPDES permits are consistent and compatible with USEPA's federal regulations. Some Standard Provisions sections specific to publicly owned sewage treatment works are not included in Attachment B.

R. Attachment C – Definitions

The following legal authority applies to Attachment C:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv).

Attachment C contains definitions for terms found in the Order. In addition, definitions for terms previously defined in Order No. R9-2002-0001 Attachment D, but which are not found in the current Order, have been deleted.

An additional section which includes acronyms and abbreviations has been added. This is to ensure clarity and prevent confusion of terms. Definitions have been added for new terms used in the permit to provide a clear understanding of their meaning and use.

S. Attachment D – Summary of Submittals

The following legal authority applies to Attachment D:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv) and 122.44(i).

Specific Legal Authority: Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.42(c) requires that “The operator of a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system or a municipal separate storm sewer system that has been designated by the director under § 122.26(a)(1)(v) of this part must submit an annual report by the anniversary of the date of the issuance of the permit for such system. The report shall include: (1) The status of implementing the components of the storm water management program that are established as permit conditions; (2) Proposed changes to the storm water management program that are established as permit condition. Such proposed changes shall be consistent with § 122.26(d)(2)(iii) of this part; (3) Revisions, if necessary, to the assessment of controls and the fiscal analysis reported in the permit application under § 122.26(d)(2)(iv) and (d)(2)(v) of this part; (4) A summary of data, including monitoring data, that is accumulated throughout the reporting year; (5) Annual expenditures and budget for year following each annual report; (6) A summary describing the number and nature of enforcement actions, inspections, and public education programs; (7) Identification of water quality improvements or degradation.”

California Water Code section 13267 provides that “the regional board may require than any person who has discharged [...] shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring reports which the regional board requires.”

Attachment D to the Order provides a table summary of scheduled submittals required by the Order. Unscheduled submittals are no longer added to the table, since there is no proper due date for such submittals. A task summary has not been created for the Order, since the previous task summary was found to be redundant, repeating information found in the submittal summary and elsewhere in the Order.

A Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program (JRMP) Annual Report Checklist has been added to the reporting requirements. This addition is to determine and ensure that all requirements of the permit are being met. A Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program (JRMP) Annual Report Checklist has been added to the reporting requirements. This addition is to determine and ensure that all requirements of the permit are being met.

T. Attachment E - Receiving Waters and MS4 Discharge Monitoring and Reporting Program

The following legal authority applies to the Receiving Waters and MS4 Discharge Monitoring and Reporting Program:

Broad Legal Authority: CWA sections 402, 402(p)(3)(B)(ii-iii), CWC section 13377, and Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(B, C, E, and F) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv), 122.44 and 122.45.

Specific Legal Authority: Copermittees must conduct a comprehensive monitoring program as required under Federal NPDES regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iii).

Federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR 122.42(c) requires that “The operator of a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system or a municipal separate storm sewer system that has been designated by the director under § 122.26(a)(1)(v) of this part must submit an annual report by the anniversary of the date of the issuance of the permit for such system. The report shall include: (1) The status of implementing the components of the storm water management program that are established as permit conditions; (2) Proposed changes to the storm water management program that are established as permit condition. Such proposed changes shall be consistent with § 122.26(d)(2)(iii) of this part; (3) Revisions, if necessary, to the assessment of controls and the fiscal analysis reported in the permit application under § 122.26(d)(2)(iv) and (d)(2)(v) of this part; (4) A summary of data, including monitoring data, that is accumulated throughout the reporting year; (5) Annual expenditures and budget for year following each annual report; (6) A summary describing the number and nature of enforcement actions, inspections, and public education programs; (7) Identification of water quality improvements or degradation.”

California Water Code section 13267 provides that “the regional board may require than any person who has discharged [...] shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring reports which the regional board requires.”

1. Purpose

According to USEPA, the benefits of sampling data include, but are not limited to:

1. Providing a means for evaluating the environmental risk of storm water discharges by identifying types and amounts of pollutants present;
2. Determining the relative potential for storm water discharges to contribute to water quality impacts or water quality standard violations;
3. Identifying potential sources of pollutants; and

4. Eliminating or controlling identified sources more specifically through permit conditions.²⁵⁶

Equally important, monitoring programs are an essential link in the improvement of storm water management efforts. Data collected from monitoring programs can be assessed to determine the effectiveness of management programs and practices, which is vital for the success of the iterative approach used to meet the MEP standard for storm water. Specifically, when data indicates that a particular BMP or program component is not effective, improved efforts can be selected and implemented. Also, when water quality data indicate that water quality standards or objectives are being exceeded, particular pollutants, sources, and drainage areas can be identified and targeted for specific management efforts.

Considering the benefits described above, the Receiving Waters Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) has been designed to determine impacts to receiving water quality and beneficial uses from storm water runoff and to use the results to refine the Copermittees' storm water runoff management programs for the reduction of storm water pollutant loadings to the MEP. For non-storm water discharges, monitoring has been designed for the identification of prohibited illicit discharges and to determine compliance with numeric effluent limitations. Additionally, the results from dry weather non-storm water monitoring can be used to evaluate exempted non-storm water discharges as a source or conveyance of pollutants. The primary goals of the MRP include:

1. Assess compliance with Order No. R9-2009-0002;
2. Measure and improve the effectiveness of the Copermittees' runoff management programs;
3. Assess the chemical, physical, and biological impacts of receiving waters from MS4 discharges;
4. Characterize storm water runoff discharges;
5. Identify sources of specific pollutants;
6. Prioritize drainage and sub-drainage areas that need management actions;
7. Detect and eliminate illicit discharges and illicit connections to the MS4;
8. Assess the overall health of receiving waters; and
9. Provide information to implement required BMP improvements

²⁵⁶ USEPA, 1992. NPDES Storm Water Sampling Guidance Document. EPA/833-B-92-001.

Each of the components of the MRP is necessary to meet the objectives listed above. In addition, the MRP has been designed in accordance with the guidance provided by the Southern California Stormwater Monitoring Coalition's Model Monitoring Technical Committee in its August 2004 "Model Monitoring Program for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems in Southern California." This guidance document was developed in response to Senate Bill 72 (Kuehl), which addressed the standardization of sampling and analysis protocols in municipal stormwater monitoring programs. The technical committee which developed the guidance included representatives from Southern California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (including San Diego), municipal storm water Permittees (including the County of Orange), Heal the Bay, and the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project.

As its title suggests, the guidance essentially developed a model municipal storm water monitoring program for use in Southern California. The model program is structured around five fundamental management questions, outlined below. The MRP is designed as an iterative step towards ensuring that the Copermittees' monitoring program can fully answer each of the five management questions.

1. Are conditions in receiving waters protective, or likely to be protective, of beneficial uses?
2. What is the extent and magnitude of the current or potential receiving water problems?
3. What is the relative storm water runoff contribution to the receiving water problem(s)?
4. What are the sources of storm water runoff that contribute to receiving water problem(s)?
5. Are conditions in receiving waters getting better or worse?

The justifications for each component of the monitoring program are discussed below.

2. Monitoring Program

Mass Loading Station Monitoring

The intent of current mass loading monitoring as conducted by the Copermittees is to use water chemistry data from storm events and dry weather flows to calculate pollutant loads and to assess water quality with respect to applicable acute and chronic toxicity criteria from the California Toxics Rule (CTR).²⁵⁷

²⁵⁷ Orange County Storm Water Permittees. 2006. Report of Waste Discharge, section C-11.3.2.

Section II.A.1 of the MRP requires mass loading and toxicity monitoring at monitoring stations located at the bottom of major watersheds within Orange County. The mass loading monitoring will provide data representing event mean concentrations of pollutants, total pollutant loadings, and toxicity conditions from specific drainage areas. Mass loading monitoring stations are recommended by the Model Monitoring Technical Committee in order to answer management questions 1, 2, and 5.²⁵⁸ The stations are also expected to contribute towards meeting MRP goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8. The locations of the mass loading monitoring stations are not changed from Order No. R9-2002-0001. However, the frequency of monitoring has been changed, and some revisions to the constituents have been made.

The frequency of mass loading monitoring in Order No. 2009-0002 has been modified to include two wet and two dry weather events. Currently three wet events have been targeted (though usually two or less have been sampled). This modification is not expected to affect long-term trend analyses for storm events since the monitoring to date has been sporadic.²⁵⁹ Dry weather monitoring is necessary because dry-weather flows in these watersheds are now perennial and changes have been made to the Order for non-storm water discharges. The addition of dry weather monitoring provides a more comprehensive temporal view of the watershed, which will improve the Copermittees' ability to understand the dynamics of annual pollutant loading.

In addition, the required constituents include some revisions to Order No. R9-2002-0001. The changes are made to be compatible with the federal NPDES regulations and in response to data collected during the current permit term. The changes include:

1. All events must now include Biological Oxygen Demand, 5-day Chemical Oxygen Demand, Total Organic Carbon, Dissolved Organic Carbon. These are specifically identified in 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iii)(B), but were omitted from Order No. R9-2002-01.
2. Carbamate and Pyrethroid pesticides must initially be monitored in Prima Deshecha and Segunda Deshecha watersheds. If carbamate and/or pyrethroid pesticides are found to correlate with observed acute or chronic toxicity, then sampling and analysis for that pesticide must be added to all stations displaying toxicity. The Copermittees suggest adding these pesticides to Prima and Segunda Deshecha watersheds in an attempt to find a cause for observed persistent toxicity at those stations.²⁶⁰ If these pesticides are found in these watersheds, then they will likely be present in the other developed watersheds of the Region.

²⁵⁸ Model Monitoring Technical Committee, 2004. Model Monitoring Program for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems in Southern California. Chapter 5.

²⁵⁹ Mass loading monitoring has been hampered by technical difficulties. For instance, only four of six stations were operational during the 2004-05 season, and only three stations were operational during 2002-04 season.

²⁶⁰ Orange County Storm Water Permittees. 2006. Report of Waste Discharge, section C-11.4.1.

3. Impaired water body pollutants. Specific pollutants have been added in response to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency approval of California's 2004-2006 Section 303(d) Water Quality Limited Waters List. Monitoring for these pollutants is specific to the watershed in which the impairment is located.
4. Dimethoate monitoring has been eliminated because data collected to date has not observed any significant levels at the mass emissions stations.
5. A requirement to collect a grab sample for total petroleum hydrocarbons whenever a sheen is observed has been added at the suggestion of the County of Orange.

Bioassessment

Section II.A.2 of the MRP requires the Copermitttees to conduct bioassessment monitoring. Bioassessment monitoring is a cost-effective tool that measures the effects of water quality over time.²⁶¹ It is an important indicator of stream health and impacts from storm water and non-storm water runoff. It can detect impacts that chemical and toxicity monitoring cannot. USEPA encourages permitting authorities to consider requiring biological monitoring methods to fully characterize the nature and extent of impacts from runoff.²⁶² Therefore, the Regional Board commonly requires bioassessment monitoring in MS4 and other types of discharge permits.

Bioassessment is the direct measurement of the biological condition, physical condition, and attainment of beneficial uses of receiving waters (typically using benthic macroinvertebrates, periphyton, and fish). Bioassessment monitoring integrates the effects of both water chemistry and physical habitat impacts (e.g., sedimentation or erosion) of various discharges on the biological community native to the receiving waters. Moreover, bioassessment is a direct measurement of the impact of cumulative, sub-lethal doses of pollutants that may be below reasonable water chemistry detection limits, but that still have biological affects.

Because bioassessment focuses on communities of living organisms as integrators of cumulative impacts resulting from water quality or habitat degradation, it defines the ecological risks resulting from storm water and non-storm water MS4 runoff. Bioassessment not only identifies that an impact has occurred, but also measures the effect of the impact and tracks recovery when control or restoration measures have been taken. These features make bioassessment a powerful tool to assess compliance, evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs, and to track both short and long-term trends (MRP goals 1,2,3, and 8). Bioassessment can also help answer management questions 1, 2, and 5.

²⁶¹ California Department of Fish and Game, 2002. California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region 2002 Biological Assessment Report: Results of May 2001 Reference Site Study and Preliminary Index of Biotic Integrity.

²⁶² USEPA, 1999. Rapid Bioassessment Protocols for Use in Wadeable Streams and Rivers. EPA 841-B-99-002. P. 2-5.

The Order also identifies the most current established protocol to be used in identifying bioassessment reference stations. The protocol referenced in the Order is specified because it provides a qualitative and repeatable method for identifying reference sites. Moreover, the protocol is well established, since it has been peer reviewed and published.

The Order includes four modifications to the bioassessment monitoring required under Order 2002-0001. These changes include:

1. Bioassessment monitoring must utilize the targeted riffle composite approach, which is consistent with the State Board's Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) Quality Assurance Management Plan (QAMP), as amended. Through SWAMP, various bioassessment methods were evaluated and it was found that the targeted riffle composite approach was a particularly efficient method, providing accurate data in a cost efficient manner.
2. Bioassessment monitoring to include assessment of periphyton (algae). Advantages of bioassessment using periphyton include: (1) they have rapid reproduction rates and very short life cycles, making them valuable indicators of short-term impacts; (2) as primary producers, they are most directly affected by physical and chemical factors; (3) sampling is easy and inexpensive; and (4) algal assemblages are sensitive to some pollutants which may not visibly affect other aquatic assemblages.²⁶³ Future bioassessment must use algal IBI scores, when developed.
3. One of the two required annual monitoring events has been eliminated for streams exhibiting perennial flows. The Copermittees suggest this approach in response to analyses that indicate that the physical habitat conditions are better correlated than aquatic chemistry data with IBI scores.²⁶⁴ The Copermittees analyses indicate that although biological communities are different in the Fall and Spring, both seasonal communities indicate the same common relationships to spatial biological patterns and potential variables that explain the differences. For instance, downstream urbanized locations which exhibit perennial flows display lower IBI scores than reference sites regardless of the season, even if the biological community at a downstream site differs between the Fall and Spring.

²⁶³ USEPA, 1999. Rapid Bioassessment Protocols for Use in Wadeable Streams and Rivers. EPA 841-B-99-002. P. 3-3.

²⁶⁴ Orange County Storm Water Copermittees. 2006. Report of Waste Discharge (San Diego Region), section 11 and 2005-06 Annual Report section 11.3

4. The number of bioassessment stations has been reduced from 12 to six. This will allow resources to be available to implement the Stormwater Monitoring Coalition's program for Regional Monitoring of Southern California's Coastal Watersheds (Section II.D.3). The Regional Monitoring program calls for six sites to be sampled each year and includes each of the basic elements within the Copermittees' bioassessment monitoring program. Although the amount of toxicity tests are reduced, wetland status analyses will also be analyzed. The Regional Monitoring program is discussed in Section II.D.3 below.

Follow-up Analyses and Actions

Section II.A.3 of the MRP requires the Copermittees to use the results of the chemistry, toxicity, and bioassessment monitoring to determine if impacts from MS4 discharges are occurring and when follow-up actions are necessary. The triad approach allows a wide range of measurements to be combined to more efficiently identify pollutants, their sources, and appropriate follow-up actions. Results from the three types of monitoring shall be assessed to evaluate the extent and causes of pollution in receiving waters and to prioritize management actions to eliminate or reduce the sources. The framework provided is to be used to determine conclusions from the data and appropriate follow-up actions. The framework is proposed by the Copermittees and derived from the Model Monitoring Program for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems in Southern California.²⁶⁵ These follow-up actions are expected to primarily help answer management questions 2 and 4, as well as address MRP goals 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

When, based on the framework in Table 2 of the M&R Program, data indicates the presence of toxic pollutants in runoff, the Copermittees are required to conduct a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE). A TIE is a set of procedures used to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity to aquatic organisms. When discharges are toxic to a test organism, a TIE must be conducted to confirm potential constituents of concern and rule out others, therefore allowing Copermittees to determine and prioritize appropriate management actions. If a sample is toxic to more than one species, it is necessary to determine the toxicant(s) affecting each species. If the type and source of pollutants can be identified based on the data alone and an analysis of potential sources in the drainage area, a TIE is not necessary.

When a TIE identifies a pollutant associated with MS4 discharge as a cause of toxicity, it is then necessary to conduct follow-up actions to identify the causative agents of toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. Follow-up actions should analyze all potential source(s) causing toxicity, potential BMPs to eliminate or reduce the pollutants causing toxicity, and suggested monitoring to demonstrate that toxicity has been removed.

²⁶⁵ Model Monitoring Technical Committee, 2004. Model Monitoring Program for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems in Southern California. P. 5-61.

Ambient Coastal Receiving Waters Monitoring

The Copermittees have been implementing a phased Ambient Coastal Monitoring Program that initially involved monitoring chemistry and aquatic toxicity of dry and storm water discharges to ecologically sensitive areas along the coastline. Later, aerial photographs of storm water plumes were taken to estimate the spatial extent of the impact of storm water runoff. The results were used to identify storm drains for source and toxicity identification studies, including sampling of storm water plumes.

Section II.A.4 of the MRP allows the Copermittees to continue the existing program, while requiring that the special studies be consistent with the MRP goals and that stations be located within Areas of Special Biological Significance.

Coastal Storm Drain Monitoring

Section II.A.5 of the MRP includes has been extensively modified and changed to a Regional Monitoring Program.

Section II.A.5.a. Coastal storm drain monitoring has been replaced with a Regional Bacteria Monitoring section. Coastal storm drain monitoring is critical because one of the primary impacts to coastal receiving waters is the loss of recreational beneficial uses resulting from high levels of bacteria in storm water and non-storm water MS4 runoff. The regional monitoring program is expected to help answer management questions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, as well as address MRP goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

The changes to the coastal storm drain monitoring program have been made in response to the Copermittees' request. The Copermittees recommend participation in the regional program to save cost, prevent redundancy, improve notification times and provide more effort toward intensive investigations of problematic storm drains.²⁶⁶ This section has been modified to allow the Copermittees to participate in the development and subsequent regional bacteria monitoring program upon review and approval from the Executive Officer. An adaptive approach is consistent with the Model Monitoring Technical Committee's recommendations.

High Priority Inland Aquatic Habitats

Section II.A.6 of the MRP has been removed.

Wet Weather MS4 Runoff Discharge Monitoring

²⁶⁶ Ibid

Section II.B of the MRP requires the Copermittees to develop and implement a program to monitor and characterize pollutant discharges from MS4 outfalls. Currently the Copermittees do not monitor the discharge of storm water from the MS4 outfalls. As a result, a substantial amount of information regarding the quality of MS4 effluent is unknown. The collection of wet-weather data will enable the Copermittees to assess the effectiveness of existing storm water BMP measures. This data can be used to more effectively target storm water management program efforts. The MRP also requires compliance with Section D of the Order for Storm Water Action Levels.

The monitoring of outfalls is expected to be used to identify storm drains that are discharging pollutants in concentrations that may pose a threat to receiving waters. Source investigations are expected to be conducted as a response to the data. T

The MRP provides the Copermittees great flexibility in assigning stations for wet-weather monitoring. Copermittees are to choose the number and frequency of monitoring stations, thus determining the overall cost of their program.

The monitoring requirements also include a requirement to measure receiving water hardness when comparing storm water MS4 discharge data to Storm Water Action Levels for priority pollutants (e.g. metals). The effect of these constituents upon receiving waters will vary depending upon the hardness of receiving waters.

Section II.B.2 requires the Copermittees to develop and implement a program to identify sources of discharges of pollutants causing the high priority water quality problems within each watershed. This requirement should be easily met because of the foundation already developed by the Copermittees in response to Order No. R9-2002-0001. To some extent, the Copermittees do conduct follow-up monitoring in response to dry-weather outfall data. The ROWD and 2007 DAMP describe some guidance that is provided by the County to the Copermittees, and it is expected that the Copermittees will develop follow-up monitoring programs for storm water discharges. The ROWD does recommend that additional training be provided for the municipalities with respect to interpreting and using the data collected by the County. In addition, many of the Copermittees have developed procedures and experience in conducting follow-up investigations in response to the bacteria investigations in the Aliso Creek watershed.²⁶⁷

²⁶⁷ Copermittees in the Aliso Creek watershed include the County of Orange and the Cities of Aliso Viejo, Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Laguna Niguel, Laguna Woods, Lake Forest, and Mission Viejo.

Identification of sources causing high priority water quality problems is a central purpose of storm water runoff management programs. Monitoring which enables the Copermittees to identify sources of water quality problems aids the Copermittees in focusing their management efforts, improving their programs and choosing additional and/or better BMPs. In turn, the Copermittees' programs can abate identified sources, which will improve the quality of storm water runoff discharges and receiving waters. This monitoring is needed to address management question 4. Moreover, in its review of the San Diego County Copermittees' monitoring proposal, Tetra Tech, Inc. finds that "after some years of assessment monitoring, it is time to look more systematically at determining the relative urban contributions and the sources of urban runoff that contribute to identified receiving water problems."²⁶⁸

Dry Weather Non-storm Water Effluent Limitations

Section II.C of the MRP describes the monitoring to be conducted by the Copermittees to determine compliance with non-storm water numeric effluent limitations.

Section II.B.3 has been changed by removal of the Dry Weather Field Screening and Analytical Monitoring and subsequent replacement with section II.C for Dry Weather Non-Storm Water Numeric Effluent Limitations Monitoring. This change is required to assess compliance with numeric limitations for non-storm water discharges from the MS4 into receiving waters. The required sampling frequency has been changed to allow Copermittees to sample a representative number of discharge points and the sampling methodology has been changed to grab sampling. This is expected to allow Copermittees to maintain a cost-neutral dry weather monitoring program that is similar to their existing IC/ID monitoring program.

Special Studies

Section II.D.1 of the MRP absorbs the bacteria monitoring and reporting program currently in place in the Aliso Creek watershed.²⁶⁹ This monitoring effort has been required by the Regional Board pursuant to authorities provided under California Water Code sections 13225 and 13267. The monitoring and reporting is focused solely on the MS4s in the Aliso Creek watershed and has effectively been integrated already into the Copermittees' programs. Inclusion of it into the MRP is done for organizational purposes and will have no other net effect.

²⁶⁸ Tetra Tech Inc., 2006. Review of San Diego County MS4 Monitoring Program.

²⁶⁹ On October 12, 2005, the Regional Board accepted the revised Aliso Creek watershed bacteria monitoring plan proposal from the MS4 Permittees. The Regional Board concluded that the scope of the current bacteria monitoring in the watershed was no longer warranted and that the proposed changes would constitute an effective interim program until adoption of a Total Maximum Daily Load, requiring a bacteria reduction and assessment program for the watershed. In addition, the Regional Board recognized that as a result of reduced monitoring costs, the municipalities expect to direct additional resources toward implementation of management practices to reduce indicator bacteria and pathogens.

Section II.D.3 includes a requirement to participate in the program for Regional Monitoring of Southern California's Coastal Watersheds developed by the Stormwater Monitoring Coalition. That program calls for the sampling of six locations within the Permit area each year. All sampling will be SWAMP comparable. Sampling includes water chemistry, aquatic toxicity (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*), physical habitat, benthic macroinvertebrates, wetland status (based on California Rapid Assessment Method protocols), and periphyton.

Section II.D.4 includes a requirement that the Copermittees conduct a sediment toxicity special study. This study has been added to the Monitoring and Reporting requirements to assess the quality of urban stream sediments and possible contamination due to runoff from the MS4. Toxicity tests focusing on aqueous toxicity may not account for the full toxicity of receiving waters if constituents, such as heavy metals or pesticides, are bound to sediments. Southern California studies have shown that stream sediments can exhibit significant levels of toxic metals and pesticides.^{270,271}

Section II.D.5 includes a requirement that the Copermittees conduct a Trash and Litter Impairment Investigation (see Finding C.8 and Discussion).

Monitoring Provisions

Section II.E of the MRP includes monitoring provisions which are standard requirements for all municipal storm water permits.

2. Reporting Program

Section III of the MRP discusses submittal of the Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program Annual Reports and the Receiving Waters Monitoring Annual Reports. In effect, a description of the monitoring program will be submitted with the Jurisdictional RMPs, and the monitoring data and assessment will be submitted one month later. The MRP continues the reporting approach utilized under the requirements of Order No. R9-2002-0001, where Lead Permittees for each watershed submit their annual reports to the Principal Permittee to be unified into one document.

²⁷⁰ Holmes, R.W., Anderson, B.S., Phillips, B.M., Hunt, J.W., Crane, D.B., Mekebri, A. and V. Connor. 2008. Statewide Investigation of the Role of Pyrethroid Pesticides in Sediment Toxicity in California's Urban Waterways. *Environmental Science Technology* 42: 7003-7009..

²⁷¹ Crane, D.B. and C. Younghans-Haug. 1992. Oxadiazon residue concentrations in sediment, fish, and shellfish from a combined residential/agricultural area in Southern California. *Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*. Volume 48, no. 4.

The reporting requirements for the Aliso Creek watershed are also specified in this section. These reporting requirements are identical to the current reporting required by the Regional Board for the bacteria investigation. They are specified in this section because the requirements are more specific than reporting required for other watershed RMPs.

U. Attachment F - Source Data

Attachment F contains data utilized for the development of Storm Water Action Levels and Non-storm Water Numeric Effluent Limitations.