

APPENDIX A
Glossary of Terms, Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABOP – Anti-freeze, batteries, oil, latex paint.

Annual Report – Pursuant to the NPDES MS4 permit issued by the Regional Board to the Permittees, there is a requirement that an Annual Report be filed with the Colorado Regional Board.

APN – Assessor's parcel number.

Basin Plan – Water Quality Control Plan developed by the Regional Board.

BAT (Best Available Technology) – BAT is the technology-based standard established by Congress in CWA Section 402(p)(3)(A) for industrial dischargers of storm water. Technology-based standards establish the level of Pollutant reductions that dischargers must achieve, typically by treatment or by a combination of treatment and BMPs. The best economically achievable technology that will result in reasonable further progress toward the national goal of eliminating the discharge of all Pollutants as determined in accordance with regulations issued by the USEPA Administrator. Factors relating to the assessment of BAT shall take into account the age of equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques, process changes, the cost of achieving such effluent reduction, non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements), and such other factors as the permitting authority deems appropriate. BAT generally emphasizes treatment methods first and Pollution Prevention and Source Control BMPs secondarily.

BCT (Best Conventional Technology) – BCT is the treatment techniques, processes and procedure innovations, and operating methods that eliminate or reduce chemical, physical, and biological Pollutant constituents.

Beneficial Uses – The uses of water necessary for the survival or well being of man, plants, and wildlife. “Beneficial Uses” of the Waters of the State that may be protected against include, but are not limited to: domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves. Existing beneficial uses are uses that were attained in the surface or ground water on or after November 28, 1975; and potential beneficial uses are uses that would probably develop in future years through the implementation of various control measures. “Beneficial Uses” are equivalent to “Designated Uses” under federal law. [California Water Code Section 13050(f)]

Biological Integrity – Defined in Karr J.R. and D.R. Dudley. 1981. Ecological perspective on water quality goals. Environmental Management 5:55-68 as: “A diversity, and functional organization comparable to that of natural habitat of the region.” Also referred to as ecosystem health.

BMP (Best Management Practices) – Defined in 40 CFR 122.2 as schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the Pollution of Waters of the U.S. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. In the case of MS4 permits, the Effluent Limitation required is implementation of BMPs to the MEP.

Caltrans – California Department of Transportation

CAP – Compliance Assistance Program

CASQA – California Stormwater Quality Association

CEQA – California Environmental Quality Act (Section 21000 et seq. of the California Public Resources Code).

Cleaning – The removal of litter or debris that can impact Receiving Waters.

CMP – Consolidated Program for Water Quality Monitoring

Conditions of Concern – Scour, erosion (sheet, rill and/or gully), aggradation (raising of a streambed from sediment deposition), changes in fluvial geomorphology, hydrology and changes in aquatic ecosystem.

Construction Activity Permit – The General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit.

Contamination – As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, contamination is “an impairment of the quality of waters of the State by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the 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 United States are affected.

Co-Permittees – Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) and the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage.

County – County of Riverside, a legal subdivision of the State of California

CSA 152 –County Service Area 152

CVWD – Coachella Valley Water District

CWA – Federal Clean Water Act

DAMP (Drainage Area Management Plan) – The DAMP is a programmatic document developed for the Santa Ana and Santa Margarita Regions of Riverside County that outlines the major programs and policies collectively implemented to manage Urban Runoff in those Regions. The DAMP serves as the “Watershed Storm Water Management Plan (Watershed SWMP)” described in the SMR MS4 permit.

DEH – County Department of Environmental Health.

Desert Task Force – A Permittee staff committee to direct the development of the SWMP and the implementation of the overall Urban Runoff program as described in the ROWD; formerly referred to as the “NPDES Desert Task Force Advisory Committee.”

District – Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

E/CS – Enforcement Compliance Strategy.

Effluent Limitations – Effluent Limitations are further defined at 40 CFR 122.2 and are designed to ensure that the discharge does not cause WQOs to be exceeded in the Receiving Water and does not adversely affect Beneficial Uses. Effluent Limitations are typically numeric (e.g. 10 mg/l), but can also be narrative (e.g. no toxics in toxic amounts). The Effluent Limitations contained in this MS4 Permit are narrative and include the SWMP's requirement to implement appropriate BMPs to the MEP.

ESA (Environmentally Sensitive Area) – Areas “in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which would easily be disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments “ (California Public Resources Code Section 30107.5).

Executive Officer – The Executive Officer of the Regional Board

General Construction Permit – General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity; State Board Order No. 99-08 DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000002) and the Small Linear Underground/Overhead Utility General Construction Permit; State Board Order No. 2003-0007-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000005).

General Industrial Permit – General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities; State Board Order No. 97-03 DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000001)

General Storm Water Permits – General Industrial Permit and General Construction Permit.

GIS – Geographical Information Systems.

Hazardous Material – Any substance that poses a threat to human health or the environment due to its toxicity, corrosiveness, ignitability, explosive nature or chemical reactivity. These also include materials named by the USEPA to be reported if a designated quantity of the material is spilled into the Waters of the U.S. or emitted into the environment.

HAZMAT – Hazardous materials.

HHW – Household Hazardous Waste

Hydrologic Conditions of Concern – Changes caused by a New Development or Redevelopment Project to Urban Runoff flow rates, velocities, durations and/or volumes that cause significant downstream erosion beyond the pre-development condition or cause significant adverse impacts to stream habitat.

IC/ID – Illicit Connection/Illegal Discharge

Illegal Discharge (ID) – Defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2) as any discharge to the MS4 that is not composed entirely of Storm Water, except discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit, and discharges resulting from emergency fire fighting activities. The term excludes discharges that are identified as not

prohibited in Section C. Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges of the MS4 Permit, and discharges authorized by the Executive Officer.

Illicit Connection – Any connection to the MS4 that is prohibited under local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations. The term Illicit Connection includes all non storm-water discharges and connections except discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit, discharges that are identified in Section C. Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges of the 2008 MS4 Permit, and discharges authorized by the Executive Officer.

Impaired Waterbody – Section 305(b) of the CWA requires each Regional Water Quality Control Board to routinely monitor and assess the quality of waters of the United States within their respective regions. If this assessment indicates that Beneficial Uses are not met, then that waterbody must be listed under Section 303(d) of the CWA as an Impaired Waterbody.

Implementation Agreement – Coordinates implementation of the responsibilities of the Permittees under the MS4 Permit and provides for funding of “umbrella” activities related to compliance with the MS4 Permit.

Impressions – The most common measure is "gross impressions" that includes repetitions. This means if the same person sees an advertisement or hears a radio or sees a TV advertisement a thousand times, that will be counted as 1000 impressions. There are independent auditing agencies (e.g., Nielsen Rating) that perform this task and provide you with the numbers. In most cases, when you buy an advertisement in any media, they will provide you this number.

LA (Load Allocation) – The portion of a Receiving Water’s loading capacity that is attributed either to one of its existing or future nonpoint sources of Pollution or to natural background sources.

Land Disturbance – The clearing, grading, excavation, stockpiling, or other construction activity that results in the possible mobilization of soils or other Pollutants into the MS4. This specifically does not include routine maintenance activity to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility. This also does not include emergency construction activities required to protect public health and safety. The Permittees should first confirm with Regional Board staff if they believe that a particular routine maintenance activity is exempt under this definition from any General Storm Water Permit or other Orders (i.e. 401 Water Quality Certifications) issued by the State or Regional Board.

MEP (Maximum Extent Practicable) – MEP is the technology-based standard established by Congress in CWA Section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) that MS4 dischargers must meet. Technology-based standards establish the level of Pollutant reductions that dischargers must achieve, typically by treatment or by a combination of treatment and BMPs. MEP generally emphasizes Pollution Prevention and Source Control BMPs primarily (as the first line of defense) in combination with treatment methods serving as a backup (additional line of defense). MEP considers economics and is generally, but not necessarily less stringent than BAT. A definition for MEP is not provided either in the statute or in the regulations. Instead the definition of MEP is dynamic and will be defined by the following process over time: municipalities propose their definition of MEP by way of their SWMP. Their total collective and individual activities conducted pursuant to the SWMP becomes their proposal for MEP as it applies both to their overall

effort, as well as to specific activities (e.g., MEP for street sweeping, or MEP for municipal separate storm sewer system maintenance). In the absence of a proposal acceptable to the Regional Board, the Regional Board defines MEP.

In a memo dated February 11, 1993, entitled "Definition of Maximum Extent Practicable," Elizabeth Jennings, Senior Staff Counsel of the State Board addressed the achievement of the MEP standard as follows: "To achieve the MEP standard, municipalities must employ whatever Best Management Practices (BMPs) are technically feasible (i.e., are likely to be effective) and are not cost prohibitive. The major emphasis is on technical feasibility. Reducing 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:

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

The final determination regarding whether a municipality has reduced pollutants to the maximum extent practicable can only be made by the Regional Board or State Board, and not by the municipal discharger. If a municipality reviews a lengthy menu of BMPs and chooses to select only a few of the least expensive, 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 would exceed any benefit derived, 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 base 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 lightly rejected. In any case, the burden would be on the municipal discharger to show compliance with its permit. After selecting a menu of BMPs, it is the responsibility of the discharger to ensure that all BMPs are implemented."

MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System) – A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a State, city town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created 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 U.S.; (ii) Designated or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; (iv) Which is not part of the POTW as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

New Development – New construction on a previously undisturbed parcel. New Developments do not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility, nor do they include emergency new developments required to protect public health and safety. Dischargers should confirm with Regional Board staff whether or not a particular routine maintenance activity is subject to the 2008 MS4 Permit.

New Development Guidelines – Supplement A to the Riverside County DAMP for the Santa Ana and Santa Margarita Watersheds. The New Development Guidelines are incorporated into the Whitewater River Region SWMP. [The New Development Guidelines have been superseded by guidance provided in Section 4 of the Whitewater River Region SWMP and its associated WQMP.]

NOI (Notice of Intent) – A NOI is an application for coverage under either General Storm Water Permits.

Non-Point Source – Diffuse, widespread sources of Pollution. These sources may be large or small, but are generally numerous throughout a watershed. Non-point sources, include but are not limited to urban, agricultural or industrial area, roads, highways, construction sites, communities served by septic systems, recreational boating activities, timber harvesting, mining, livestock grazing, as well as physical changes to stream channels, and habitat degradation. Non-Point Source Pollution can occur year round any time rainfall, snowmelt, irrigation, or any other source of water runs over land or through the ground, picks up Pollutants from these numerous, diffuse sources and deposits them into rivers, lakes and coastal waters or introduces them into ground water.

Non-Storm Water – Non-Storm Water consists of all discharges to and from a MS4 that do not originate from precipitation events (i.e., all discharges from a conveyance system other than storm water). Non-Storm Water includes Illicit Discharges, non-prohibited discharges and NPDES permitted discharges.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Federal permits authorizing the discharge of Waste to Waters of the U.S. All NPDES permits issued by the State of California are also WDRs.

Nuisance – As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act a nuisance is “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.”

Numeric Effluent Limitations – A method by which "effluent limitations," see above, are prescribed for Pollutants in WDRs using concentration based criteria to implement the federal NPDES regulations. When Numeric Effluent Limits are met at the “end-of-pipe,” the effluent discharge generally will not

cause Water Quality Standards to be exceeded in the Receiving Waters (i.e., Water Quality Standards will also be met).

OES – The Governor’s Office of Emergency Services, an agency of the State of California.

Permit Area – The Whitewater River Region.

Permittees – County, RCFC&WCD, CVWD, and the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage. A Permittee to the Whitewater River Region is only responsible for permit conditions relating to the discharge from MS4 facilities for which it is the operator.

Person or Party – A person is defined as an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, state or federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. [40 CFR 122.2].

Point Source – Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operations, landfill leachate collection systems, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

Pollutant – A Pollutant is broadly defined as any agent that may cause or contribute to the degradation of water quality such that a condition of Pollution or contamination is created or aggravated.

Pollutants of Concern – Any Pollutants generated by the development, including Pollutants that are listed in CWA Section 303(d), Pollutants associated with the land use type of the development and legacy Pollutants associated with past use of the development site that may be exposed to Urban Runoff.

Pollution – As defined at 40 CFR 122.2, Pollutant means dredged soil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. It does not mean:

- a) Sewage from vessels;
- b) Water, gas, or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by authority of the State in which the well is located, and if the State determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources; or
- c) Those discharged substances that are specifically excluded from coverage under the NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR 122.3.

Pollution Prevention – Practices and processes which reduce or eliminate the generation of Pollutants, in contrast to source control, Pollution control, treatment, or disposal.

Post-Construction BMPs – A subset of BMPs including Source Control and Structural Treatment Control BMPs that detain, retain, filter or educate to prevent the release of Pollutants to Receiving Waters during the final functional life of development.

POTW – Publicly owned treatment works

Principal Permittees – District and the County of Riverside.

Priority Development Projects – New Development and Redevelopment Projects. A discretionary New Development or Redevelopment Project that falls into one of the Priority Development Project categories enumerated in Section F.1.c.iv of the 2008 MS4 Permit

Rainy Season – Not defined for the Whitewater River Region. Per the General Industrial Permit, defined as October 1st through May 30th.

RCWMD – County Waste Management Department

Receiving Water(s) – The Waters of the United States within the Whitewater River Region.

Receiving Water Limitations – Receiving Water Limitations are requirements included in the 2008 MS4 Permit issued by the Regional Board to assure that the regulated discharges do not violate Water Quality Standards established in the Basin Plan at the point of discharge to Waters of the U.S. Receiving Water Limitations are used to implement the requirement of CWA Section 301(b)(1)(C) that NPDES permits must include any more stringent limitations necessary to meet Water Quality Standards.

Receiving Water Quality Objectives – Water Quality Objectives specified in the Basin Plan for Receiving Waters.

Redevelopment Project – A project where major modifications to an existing site or structure requiring a permit issued by a Permittee is undertaken. Routine maintenance, interior remodeling, re-roofing, and parking lot maintenance are not included. A Redevelopment Project is not to be confused with the projects undertaken by a Redevelopment Agency.

Regional Board – California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin

Riverside County – Territory within the geographical boundaries of the County.

ROWD – Report of Waste Discharge

Santa Ana Region (SAR) - The portion of the Santa Ana River watershed that is within the County of Riverside and identified in Appendix 1 of the 2002 MS4 Permit as "Urban Area" and those portions of "Agriculture" and "Open Space" that do convert to industrial, commercial, or residential use during the term of the 2002 MS4 Permit.

Santa Margarita Region (SMR) – The Portion of the Santa Margarita River watershed that is within the County of Riverside.

Sediment – Soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water. Sediment can destroy fish-nesting areas, clog animal habitats, and cloud waters so that sunlight does not reach aquatic plants. The 2008 MS4 Permit regulates only the discharges of sediment from anthropogenic sources and does not regulate naturally occurring sources of sediment.

SIC – Standard Industrial Classification

Site Design BMPs – Any project design feature that reduces the creation or severity of potential Pollutant sources or reduces the alteration of the project site's natural flow regime. Redevelopment projects that are undertaken to remove Pollutant sources (such as existing surface parking lots and other impervious surfaces) or to reduce the need for new roads and other impervious surfaces (as compared to conventional or low-density New Development) by incorporating higher densities and/or mixed land uses into the project design, are also considered Site Design BMPs.

Source Control BMPs – In general, activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed to limit the contact between Pollutant sources and Storm Water or authorized Non-storm Water. Examples include: activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, street sweeping, facility maintenance, detection and elimination of Illicit Connections and illegal dumping, and other non-structural measures. Facility design examples include providing attached lids to trash containers, or roof or awning over material and trash storage areas to prevent direct contact between water and Pollutants. Additional examples are provided in the Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan or the California Stormwater BMP Handbooks available at: <http://www.cabmphandbooks.com>.

SSMP – Sewer System Management Plan

SSO – Sanitary sewer overflow

Storm Water (or Stormwater) – Storm water is as defined storm water runoff and snow melt runoff consisting only of those discharges that originates from precipitation events. Storm Water is that portion of precipitation that flows across a surface to the MS4 or receiving waters. Examples of this phenomenon include: the water that flows off a building's roof when it rains (runoff from an impervious surface); the water that flows into streams when snow on the ground begins to melt (runoff from a semi-pervious surface); and the water that flows from a vegetated surface when rainfall is in excess of the rate at which it can infiltrate into the underlying soil (runoff from a pervious surface). When all factors are equal, runoff increases as the perviousness of a surface decreases. During precipitation events in urban areas, rain water picks up and transports pollutants through storm water conveyance systems, and ultimately to Waters of the U.S.

Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) – Document describing those activities and programs implemented by the Permittees to manage Urban Runoff to comply with the requirements of the 2008 MS4 Permit for the Whitewater River Region.

Storm Water Ordinance – The Storm Water/Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Control Ordinances and ordinances addressing grading and erosion control adopted by each of the Co-Permittees

Structural BMPs – Physical facilities or controls which may include secondary containment, treatment measures (e.g. first flush diversion, detention/retention basins, and oil/grease separators), run-off controls (e.g., grass swales, infiltration trenches/basins, etc.), and engineering and design modification of existing structures. Additional examples are provided in the Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan or the California Stormwater BMP Handbooks available at: <http://www.cabmphandbooks.com>.

SWPPP – Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

SWRCB – State Water Resources Control Board

Subdivision Map Act – Section 65000 et seq. of the California Government Code

Supplement A – Supplement “A” to the Riverside County DAMP for the Santa Ana and Santa Margarita Watersheds. See "New Development Guidelines". [Supplement A has been superseded by guidance provided in Section 4 of the Whitewater River Region SWMP and its associated WQMP.]

SUSMP – Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (see WQMP).

SWPPP – Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

TDS – Total dissolved solids.

Third-term MS4 Permits – Referring to the Third-term Santa Ana, Santa Margarita and Whitewater River Region MS4 Permits.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – TMDL is the maximum amount of a pollutant that can be discharged into a water body from all sources (point and non-point) and still maintain water quality standards. Under CWA Section 303(d), TMDLs must be developed for all water bodies that do not meet water quality standards after application of technology-based controls.

TMLA – Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency.

Toxicity – Adverse responses of organisms to chemicals or physical agents ranging from mortality to physiological responses such as impaired reproduction or growth anomalies.

Treatment Control BMPs – Any engineered system designed and constructed to remove pollutants from urban runoff. Pollutant removal is achieved by simple gravity settling of particulate pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media adsorption or any other physical, biological, or chemical process.

TSS – Total suspended solids.

Uncontaminated Pumped Groundwater – Groundwater that meets the surface water quality objectives specified in the Basin Plan to which it is proposed to be discharged.

Urban Runoff – Urban Runoff includes those discharges from residential, commercial, industrial, and construction areas within the Whitewater River Region MS4 Permit Area and excludes discharges from feedlots, dairies, farms, POTWs, and open space. Urban Runoff discharges consist of storm water and

non-storm water surface runoff from drainage sub-areas with various, often mixed, land uses within all of the hydrologic drainage areas that discharge into the Waters of the U. S. In addition to Urban Runoff, the MS4s regulated by the MS4 Permit receive flows from agricultural activities, open space, state and federal properties and other non-urban land uses not under the control of the Permittees. The quality of the discharges from the MS4s varies considerably and is affected by, among other things, past and present land use activities, basin hydrology, geography and geology, season, the frequency and duration of storm events, and the presence of past or present illegal and allowed disposal practices and illicit connections. The Permittees lack legal jurisdiction over storm water discharges into their respective MS4s from agricultural activities, California and federal facilities, utilities and special districts, Native American tribal lands, wastewater management agencies and other point and non-point source discharges otherwise permitted by or under the jurisdiction of the Regional Board. The Regional Board recognizes that the Permittees should not be held responsible for such facilities and/or discharges. Similarly, certain activities that generate pollutants present in Urban Runoff are beyond the ability of the Permittees to eliminate. Examples of these include operation of internal combustion engines, atmospheric deposition, brake pad wear, tire wear, residues from lawful application of pesticides, nutrient runoff from agricultural activities, and leaching of naturally occurring minerals from local geography.

USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency

Waste – As defined in Water Code Section 13050(d), “waste includes sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation, including waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal.” Article 2 of CCR Title 23, Chapter 15 (Chapter 15) contains a waste classification system that applies to solid and semi-solid waste that cannot be discharged directly or indirectly to waters of the state and which therefore must be discharged to land for treatment, storage, or disposal in accordance with Chapter 15. There are four classifications of waste (listed in order of highest to lowest threat to water quality): hazardous waste, designated waste, non-hazardous solid waste, and inert waste.

WDRs – Waste Discharge Requirements – As defined in Section 13374 of the California Water Code, the term "waste discharge requirements" is the equivalent of the term "permits" as used in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. The Regional Board usually reserves reference to the term “permit” to Waste Discharge Requirements for discharges to surface Waters of the U.S.

Water Code – California Water Code

Waters of the United States – Waters of the United States can be broadly defined as navigable surface waters and all tributary surface waters to navigable surface waters. Groundwater is not included. As defined in 40 CFR 122.2, the Waters of the U.S. are defined as: (a) All waters, which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; (b) All interstate waters, including interstate “wetlands;” (c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, “wetlands,” sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other

purposes; (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or (3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce; (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as Waters of the U.S. under this definition; (e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition; (f) The territorial seas; and (g) "Wetlands" adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition. Waters of the U.S. do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with the USEPA.

Water Quality Objective (WQO) – Numerical or narrative limits on constituents or characteristics of water designated to protect designated beneficial uses of the water [California Water Code Section 13050 (h)]. The Regional Boards establish California's water quality objectives in the Water Quality Control Plans. As stated in the Porter-Cologne requirements for discharge (CWC 13263): "(Waste discharge) requirements shall implement any relevant water quality control plans that have been adopted, and shall take into consideration the beneficial uses to be protected, the water objectives reasonably required for that purpose, other waste discharges, the need to prevent nuisance, and the provisions of Section 13241." Numeric or narrative limits for pollutants or characteristics of water designed to protect the beneficial uses of the water. In other words, a water quality objective is the maximum concentration of a pollutant that can exist in a Receiving Water and still generally ensure that the beneficial uses of the Receiving Water remain protected (i.e., not impaired). Since water quality objectives are designed specifically to protect the beneficial uses, when the objectives are violated the beneficial uses are, by definition, no longer protected and become impaired. This is a fundamental concept under the Porter Cologne Act. Equally fundamental is Porter Cologne's definition of pollution. A condition of pollution exists when the water quality needed to support designated beneficial uses has become unreasonably affected or impaired; in other words, when the water quality objectives have been violated. These underlying definitions (regarding beneficial use protection) are the reason why all waste discharge requirements implementing the federal NPDES regulations require compliance with water quality objectives. (Water quality objectives are also called water quality criteria in the CWA.)

Water Quality Standards – are defined as the water quality goals of a waterbody (or a portion of the waterbody) designating beneficial uses (e.g., swimming, fishing, municipal drinking water supply, etc.) to be made of the water and the water quality objectives or criteria necessary to protect those uses.

Watershed – That geographical area which drains to a specified point on a watercourse, usually a confluence of streams or rivers (also known as drainage area, catchment, or river basin).

Watershed Storm Water Management Plan (Watershed SWMP) – The Riverside County DAMP as referenced in the 2008 SMR MS4 Permit.

WDID – Waste discharger identification number.

Whitewater River Region – The urbanized area of the Whitewater River watershed under the jurisdiction of the Permittees.

Whitewater River Watershed Benefit Assessment Area (WWBAA) – the District’s funding source for MS4 Permit compliance program activities. The WWBAA covers the northwesterly portion of the watershed including County and city jurisdictions that lie within the District’s service area. WWBAA revenues fund both area-wide MS4 program and the District’s individual MS4 Permit compliance activities.

WLA – Waste load allocations.

APPENDIX B
2008 MS4 Permit



California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Colorado River Basin Region



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Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

May 28, 2008

Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District – General Manager
County of Riverside – Executive Office, Mike Shetler
City of Banning – Director of Public Works
City of Cathedral City – Director of Public Works
City of Coachella – Director of Public Works
City of Desert Hot Springs – Director of Public Works
City of Indian Wells – Director of Public Works
City of Indio – Director of Public Works
City of La Quinta – Director of Public Works
City of Palm Desert – Director of Public Works
City of Palm Springs – Director of Public Works
City of Rancho Mirage – Director of Public Works
Coachella Valley Water District – General Manager



SUBJECT: NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT AND WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS WITH THE WHITEWATER RIVER WATERSHED (RENEWAL)

Enclosed is a copy of Board Order No. R7-2008-0001. This Board Order was adopted by the Regional Water Board on May 21, 2008 at its meeting in Indio, California. This Board Order supersedes Board Order No. 01-077, previously issued to for this Permit.

Additional full text copies of the WDRs are available on the Regional Water Board's web site at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradoriver>. Under the heading of "Board Orders", select "Year 2008" then Order R7-2008-0001. If you need a hard copy of this order mailed to you, please contact Hilda Vasquez by phone at (760) 346-7491 or via e-mail at hvasquez@waterboards.ca.gov.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact John Carmona at (760) 340-4521.

ROBERT PERDUE
Executive Officer

JM/tab

Enclosure: Board Order No. R7-2008-0001

File WDID No. 7A 33 2001 M02, Coachella Valley MS4, Board Order No. 01-077

California Environmental Protection Agency

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

73-720 Fred Waring Drive, Suite 100, Palm Desert, CA 92260
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<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradoriver>

ORDER NO. R7-2008-0001

NPDES NO. CAS617002

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

FOR

**DISCHARGES FROM THE MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4)
WITHIN THE WHITEWATER RIVER WATERSHED**

**RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT,
OWNER/OPERATOR**

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, OWNER/OPERATOR

COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT, OWNER/OPERATOR

**AND INCORPORATED CITIES OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY WITHIN THE
WHITEWATER RIVER BASIN, OWNERS/OPERATORS**

Table 1. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on:	May 21, 2008
This Order shall become effective on:	May 21, 2008
This Order shall expire on:	May 21, 2013
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of the Order expiration date as application for issuance of new Waste Discharge Requirements .	
The date for submitting a complete application for reissuance is November 23, 2012 .	

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this Order shall supercede Order No. 01-077 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the California Water Code (**CWC**) (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted hereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (**CWA**) (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.) and regulations and guidelines adopted hereunder, the discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

I, Robert Perdue, **Executive Officer**, do hereby certify that this Order, with all attachments, is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region, on May 21, 2008.



ROBERT PERDUE, Executive Officer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A.	FINDINGS	3
	Characteristics of Whitewater River Region	6
	Salton Sea.....	8
	Objectives of MS4 Permit.....	8
	<i>Urban Runoff</i> Characterization.....	9
	Mitigation of <i>Urban Runoff</i>	11
	<i>Whitewater River Watershed</i> Water Quality.....	12
	Hydrology and Monitoring	15
	Colorado River Region <i>Basin Plan</i>	15
	Federal NPDES <i>Storm Water</i> Regulations:	18
	Compliance with CEQA and Other Requirements	18
B.	DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS	22
C.	ALLOWABLE <i>NON-STORM WATER</i> DISCHARGES	23
D.	<i>RECEIVING WATER</i> LIMITATIONS.....	25
E.	SPECIFIC <i>PERMITTEE</i> REQUIREMENTS	27
F.	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	31
G.	<i>TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS</i>	47
H.	GENERAL PROVISIONS	49
I.	REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	51
J.	NOTIFICATIONS	55
K.	GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....	57
L.	MONITORING AND REPORTING.....	70
M.	ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.....	78
N.	REQUIRED SUBMITTALS, REPORTS AND COMPLIANCE TIME SCHEDULES	79
O.	FACT SHEET.....	82
	ATTACHMENT A – NOTICE OF INTENT	93
	ATTACHMENT B – NOTICE OF TERMINATION	94
	ATTACHMENT C – SITE MAP	95
	ATTACHMENT D– LIST OF <i>PRIORITY POLLUTANTS</i>	96
	ATTACHMENT E – <i>STATE BOARD</i> MINIMUM LEVELS	99
	ATTACHMENT F – MONITORING LOCATION MAP	103

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
DISCHARGES FROM THE MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (*MS4*)
WITHIN THE WHITEWATER RIVER WATERSHED
RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT,
OWNER/OPERATOR
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, OWNER/OPERATOR
COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT, OWNER/OPERATOR
AND INCORPORATED CITIES OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY WITHIN THE
WHITEWATER RIVER WATERSHED, OWNERS/OPERATORS**

A. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region (*Regional Board*) finds that:

1. On March 9, 2006, the County of Riverside (*County*) and the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (*RCFC&WCD*), in cooperation with the Coachella Valley Water District (*CVWD*) and incorporated cities, including the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage (hereinafter collectively referred to as the *Permittees*¹), jointly submitted *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)* Application No. CAS617002 and a *Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD)* for re-issuance of *MS4 NPDES* permit (*MS4 Permit*).

2. For the purposes of this *MS4 Permit*, the following two *Permittees* are identified as the *Principal Permittees*:

County of Riverside, 4080 Lemon Street, P.O. Box 1090, Riverside, California 92501-1090; and

Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 1995 Market Street, Riverside, California 92501

The *CVWD* and the Cities are identified as *Co-Permittees*. Collectively, the *Principal Permittees* and *Co-Permittees* comprise the *Permittees*. Under this organizational framework, the *Principal Permittees* are responsible for coordinating collective *Permittee* activities required by the *MS4 Permit*, including report preparation and submittals to the *Regional Board*.

3. The urbanized area of the *Whitewater River Watershed* under the jurisdiction of the *Permittees* and covered by this *MS4 Permit* is referred to as the *Whitewater River Region*. The *MS4 Permit* area referred to as the *Whitewater River Region*

¹ Permittee(s) and discharger(s) are used interchangeably in this *MS4 Permit*. Also, see Section K. Glossary of Terms for definitions of certain terms used in this *MS4 Permit*. Defined terms are capitalized and shown in italicized, bold lettering throughout the *MS4 Permit*.

A. FINDINGS

is shown in Attachment C – Site Map, incorporated herein and made a part of this **MS4 Permit** by reference.

The Site Map delineates the portion of the **Whitewater River Watershed** subject to urbanization within the term of the **MS4 Permit** and includes the urbanized area of the **Whitewater River Watershed** under the jurisdiction of the **Permittees**.

4. The **Permittees** submitted a revised **Whitewater River Region Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP)**, which is contained in Appendix C of the **ROWD**, dated March 9, 2006, incorporated herein, and made a part of this **MS4 Permit** by reference. Accordingly, the **SWMP** is an enforceable component of this **MS4 Permit**. Similarly, any future **Permittee** modifications of the **SWMP**, if approved by the **Executive Officer**, become enforceable components of this **MS4 Permit** as well.
5. Discharges from the **MS4** facilities throughout the **Whitewater River Region** contribute to a cumulative **Pollutant** load to downstream **Receiving Waters**. Within the **Whitewater River Region**, it is necessary for the **Permittees** to coordinate their **Urban Runoff** management activities to achieve the greatest protection of **Receiving Water** quality. **Permittee** coordination with other **Watershed** stakeholders (e.g., **CalTrans** and the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs) is also necessary. Establishment of a management structure will assist the **Permittees** subject to this **MS4 Permit** to fund and coordinate those aspects of their joint obligations. Also, this management structure will promote cost-effective implementation of the **SWMP** within the **Whitewater River Region**.
6. The **Permittees** entered into an **Implementation Agreement** to carry out the activities, regional compliance programs and responsibilities prescribed in the previously issued **NPDES** Permit, Order No. 01-077. The **Implementation Agreement** sets forth the working framework among the multiple **Permittee** agencies. Specific provisions of that agreement include cost sharing for public education activities and water quality monitoring. The **Implementation Agreement** provides non-binding guidance as to the organizational framework of the **Principal Permittees** and **Co-Permittees** and their respective responsibilities, duties, and obligations imposed by this **MS4 Permit**.
7. The **Permittees** are separate legal entities and, as such, have the authority to develop, administer, implement, and enforce **Urban Runoff** management programs within their respective jurisdictions. In addition, the **Permittees** have maintenance responsibilities for the **MS4** facilities within their jurisdictional boundaries. Therefore, the **Permittees** are responsible for implementing that portion of the **Urban Runoff** management program for any discharges to and from their **MS4** facilities that is commensurate with those jurisdictional limitations. As explained by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (**USEPA**) in its preamble discussion of the Phase II Storm Water Final Rule (64 Fed. Reg. 68722, 68765-6 (Dec. 8, 1999)), because municipalities own and operate separate storm sewers, including storm sewers into which third parties may discharge **Pollutants**, **NPDES** permits may require municipalities to control the discharge of **Pollutants** into the storm sewers in the first instance. Therefore, operators of **MS4s** cannot passively

A. FINDINGS

receive and discharge **Pollutants** from third parties. Instead, they must seek to control those discharges to the extent of their legal authority.

8. The **Permittees** may lack legal jurisdiction over discharges into their respective **MS4s** from certain facilities, entities, properties, and other **Point** and **Non-Point Source** discharges otherwise permitted by or under the jurisdiction of the **Regional Board**. The **Regional Board** recognizes that the **Permittees** should not be held responsible for such facilities and/or discharges. Similarly, certain activities that generate **Pollutants** present in **Urban Runoff** are beyond the ability of the **Permittees** to eliminate. Examples may include: operation of internal combustion engines, atmospheric deposition, brake pad wear, tire wear, residues from lawful application of pesticides, nutrient runoff from landscape activities, and leaching of naturally occurring minerals from local geology.
9. Consequently, certain portions of the **Whitewater River Watershed** are excluded from coverage under this **MS4 Permit**, but the **Regional Board** finds that those activities can be and/or are being addressed through other regulatory programs, including programs administered by the **Regional Board** and other federal, state and local regulatory agencies. Excluded areas include:
 - Federal lands and state properties, including, but not limited to, military bases, national forests, hospitals, colleges and universities, and highways;
 - Native American tribal lands;
 - Open space and rural (non-urbanized) areas;
 - Agricultural lands (exempted under the **CWA**); and
 - Utilities and special districts (including school districts, park districts, publicly owned treatment works and water utilities).
10. The **USEPA** Phase I **Storm Water** Final Rule was published in Volume 55 of the Federal Register on November 16, 1990, commencing with page 47990. The Phase I rule sets forth **NPDES** application requirements for: **Storm Water** discharges associated with industrial activity; discharges from a **MS4** serving a population of 250,000 or more (defined as Large **MS4s**); and discharges from **MS4s** serving a population of 100,000 or more but less than 250,000 (defined as Medium **MS4s**). This final rule became effective on December 17, 1990. On March 14, 1991, the **Executive Officer** designated the **Whitewater River Region** as an area required to have a Phase 1 **NPDES MS4 Permit**. The California Department of Finance estimated that as of January 1, 2005, approximately 402,650 persons reside in the incorporated and unincorporated portions of **Riverside County** within the **Whitewater River Watershed**.
11. Discharges of **Storm Water** runoff from lands owned by the California Department of Transportation (**CalTrans**) are currently regulated under a separate **NPDES** permit (Order No. 99-06-DWQ – **NPDES** No. CAS000003) issued by the **State Water Resources Control Board (State Board)**. **CalTrans** is required to comply with specific **Effluent Limitations** prior to discharging from its right-of-way into the **MS4** operated by the **Permittees**.

A. FINDINGS

12. The **County** and the incorporated Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, and Rancho Mirage are general purpose governments with specified land use authorities and code enforcement powers.
13. Each **Permittee** owns and operates the **MS4** through which the **Permittees** discharge **Urban Runoff** into one or more of the following **Receiving Waters**: Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel (**CVSC**), Whitewater River, San Gorgonio River, and Little and Big Morongo Washes within the jurisdiction of the **Regional Board**.
14. The **Permittees** have implemented programs to control litter, trash, and other anthropogenic-sourced materials from **Urban Runoff**. In addition to the municipal ordinances prohibiting littering, the **Permittees** will continue to implement these programs, and continue organizing and implementing other programs to reduce litter and **Illegal Discharges (IDs)**, such as solid waste collection programs, Household **Hazardous Waste (HHW)** collections, **Hazardous Material** spill response, catch basin **Cleaning**, street sweeping, and recycling programs. These programs should effectively address urban sources to reduce these materials in **Urban Runoff** to the **Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)**. This **MS4 Permit** includes requirements for the continued implementation of programs for litter, trash, and debris control.

Characteristics of Whitewater River Region

15. The **Whitewater River Region** lies within the Whitewater River Hydrologic Unit and is unique relative to other entities regulated as Phase I **MS4s**. Some of the unique characteristics are:
 - The Whitewater River is the major drainage course in the Whitewater River Hydrologic Unit Planning Area. There is perennial flow in the surrounding mountains, but because of diversions and percolation into the basin, this perennial flow infiltrates in the Whitewater River prior to reaching the urbanized area of the Coachella Valley.
 - The **CVSC** is the constructed downstream extension of the Whitewater River channel, starting near Indio and serves as a drainage way for irrigation return flows, treated community wastewater, and **Urban Runoff**.
 - CVWD operates and maintains the **CVSC** and the regional subsurface drainage collection system for the Coachella Valley. General information from **CVWD** 2006-07 Annual Review and Water Quality Report states approximately 245,896 acre feet of water was provided for irrigation.
 - The **Whitewater River Region** is a Phase I **MS4 Permit Area** in the California desert. Precipitation in the **Whitewater River Region** is typically only 3.6 inches per year in the urbanized areas of the Coachella Valley².
 - In addition to the overall lack of precipitation in the **Whitewater River Region**, there is no defined **Rainy (Wet) Season** within the **Whitewater River**

² Water Quality Control Plan, Colorado River Basin – Region 7, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, State Water Resources Control Board October 2005, p. 1-8.

Watershed; winter storms may occur during late fall and early winter months. However, the **General Industrial Storm Water Permit** defines the **Rainy Season** to be between October 1st and May 31st.

Commonly, winter storms result from moisture-laden air from extra-tropical cyclones. Winter storms tend to be low intensity storms that cover large areas of the **Whitewater River Watershed**. The **Whitewater River Region** is also subject to summer thunderstorms, common from July through September. These summer storm events occur when moist and unstable air is subject to convective lifting. Summer thunderstorms tend to be highly localized and commonly result in high intensity precipitation. Finally, the **Whitewater River Region** is also subject to rare summer storms, which normally occur from July to September. These storms are the result of moisture-laden air originating over the Gulf of Mexico or the South Pacific Ocean. These storms can result in heavy precipitation and last several days.

- Although portions of the **Whitewater River Watershed** are experiencing rapid growth, only 3.5 percent of the **Watershed** is comprised of urban (residential, commercial, and industrial) land uses. Non-urban land uses, including rural residential, agriculture, and open space constitute the majority of the land uses.³ It is projected that the population of the **Whitewater River Watershed** will increase approximately 12.7 percent by 2010.⁴ Assuming that the urbanized area of the **Whitewater River Watershed** increases proportionally to population, 96 percent of the **Watershed** would remain in non-urban land uses in 2010. This information can be found in the **ROWD** in Sections 2.2 and 2.3, which summarizes expected population changes in each **Permittee's** jurisdiction as well as identifies significant developments proposed in the upcoming **MS4 Permit** term.
- Over one-half (57 percent) of the **Whitewater River Watershed** consists of federal, state, and tribal lands⁵ that are not under the jurisdiction of the **Permittees**.
- Non-storm **Urban Runoff** discharges to the **Receiving Waters** in the **Whitewater River Region** are relatively minor based on flow volume due to natural soils conditions and **Permittees** requirements that **New Development** infiltrate **Urban Runoff**.
- The **CVSC** has been identified as impaired for pathogens in that portion from Dillon Road to the Salton Sea and for toxaphene in that portion from Lincoln Street to the Salton Sea. Thus, further monitoring must be conducted to adequately characterize the impacts of **Non-Storm Water Urban Runoff** discharges into the **Receiving Waters**.
- The soils in the **Whitewater River Region** consist primarily of sands that promote rapid infiltration of runoff. During most years, perennial mountain streams tributary to the Whitewater River infiltrate or evapotranspire prior to reaching urbanized areas.

³ County of Riverside Assessor, current as of February 2006.

⁴ Southern California Association of Governments, <http://www.scag.ca.gov/forecast/index.htm>.

⁵ County of Riverside Assessor, current as of February 2006.

16. The City of Banning, although included as a **Permittee** on this **MS4 Permit**, does not share an interconnected **MS4** with the remainder of the **Permittees**. The **MS4** operated by the City of Banning discharges directly into the San Gorgonio River, a **Receiving Water**. Most **MS4** discharges from the City of Banning infiltrate. During significant runoff events, storm drainage may flow as far as the **CVWD** infiltration basins near the City of Palm Springs, which are several miles upstream of **Urban Runoff** discharges from the **MS4s** operated by the other **Permittees**. However, the City of Banning is included in this **MS4 Permit** to facilitate coordination with the regional programs implemented by the **Permittees** and to reduce the administrative duties on the **Regional Board**.
17. Similar to the City of Banning, the City of Desert Hot Springs also does not share an interconnected **MS4** with the remainder of the **Permittees**. The **MS4** operated by the City of Desert Hot Springs drains to several washes tributary to the Little and Big Morongo Washes, which are **Receiving Waters**. Most discharges from the City of Desert Hot Springs infiltrate. Rarely, and only during significant storm events, would any storm drainage flow into the Whitewater River. However, the City of Desert Hot Springs is included in this **MS4 Permit** to facilitate coordination with the regional programs implemented by the **Permittees** and to reduce the administrative duties on the **Regional Board**.

Salton Sea

18. The Salton Sea restoration legislation requires that the Secretary for Resources of the Salton Sea Ecosystem Restoration Program to undertake a restoration study to determine the preferred alternative for the restoration of the Salton Sea ecosystem and the permanent protection of wildlife dependent on that ecosystem. The Salton Sea ecosystem is defined to include, but not limited to, the Salton Sea, agricultural lands surrounding the Salton Sea, and the tributaries and drains within the Imperial and Coachella valleys that deliver water to the Salton Sea. The **CVSC** is tributary to the Salton Sea.
19. On June 25, 2007, the Secretary for Resources of the Salton Sea Ecosystem Restoration Program certified that the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Report is in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. On January 24, 2008, the Legislative Analyst's Office released a report titled "Restoring the Salton Sea." The report discusses the history and current state of the Salton Sea and the legal and policy reasons for restoring the Salton Sea. The report also makes recommendations on how the California Legislature should proceed with the restoration.

Objectives of MS4 Permit

20. The objectives of this **MS4 Permit** are to:
- a. Renew Board Order No. 01-077 **NPDES** No. CAS617002, which regulates **Urban Runoff** within the **Whitewater River Watershed**;
 - b. Regulate the discharge of **Potential Pollutants** in **Urban Runoff** that discharge to surface waters in the **Whitewater River Region**;

A. FINDINGS

- c. Regulate **Non-Storm Water** discharges associated with retrofit, maintenance, and construction activities at **Permittees'** maintenance yards, facilities, or roads; and
- d. Implement regulatory requirements prescribed in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin Region of California (**Basin Plan**), and requirements of Section 402(p) of the **CWA** and Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) Part 122

Urban Runoff Characterization

21. **Urban Runoff** contains **Waste**, as defined in the **CWC**, which contains **Pollutants** that could adversely affect the quality of the **Waters of the State**. The discharge of **Pollutants** in **Urban Runoff** from a **MS4** is a "discharge of **Pollutants** from a **Point Source** into **Waters of the United States**" as defined in the **CWA**.
22. **Urban Runoff** includes discharges from residential, commercial, industrial, and construction areas within the **Whitewater River Region**.
23. **Urban Runoff** may contain elevated levels of pathogens (bacteria, protozoa, viruses), **Sediment**, trash, fertilizers (nutrients, compounds of nitrogen and phosphorus), pesticides (DDT, chlordane, diazinon, chlorpyrifos), heavy metals (cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, zinc), and petroleum products (oil, grease, petroleum hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons). **Urban Runoff** can carry these **Pollutants** to **Receiving Waters** within the **Whitewater River Region**. In addition, although infrequently, **Urban Runoff** from the **Whitewater River Region** can carry these **Pollutants** to other **Receiving Waters**, such as the Whitewater River. These **Pollutants** can then impact the **Beneficial Uses** of the **Receiving Waters** and can cause or threaten to cause a condition of **Pollution** or **Nuisance**.
24. Pathogens (from **Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO)**, septic system leaks, and spills and leaks from portable toilets, pets, wildlife and human activities) may impact water contact recreation and non-contact water recreation. Floatables (from trash) are an aesthetic **Nuisance** and may provide a substrate for algae and insect vectors. Oil and grease may coat birds and aquatic organisms, adversely affecting respiration and/or thermoregulation. Other petroleum hydrocarbon components may cause **Toxicity** to aquatic organisms and may impact human health. Suspended and settleable solids (from **Sediment**, trash, and industrial activities) may be deleterious to benthic organisms and may cause anaerobic conditions. **Sediments** and other suspended particulates may cause turbidity, clog fish gills, and interfere with respiration in aquatic fauna. **Sediment** and other suspended particles may also screen out light, hindering photosynthesis and normal aquatic plant growth and development.

25. It is recognized that **Storm Water** flows from non-urbanized areas such as National Forests, State Parks, Wilderness, and Agriculture, as shown on the Site Map, naturally exhibit high levels of suspended solids due to climate, hydrology, geology, and geography.⁶ Runoff from these non-urbanized areas may flow into the MS4 and affect flow and water quality. Toxic substances (from pesticides, petroleum products, metals, and industrial **Wastes**) can cause acute and/or chronic **Toxicity**, and may bioaccumulate in organisms to levels that may be harmful to human health. Nutrients (from fertilizer use, fire fighting chemicals, decaying plants, confined animal facilities, pets, and wildlife) can cause excessive algal blooms. These blooms may lead to problems with taste, odor, color and increased turbidity, and may depress the dissolved oxygen content leading to fish kills.
26. There is a direct correlation between "urbanization" and "impacts to receiving water quality." In general, the more heavily developed the area, the greater the potential impact to receiving waters from **Urban Runoff**.
27. During urban development two important changes may occur:
- Natural pervious ground cover is converted to impervious surfaces such as paved highways, streets, rooftops, and parking lots. Natural soil can both absorb rainwater and remove **Pollutants**. Because pavement and concrete can neither absorb water nor remove **Pollutants**, the absorptive characteristics of the land are greatly reduced; and
 - Urban development may create new **Pollution** sources as human population density increases and brings with it proportionately higher levels of vehicle emissions, vehicle maintenance **Wastes**, municipal sewage, pesticides, **HHW**, pet wastes, trash, etc., which may either be washed into or directly dumped into the **MS4**.

Because of these two changes the runoff leaving the developed urban area may be significantly greater in volume, velocity, and **Pollutant** load than the predevelopment runoff from the same area. These effects are minimized when effective **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** to manage **Urban Runoff** are implemented and maintained.

28. **Urban Runoff** may contain **Pollutants** that may threaten human health. Individually and in combination, **Pollutants** discharged from **MS4s** may cause or threaten to cause a condition of **Pollution** (i.e., an alteration of water quality by **Waste** to a degree which unreasonably affects the waters for designated **Beneficial Uses** and/or facilities which serve these designated **Beneficial Uses**), **Contamination**, or **Nuisance**. The discharge of **Pollutants** from **MS4s** may cause the concentration of **Pollutants** to prevent attainment of applicable **Receiving Water Quality Objectives (WQO)** and thereby impair or threaten to impair designated **Beneficial Uses**.

⁶ Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District's "Hydrology Manual," dated April 1978; page II-4 of "Santa Ana River, Design Memorandum No. 1, Phase II GDM on the Santa Ana River Mainstem, including Santiago Creek, Volume 2, Prado Dam" dated August 1988 and D.I. Inman & S.A. Jenkins "Climate Change and the Episodicity of Sediment Flux in Small California Rivers," Journal of Geology, Volume 107, pp. 251-270, 1999.

A. FINDINGS

Mitigation of Urban Runoff

29. **Pollutants** may be reduced in **Urban Runoff** by the appropriate application of **Pollution Prevention, Source Control, and Treatment Control BMPs** to the **MEP**.
30. This **MS4 Permit** provides flexibility for **Permittees** to petition the **Executive Officer** to substitute a **BMP** under this Order with an alternative **BMP**, if they can provide information and documentation on the effectiveness of the alternative, equal to or greater than the prescribed **BMP** in meeting the objectives of this **MS4 Permit**.
31. **Permittees** with land use authority authorize urbanization and land uses that may generate **Pollutants** and runoff, which can contribute to the impairment of **Receiving Waters**. Therefore, they can also exercise their legal authority to require to the **MEP** that the resulting increased **Pollutant** loads and flows do not further degrade **Receiving Waters**.
32. Urban development has three major phases: (1) land use planning for **New Development**; (2) construction; and (3) the current land use or existing development phase. Because the **Permittees** authorize each of these phases, they have commensurate responsibilities to protect **Receiving Water** quality to the **MEP** during each phase.
33. For many years, the Cities of Cathedral City, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage have required most developments to retain and infiltrate **Urban Runoff** on-site unless located adjacent to an existing **MS4** facility.
34. This **MS4 Permit** requires the **Permittees** to continue to implement the **BMPs** listed in the approved **SWMP** and to continue to effectively prohibit **IDs** and **Illicit Connections (ICs)** to the **MS4**. One of the major elements of the **SWMP** is a **Storm Water/Urban Runoff** Management and Discharge Control Ordinance. Some of the **Permittees** with land use authority have adopted such an ordinance as well as ordinances addressing **Grading** and **Erosion** control (collectively, the "**Storm Water Ordinance**"). The purpose of each **Storm Water Ordinance** is to prohibit **Pollutant** discharges in the **MS4** and to regulate **IC/IDs** and **Non-Storm Water** discharges to the **MS4**.
35. One method to reduce **Potential Pollutants** in **Urban Runoff** is to incorporate **BMPs** to the **MEP** as early in the planning phase of a project as possible. The implementation of **BMPs** is necessary to prevent **Erosion** and sedimentation in storm and non-storm **Urban Runoff** discharges.
36. Construction activities may be a significant cause of **Receiving Water** impairment. Siltation is currently the major cause of river impairment in the United States. **Sediment** runoff rates from construction sites greatly exceed natural **Erosion** rates of undisturbed lands, causing siltation and impairment of **Receiving Waters**. However, siltation has not been identified as a cause of Receiving Water impairment in the Whitewater River Region. In addition to requiring

A. FINDINGS

implementation of the full range of **BMPs**, an effective construction runoff program must include local plan review, permit conditions, field inspections, and enforcement. The **New Development Guidelines (Supplement "A"** to the Riverside County Drainage Area Management Plan) are incorporated into the **Whitewater River Region SWMP**. The purpose of the **New Development Guidelines** is to identify post-construction source **Pollutant** prevention and treatment measures that may be incorporated into development projects.

37. Enforcement of local **Urban Runoff** related ordinances, permits, and plans are an essential component of the **SWMP**. Routine inspections provide an effective means by which **Permittees** can evaluate compliance. Inspections are especially important at high-risk areas for **Pollutant** discharges, such as at industrial and construction sites.
38. Education is the foundation of the **SWMP**. Education of the **Permittee's** planning, inspection, and maintenance department staff is critical. The Public Education Program contained in the **SWMP** incorporates a well-developed approach to education and outreach. The program, entitled "Only Rain Down The Storm Drain **Pollution Prevention** Program", combines resources and efforts from the three **County MS4** permit programs to effectively communicate responsible **Urban Runoff** management. Public participation is necessary to ensure that all stakeholder interests, and a variety of creative solutions, are considered. Public participation is important in the development of a complete **Urban Runoff** management program. The **Permittees** propose to continue to emphasize the public participation component of this program.
39. The **SWMP**, Appendix A of the March 9, 2006 **ROWD**, submitted by the **Permittees**, meets the **MEP** standard, as defined in the **MS4 Permit**, with the exception of those provisions of the **MS4 Permit** that require the **SWMP** to be modified. Those portions of the **SWMP** that are to be modified are sufficiently described to enable the **Executive Officer** to review and approve the modifications on behalf of the **Regional Board**.

Whitewater River Watershed Water Quality

40. The Whitewater River is defined in the **Basin Plan** as the reach from the headwaters in the San Gorgonio Mountains to (and including) the Whitewater recharge basins near the Indian Avenue crossing in the City of Palm Springs. The reach of the Whitewater River from the Whitewater recharge basins near Indian Avenue to the **CVSC** near Indio is defined as a Wash (Intermittent or **Ephemeral Stream**) in the **Basin Plan**. The Whitewater River is not listed as an **Impaired Waterbody** within the **Whitewater River Region**. Due to the small percentage of the **Whitewater River Watershed** and the **Whitewater River Region** in Urban land uses, **Urban Runoff** constitutes a minor percentage of the total flow in the Whitewater River under storm conditions.
41. The **CVSC** is defined as the perennial reach of the Whitewater River, starting approximately from the City of Indio and terminating at the Salton Sea. A portion of the **CVSC** is contained within the **Whitewater River Region** and the upper segment of this channel has intermittent flows to a point just upstream of Dillon

A. FINDINGS

Road in the City of Indio. The **CWA** Section 303(d) List has identified portions of the **CVSC** that are not meeting **Water Quality Standards (WQS)** for pathogens and toxaphene. That portion of the **CVSC** from Dillon Road to the Salton Sea is listed as not meeting **WQS** for pathogens and the portion from Lincoln Street to the Salton Sea is listed as not meeting **WQS** for toxaphene. The 303(d) list notes that the source of the pathogen impairment is not known and a **total maximum daily load (TMDL)** and implementation plan are required to be developed to address this impairment pursuant to **CWA** Section 303(d). Toxaphene will be addressed in a future **TMDL**.

42. Bacteria data provided by the three **NPDES** wastewater treatment facilities and the **MS4 Permittees** discharging into the **CVSC** indicates that **Urban Runoff** and **Storm Water** flows contain fecal coliform levels that would violate current **WQOs** for Water Contact Recreation (**REC 1**) and Non-contact Water Recreation (**REC 2**) beneficial uses for the **CVSC**. Measured fecal coliform levels range up to 900,000 Most Probable Number [MPN] 100 milliliter [ML] (MPN/100 ml) at Avenue 52 Storm Drain in Coachella, September 1999, and 70,000 MPN/100 ml at Monroe Street Storm Drain in Indio, April 1999.
43. A Bacterial Indicator TMDL for CVSC was adopted by the Regional Board on May 16, 2007. The Regional Board also directed staff following adoption of the TMDL to conduct three public workshops with affected stakeholders and other interested persons to discuss the requirements of the TMDL. In the meantime, the TMDL was forwarded to the State Water Board for its review and approval. The first public workshop was held on July 25, 2007, the second was held on November 19, 2007, and the third was held on April 23, 2008.

The TMDL was withdrawn from the State Water Board's consideration of adoption, which had been placed as an agenda item to be heard at the State Water Board's March 18, 2008 public meeting. Pursuant to oral and written comments made in connection with the first two workshops, however, the Regional Board's Executive Officer determined that it would be appropriate to request the State Water Board to withdraw the TMDL from its agenda for a certain period of time. The withdrawal request letter, dated January 18, 2008, and addressed to the State Water Board Executive Director, explained that the withdrawal was needed to address comments and concerns raised by the Coachella Valley agricultural community regarding the appropriateness of being named as a Responsible Party in the TMDL Implementation Plan without sufficient data.

To address this data gap, agricultural dischargers and the Coachella Valley Water District proposed conducting the following tasks over an 18-month period: (1) for the first three months following State Water Board approval of the withdrawal request: the agricultural community would form a Task Force to develop a monitoring plan, which would be submitted to the Regional Board Executive Officer for his review and approval; (2) for the next 12 months: the Task Force would conduct quarterly monitoring; and (3) for the last three months: the Task Force would prepare a report of the sampling results and submit the report to the Regional Board for its consideration of approval.

A. FINDINGS

The State Water Board approved the withdrawal request, which it announced in a public notice dated February 22, 2008. Since then, the agricultural community and the Coachella Valley Water District formed the proposed Task Force to begin developing a Monitoring Plan, which would be submitted to the Regional Board Executive Officer for his review and approval.

The TMDL identified Urban Runoff from the County and the City of Coachella outfalls, Caltrans outfalls, outfalls from Native American Tribal lands, and Non-Point Source discharges, including wildlife and transients into the CVSC, as potential sources of pathogens. Therefore, TMDL pathogen Wasteload Allocations (WLAs) were assigned to the County and the City of Coachella. The pathogen WLA has been defined for E. coli as a log mean (Geomean) of the MPN $\leq 126/100$ ml (based on a minimum of not less than five samples during a 30-day period), or 400 MPN/100 ml for a single sample. Monitoring this MS4 Permit requires the County and the City of Coachella to achieve the pathogen WLAs through compliance with the TMDL Implementation Plan, based on the compliance schedule provided in the TMDL for their Urban Runoff discharges.

The WLAs will be submitted to the State Water Board, OAL, and USEPA only after the agricultural community's Task Force has completed the 12 months of sampling and submitted a report of its findings to the Regional Board's Executive Officer for his review and approval. To the extent that the TMDL needs to be revised based on the data collected, the TMDL will be recirculated for another round of public comment. Following the public comment period, any revisions to the TMDL, which may result from comments received and the sampling data collected, will be scheduled for Regional Board consideration at another public hearing.

44. The 2006 **CWA** Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments for the Colorado River Basin Region lists the Salton Sea for nutrients, salinity and selenium. The potential sources for the **Pollutants** are listed in the 303 (d) List as follows:

- Nutrients - Major Industrial **Point Sources**, Agricultural Return Flows, & Out-of-State Source
- Salinity -Agricultural Return Flows, Out-of-State Source & **Point Sources**
- Selenium - Agricultural Return Flows

A. FINDINGS

Hydrology and Monitoring

45. An effective monitoring program characterizes **Urban Runoff** discharges, identifies problem areas, and determines the impact of **Urban Runoff** on **Receiving Waters**. However, due to the limited annual rainfall and the ephemeral nature of most **Receiving Waters** within the **Whitewater River Region**, collecting sufficient wet and dry weather data to characterize discharges and assess improvement or degradation in water quality due to **Urban Runoff** quality control program implementation is challenging at best. Under normal hydrologic conditions in the **Whitewater River Region**, there are limited flowing **Receiving Waters** impacted by **Urban Runoff**.
46. Although local climate and hydrology make consistent sample collection difficult, it is feasible to safely collect data from **MS4** outfalls and certain **Receiving Waters** during daylight hours of wet weather events that do not result in flash flood warnings and/or watches. The **Permittees** should continue to take efforts to collect data for the ultimate purpose of characterizing **Urban Runoff** discharges, effectiveness of implemented **BMPs**, and determining the impacts of those discharges on **Receiving Waters**, where applicable and feasible.
47. Due to the general ephemeral nature of the **Whitewater River Region** during dry weather conditions, **IC/IDs** to **Receiving Waters** from **MS4** outfalls are easily identified by field inspections. Therefore, this **MS4 permit** requires, in part, that the **Permittees'** dry weather monitoring should focus on field identification and elimination of **IC/IDs** by **Permittee's** staff.

Colorado River Region Basin Plan

48. The **Basin Plan**, as amended to date, designates the **Beneficial Uses** of ground and surface waters in the Colorado River Basin Region. The **Whitewater River Region** lies within the Whitewater River Hydrologic Unit Planning Area.
49. The majority of surface water bodies within the **Whitewater River Region** are designated as **Washes**. These include the Whitewater River, starting from the Whitewater recharge basins located west of the City of Palm Springs and extending to the upstream channel reach located one-quarter mile west of the Monroe Street crossing near the City of Indio. The majority of the urban area drains into this reach of the Whitewater River. The **Permittee's MS4** facilities drains into the following **Washes**:
 - Smith Creek
 - Montgomery Creek
 - West Cathedral Canyon Channel
 - East Cathedral Canyon Channel
 - West Magnesia Canyon Channel
 - East Magnesia Canyon Channel
 - Palm Valley Storm Water Channel

A. FINDINGS

- Deep Canyon Storm Water Channel
- Bear Creek
- La Quinta Resort Channel
- La Quinta Evacuation Channel
- Whitewater River from Whitewater recharge basins to the **CVSC**

The designated **Beneficial Uses** for the aforementioned **Washes** are Freshwater Replenishment (**FRSH**), Groundwater Recharge (**GRW**), Non-contact Water Recreation (**REC 2**) and Wildlife Habitat (**WILD**). All of these **Washes** are intermittent.

50. The **Permittees** also own and operate **MS4** facilities that discharge **Urban Runoff** into the following surface water bodies, which have additional designated **Beneficial Uses**:

- a. San Gorgonio River
- b. Whitewater River
- c. Tahquitz Creek
- d. Palm Canyon Creek
- e. Little Morongo Creek
- f. **CVSC**

Beneficial Uses for these specific water bodies are identified and are summarized in the following table. In addition to the **Beneficial Uses** described above, these include Municipal and Domestic Supply (**MUN**), Agriculture Supply (**AGR**), Aquaculture (**AQUA**), Industrial Service Supply (**IND**), Water Contact Recreation (**REC 1**), Warm Freshwater Habitat (**WARM**), Cold Freshwater Habitat (**COLD**), Hydropower Generation (**POW**) and Preservation of Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species (**RARE**). Note that present **Beneficial Uses** are designated by X; potential **Beneficial Uses** are designated by P and intermittent uses by I:

Waterbody	MUN	AGR	AQUA	FRSH	IND	GWR	REC1	REC2	WARM	COLD	WILD	POW	RARE	Location
CVSC ⁷				X			X ⁸	X ⁹	X		X		X ¹⁰	Perennial reach from approx. Dillon Road to Salton Sea
Little Morongo Creek	P	X				X	X	X	X		X			
Palm Canyon Creek	P	X				X	X	X	X		X			
San Gorgonio River	P	X				X	X	X		X	X			
Tahquitz Creek	P					X	X	X		X	X			
Whitewater River ¹¹	X	X				X	X	X	I	X	X	X		From headwaters to Whitewater Recharge Basins
Washes¹² (Ephemeral Streams)				I ¹³		I		I	14		I			Whitewater River from Whitewater Recharge Basins to perennial reach of CVSC (near Dillon as of 4/2005)

51. The Coachella Valley ground water basin has the following **Beneficial Uses** designated in the **Basin Plan**:

- **MUN**;
- **AGR**; and
- **IND**.

52. Numeric and narrative **WQOs** exist for the **Receiving Waters** in the **Whitewater River Region**. It is not feasible or appropriate at this time to establish **Numeric Effluent Limitations** due to the variability in the quality, quantity, and complexity of **Urban Runoff**. Moreover, the impact of **Urban Runoff** discharges on the quality of **Receiving Waters** has not been fully determined. Therefore, the **Effluent Limitations** contained in this **MS4 Permit** are narrative and include the **SWMP**'s requirement to implement appropriate **BMPs**. The narrative **Effluent Limitations** constitute compliance with the requirements of the **CWA** and can be found in Section B. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS, Section D. **RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS** and Section G. **TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS** of this **MS4 Permit**.

⁷ Section of perennial flow from approximately Indio to the Salton Sea.

⁸ Unauthorized use.

⁹ Unauthorized use.

¹⁰ Rare, endangered or threatened wildlife exists or utilizes these waterway(s). If the **RARE Beneficial Use** may be affected by a water quality control decision, responsibility for substantiation of the existence of rare, endangered or threatened species on a case-by-case basis is upon the California Department of Fish and Game on its own initiative and/or at the request of the **Regional Board**; and such substantiation must be provided within a reasonable time frame as approved by the Regional Board.

¹¹ Includes the section of flow from the headwaters in the San Gorgonio Mountains to (and including) the Whitewater recharge basins near Indian Avenue crossing in Palm Springs.

¹² Washes – Intermittent or **Ephemeral Streams**, including the section of ephemeral flow in the Whitewater River and the **CVSC** from Indian Avenue to approximately ½ mile west of Monroe Street crossing.

¹³ Applies only to tributaries to Salton Sea.

¹⁴ Use, if any, to be determined on a case-by-case basis.

A. FINDINGS

Federal NPDES Storm Water Regulations:

53. Federal regulations for Phase I **MS4 Storm Water** discharges were promulgated by the **USEPA** on November 16, 1990 (40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124) and apply to the discharge regulated by this **MS4 Permit**.
54. Pursuant to Section 402 of the **CWA** and Section 13370 of the **CWC**, the **USEPA** approved the California State Program to issue and enforce **NPDES** permits for discharges to surface **Waters of the State**. Section 405 of the Water Quality Act of 1987 added Section 402(p) to the **CWA**, which requires the **USEPA** to develop a phased approach to regulate **Storm Water** discharges under the **NPDES** program.
55. Section 402(p) of the **CWA** requires the issuance of **NPDES** permits for **Storm Water** discharges for which the **USEPA** Regional Administrator or the **Regional Board**, as the case may be, determines that the **Storm Water** discharges contribute to a violation of a **WQS**, or is a significant contributor of **Pollutants** to **Waters of the United States**.
56. Section 402(p) of the **CWA** requires **NPDES** permits for **MS4s** to include a requirement to effectively prohibit **Non-Storm Water** discharges into **MS4s** unless such discharges are either authorized by a separate **NPDES** permit or not prohibited in accordance with Section C. ALLOWABLE **NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES** of this **MS4 Permit**. The requirement in the **CWA** to reduce **Pollutants** to the **MEP** provides a minimum level of water quality protection. The State may develop **WQS** more stringent than those required by the **CWA**.
57. Title 40 CFR Part 122.26 requires a proposed management program that covers the duration of this **MS4 Permit**. It must include a comprehensive planning process that involves public participation and, where necessary, intergovernmental coordination to reduce the discharge of **Pollutants** to the **MEP** using management practices, control techniques, and system, design, and engineering methods, and such other provisions that are appropriate. The proposed management program is described in the **Whitewater River Region SWMP**. The proposed management program shall include a description of **Structural** and **Source Control BMPs** to reduce **Pollutants** discharged from **Urban Runoff** into the **MS4** that are to be implemented during the term of this **MS4 Permit**.

Compliance with CEQA and Other Requirements

58. The **Permittees** will be required to comply with amendments to **WQS** or **Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs)**, which may be imposed by the **USEPA** or the State of California prior to the expiration of this **MS4 Permit**. This **MS4 Permit** may be reopened to include **WLAs** to address **Pollutants** in **Urban Runoff** causing or contributing to the impairments in **Receiving Waters** and/or other requirements developed and adopted by the **Regional Board**. The **MS4 Permit** also includes language requiring the **Permittees** to amend the **SWMP** to address **TMDL Basin Plan** Amendments, including incorporation of **WLA** requirements.

A. FINDINGS

59. **CWC** Section 13243 provides that a Regional Board, in a water quality control plan or in **WDRs**, may specify certain conditions or areas where the discharge of **Waste** or certain types of **Waste** is not permitted.
60. The issuance of an **NPDES** permit for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (**CEQA**), Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code, in accordance with **CWC** Section 13389. In accordance with Section 15301, Chapter 3, Division 6, Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, the issuance of this **MS4 Permit**, which governs the operation of an existing facility involving negligible or no expansion of use beyond that previously existing, is exempt from **CEQA**.
61. The **Regional Board** has considered state and federal anti-degradation requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 131.12 and **State Board** Resolution No. 68-16. This **MS4 Permit** does not allow degradation of surface **Waters of the State**. Therefore, compliance with the **MS4 Permit** will satisfy these anti-degradation requirements.
62. The **State Board** issued two state-wide general permits to address **Storm Water** discharges from construction activities: the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities from Small Linear Underground/Overhead Projects (**NPDES** No. CAS000005) and the General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit (**NPDES** No. CAS000002) (collectively the "**General Construction Permit**"). Construction activities that qualify are required by federal regulations to obtain permit coverage under either an individual **NPDES** permit or these statewide **General Construction Permit** by filing a **Notice of Intent (NOI)** with the **State Board**. This **MS4 Permit** provides equivalent coverage of **Permittee** construction projects as the **General Construction Permit**. Therefore, separate coverage under the **General Construction Permit** is not necessary for **Permittee** construction projects within the **Whitewater River Region**. **Permittee** projects outside of the **Whitewater River Region** must obtain the appropriate **General Construction Permit** coverage, where applicable.
63. **State Mandates**. 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 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

A. FINDINGS

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.)

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. § 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. § 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B).)

Second, the **Permittees'** 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 Water Quality Control Act (Wat. Code, § 13000 et seq.) regulates the discharge of waste (Wat. Code, § 13263), both without regard to the source of the pollutant or the 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 discharges, 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 **Permittees** 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

A. FINDINGS

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 **Permittees** 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 discharges. To the extent that 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 **Permittees** have voluntarily sought a program-based municipal storm water permit in lieu of a numeric limits approach. (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 limits].) 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. U.S. E.P.A.* (9th Cir. 2003) 344 F.3d 832, 845-848.)

Finally, 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.

64. The **Regional Board** has notified the **Permittees** and other interested agencies and **Persons** of its intent to re-issue this **MS4 Permit** for discharges of **Urban Runoff** into the **Whitewater River Region**.

The **Regional Board**, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to this **MS4 Permit**. The **Regional Board** reserves the right to reopen this **MS4 Permit** after proper notice and an opportunity to be heard, is given to all concerned parties.

B. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of **Urban Runoff** from the **Permittees' MS4** to **Waters of the United States** containing **Pollutants**, which have not been reduced to the **MEP**, is prohibited.
2. The **Permittees** shall continue to prohibit **IC/IDs** to the **MS4** through their **Storm Water Ordinances**.
3. The following discharge prohibitions are applicable to any **Person**, as defined by Section 13050(c) of the **CWC**, who is a citizen, domiciliary, or political agency or entity of California and whose activities in California could affect the quality of **Waters of the State** within the boundaries of the Colorado River Basin Region:
 - a. 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 **CWC** Section 13050.
 - b. The discharge of **Pollutants** or dredged or fill material to **Waters of the United States**, except as authorized by an **NPDES** permit or a dredged or fill material permit subject to the exemption described in **CWC** Section 13376.
 - c. Any discharge to the **MS4** that is not composed entirely of "**Storm Water**" is prohibited, unless authorized by Section C. ALLOWABLE **NON-STORM WATER** DISCHARGES.
 - d. The unauthorized discharge of treated or untreated sewage to **Waters of the State** or to the **MS4**.
 - e. The discharge of oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, or any other petroleum derivative or any toxic chemical or **Hazardous Waste** into the **MS4**.
 - f. **Urban Runoff** discharges from the **Permittees' MS4** which cause or contribute to exceedances of **Receiving WQS** (as defined by "**Beneficial Uses**" and **WQOs** in the **Basin Plan** and amendments thereto).

B. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

C. ALLOWABLE *NON-STORM WATER* DISCHARGES

1. Each **Permittee** shall effectively prohibit all types of **Non-Storm Water** discharges into the **MS4** unless such discharges are authorized in accordance with Item No. 2 of this Section.
2. The following discharges may be allowed, unless identified by the **Permittees** or the **Regional Board** as a significant source of **Pollutants** to the **Receiving Waters**:
 - a. Discharges covered by **NPDES** permits or written clearances issued by the **Regional** or **State Board**;
 - b. Potable water line flushing and other potable water sources;
 - c. Passive footing drains;
 - d. Water from crawl space pumps;
 - e. Discharges from landscape irrigation, lawn/garden watering and other irrigation waters;
 - f. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
 - g. Non-commercial vehicle washing; (e.g. residential car washing (excluding engine degreasing) and car washing fundraisers by non-profit organizations);
 - h. Diverted stream flows;
 - i. Rising ground waters and natural springs;
 - j. Groundwater infiltration as defined in 40 CFR 35.2005 (20) and uncontaminated pumped ground water;
 - k. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
 - l. Street washing activities;
 - m. Emergency water flows (i.e., fire fighting flows and other flows necessary for the protection of life and property) do not require **BMPs** and need not be prohibited. However, appropriate **BMPs** shall be considered where practicable when not interfering with emergency public health and safety issues;
 - n. Waters not otherwise containing **Wastes**, as defined in **CWC** Section 13050 (d); and
 - o. Other types of discharges identified and recommended by the **Permittees** and approved by the **Regional Board**.
3. For purposes of this **MS4 Permit**, a discharge may include **Storm Water** and other types of discharges as indicated in Section C.2.

C. ALLOWABLE *NON-STORM WATER* DISCHARGES

4. If the **Permittee** or the **Regional Board** identifies an allowable discharge category from Section C.2 that causes or contributes to an exceedance of **WQS** or is a significant contributor of **Pollutants** to **Waters of the United States**, a **Permittee** shall either:

Prohibit the discharge category from entering its **MS4** or ensure that appropriate **BMPs** are implemented to the **MEP** to reduce or eliminate **Pollutants** resulting from the discharge. The **Permittees** shall also provide a report to the **Regional Board** per Section D. **RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS**, Item No. 2.

D. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

1. The **SWMP** and its components shall be updated to achieve compliance with **Receiving Water Limitations** associated with discharges of **Urban Runoff**. It is expected that compliance with **Receiving Water Limitations** will be achieved through an iterative process and the application of **BMPs** to the **MEP**.
2. The **Permittees** shall comply with Discharge Prohibitions, Allowable **Non-Storm Water** Discharges, and **Receiving Water Limitations** through timely implementation of control measures and other actions to reduce **Pollutants** in the discharges in accordance with the **SWMP** and other requirements of this **MS4 Permit**, including any modifications. If exceedance(s) of **WQS** persist, notwithstanding implementation of the **SWMP** and other requirements of this **MS4 Permit**, the **Permittees** shall assure compliance with Discharge Prohibitions, Allowable **Non-Storm Water** Discharges, and **Receiving Water Limitations** by complying with the following procedure:
 - a. Upon a determination by the **Permittees** or **Regional Board** that discharges of **Urban Runoff** from the **MS4** are causing or exceeding or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable **WQS**, the **Permittees** shall promptly notify **Regional Board** staff within two (2) working days by telephone (760.346.7491) or e-mail notice and thereafter submit within 30 days a report to the **Regional Board** that describes **BMPs** that are currently being implemented and additional **BMPs** that will be implemented to prevent or reduce any **Pollutants** that are causing or contributing to the exceedance of **WQSs**. The report shall include an implementation schedule. The **Regional Board** may require modifications to the report;
 - b. Alternatively, if the exceedances of the applicable **WQSs** are due to discharges to the **MS4** from activities or areas not under the jurisdiction of the **Permittees**, the **Permittees** shall promptly notify **Regional Board** staff within two (2) working days by telephone (760.346.7491) or e-mail notice and thereafter shall provide documentation of these discharges and submit a report within 30 days to the **Regional Board**. The **Permittees** shall trace the source of the discharge upstream by contacting the appropriate neighboring **MS4** facility that does have jurisdiction to locate the source of the **Pollution**;
 - c. Submit any modifications to the above reports (either D.2.a. or D.2b., as appropriate) within 30 days when required by the **Regional Board**;
 - d. Within 30 days following approval by the **Regional Board** of the report described above in D. **RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS**, 2.a., the **Permittees** shall revise the **SWMP** and monitoring program to incorporate the approved modified **BMPs** that will be implemented, the implementation schedule, and any additional monitoring required; and
 - e. Implement the revised **SWMP** and monitoring program in accordance with the approved implementation schedule.

D. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

As long as the **Permittees** have complied with the procedures set forth above and are implementing the revised **SWMP**, the **Permittees** do not have to repeat the same procedure for continuing or recurring exceedances of the same **Receiving Water Limitations**, unless directed in writing by the **Regional Board** or **Executive Officer** to develop and implement additional **BMPs**, including **Source** and **Treatment Controls BMPs**.

E. SPECIFIC *PERMITTEE* REQUIREMENTS

1. The *Principal Permittees* shall:
 - a. Coordinate *MS4 Permit* compliance activities;
 - b. Establish uniform data submittal format;
 - c. Prepare the *Annual Report*;
 - d. Forward information received from the *Regional Board* to the *Permittees*;
 - e. Implement *MS4 Permit* activities of common interest;
 - f. Inform *Permittees* on *USEPA* and *Regional Board* regulations pertaining to the *MS4*;
 - g. Convene all *Desert Task Force* meetings that are held at least quarterly and consist of one or more representatives from each *Permittee*. The *Desert Task Force* shall direct the maintenance and update of the *SWMP* and coordinate the implementation of the overall *Urban Runoff* program, as described in the *ROWD*; and
 - h. Maintain and update the *Whitewater River Region* map.
2. Each *Permittee* shall:
 - a. Comply with the requirements of the *MS4 Permit* within its jurisdictional boundaries;
 - b. Annually review the *Whitewater River Region* map to ensure that it encompasses urbanized areas within the jurisdiction of the *Permittee*. If additional urbanized areas (or non-urbanized areas are incorrectly identified as urbanized) within the jurisdiction of the *Permittee* are identified, the *Permittee* shall submit an amendment to the *Whitewater River Region* map to the *Principal Permittees* as part of the *Annual Report*;
 - c. Prepare and provide documents required by the *MS4 Permit* to the *Principal Permittees* in a timely manner;
 - d. Implement the *Whitewater River Region SWMP* consistent with this *MS4 Permit* to:
 - i. Reduce *Potential Pollutants* in *Urban Runoff* from municipal, commercial, industrial, and residential areas to the *MEP*;
 - ii. Reduce *Potential Pollutants* in *Urban Runoff* from land development and construction sites to the *MEP* through the use of *Structural* and/or *Non-Structural BMPs*;
 - iii. Reduce *Potential Pollutants* in *Urban Runoff* from *Permittee's* maintenance activities to the *MEP*;
 - iv. Eliminate *IC/IDs* to the *MEP*;
 - v. Encourage spill prevention and containment as well as provide appropriate spill response plan for *Permittees'* maintenance facilities to the *MEP*;

E. SPECIFIC *PERMITTEE* REQUIREMENTS

- vi. Increase public awareness to the **MEP**;
 - vii. Continue to provide **MS4 Permit** compliance related workshops for **Permittee's** staff to the **MEP**; and
 - viii. Control increases in **Urban Runoff** to the **MEP** within the **Permittees'** jurisdictional boundaries so as not to cause **Erosion** or sedimentation problems downstream.
- e. Designate at least one representative to the **Desert Task Force** as described in Section E.1.g. The **Principal Permittees** shall be notified immediately, in writing, of changes to the designated representative. The designated representative shall attend the **Desert Task Force** meetings.
3. Each **Permittee** shall establish and maintain adequate legal authority through statute, ordinance, or series of contracts, which authorizes or enables the **Permittee** to implement and enforce, at a minimum, each of the following requirements contained in 40 CFR Section 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A-F):
- a. Control through ordinance, permit, contract, order or similar means, the contribution of **Pollutants** to the **MS4** by **Urban Runoff** associated with industrial activity and the quality of **Urban Runoff** discharged from sites of industrial activity;
 - b. Prohibit through ordinance, order or similar means, **IDs** to the **MS4**, including, but not limited to, discharges:
 - i. Of wash water resulting from the hosing or cleaning of gas stations, auto repair garages, or other types of automotive services facilities;
 - ii. Resulting from the cleaning, repair, or maintenance of any type of equipment or machinery including motor vehicles, cement-related equipment, and port-a-potty servicing;
 - iii. Of wash water from mobile operations such as oily or greasy discharges from mobile automobile washing, and/or discharges from steam cleaning, power washing, and carpet cleaning, etc.;
 - iv. Of runoff from material storage areas containing chemicals, fuels, grease, oil, or other **Hazardous Materials**; and
 - v. Of food-related **Wastes** (e.g., grease, fish processing, and restaurant kitchen mat and trash bin wash water, etc.).
 - c. Control through ordinance, order or similar means the discharge to the **MS4** of spills, dumping or disposal of materials other than **Urban Runoff**.
 - d. Control through interagency agreements among **Permittees** the contribution of **Pollutants** from one portion of the **MS4** to another portion of the **MS4**;
 - e. Require compliance with conditions in **Permittee** ordinances, permits, contracts or orders consistent with the Enforcement and Compliance Strategy described in Section 1.7 of the **SWMP**; and
 - f. Carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to determine compliance with **MS4 Permit** conditions, including the prohibition on **IDs** to the **MS4**.

E. SPECIFIC **PERMITTEE** REQUIREMENTS

- g. **Urban Runoff** collection, transport, and storage facilities shall be in good working condition at all times to effectuate compliance with this **MS4 Permit**.

Because the **RCFC&WCD** and **CVWD** are not general purpose local government entities and only operate facilities that may convey **Urban Runoff**, these **Permittees** lack the authority to adopt and enforce ordinances to regulate development and other authorities and abilities of general purpose government entities. The **RCFC&WCD** and **CVWD** shall therefore comply with this Provision as well as other aspects of this **MS4 Permit** only to the extent of their statutory authority and within the constraints imposed by the California Constitution.

4. Each **Permittee** shall review its ordinances to ensure that they continue to have adequate authority to implement and enforce this **MS4 Permit**. Each **Permittee** shall submit a statement (signed by legal counsel) certifying legal authority to implement and enforce this **MS4 Permit**. If such legal authority does not currently exist for a **Permittee**, that **Permittee** shall provide an implementation schedule identifying the legal changes necessary to adopt a new ordinance or to amend an existing ordinance that would enable the **Permittee** to obtain the requisite legal authority to fully implement and enforce this **MS4 Permit**. The implementation schedule shall be provided to **Regional Board** staff for its approval as part of the Fiscal Year 2008-2009 **Annual Report**. Upon completion of the approved implementation schedule, the **Permittee** shall submit a statement (signed by legal counsel) certifying legal authority to implement and enforce this **MS4 Permit**.
5. **Permittee Construction Activities:**

The **Permittees** are not required to file a Notice of Intent (**NOI**) for coverage under the "**General Construction Permit**" for **Permittee** construction projects within the **Whitewater River Region**. However, **Permittee** construction activities outside of the **Whitewater River Region** are required to file a **NOI** and must obtain coverage under and comply with the **General Construction Permit**.

For **Permittee's** activities inside the **Whitewater River Region**, the **Permittees** shall perform the following:

- a. All the **Permittees'** public works construction projects or activities that would otherwise necessitate coverage under the **General Construction Permit** by definition or pose a threat to water quality shall be reported to the **Regional Board**. The dates and location of the construction project, the party responsible for the project, and the telephone number of the responsible party shall be reported. This information shall be submitted and reported to the **Regional Board** prior to the start of construction on **MS4 Permit Notice of Intent (NOI)** form as shown on Attachment "A".
- b. A **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)** shall be developed and implemented for all **Permittees'** public works construction projects in compliance with the appropriate **General Construction Permit**. The **SWPPP** shall be retained on-site during the entire construction period. The **Permittees** shall be responsible for assuring that the **SWPPP** is implemented. The

E. SPECIFIC **PERMITTEE** REQUIREMENTS

SWPPP shall contain the elements required in the appropriate **General Construction Permit**.

- c. Discharges of **Non-Storm Water** are allowed as indicated in Section C. ALLOWABLE **NON-STORM WATER** DISCHARGES. Such discharges must be described in the **SWPPP**. Wherever feasible, alternatives that do not result in discharge of **Non-Storm Water** shall be implemented.
- d. Monitoring shall be performed for all construction projects in accordance with the Section L. MONITORING AND REPORTING, Item 11 of this **MS4 Permit**.
- e. A Notice of Termination (**NOT**), shown as Attachment "B", shall be submitted to the **Regional Board** within 30 days of the completion of all construction projects.
- f. **The General Construction Permit** defines routine maintenance activities that are exempt from coverage under the **General Construction Permit**. Specific maintenance activities, which include **BMPs** implemented as part of a **Permittee's** Municipal Facility/Activities **Pollution Prevention** Plan or model municipal maintenance **BMP** fact sheets, can be considered as meeting "routine maintenance activities", as defined in the **General Construction Permit**.

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1. Each **Permittee** shall implement the programs and **BMPs** to the **MEP** as described in the **SWMP** and this **MS4 Permit**. These programs and **BMPs** include the following:

- a. **IC/ID, Litter, Debris, and Trash Control Program:**

- i. The **Permittees** shall continue to reduce the discharge of **Pollutants**, including trash and debris, from their respective **MS4s** facilities to **Receiving Waters** to the **MEP**;
- ii. Develop model forms (or other mechanisms) for reporting the observations of field personnel of unauthorized dumping or spills so that the information can be used to help locate the source of **Pollutants**. The model forms shall be submitted with the Fiscal Year 2008-2009 **Annual Report**. The **Permittees** shall also maintain a database of **IC/ID** investigations. The database shall track the outcome of the case (spill/connection was terminated and cleaned up, source owner/operator educational visit, warning letter, referral to an enforcement agency, etc.) and the enforcement actions issued/taken (e.g., notice of non-compliance, notice of violation and order to comply, referral to District Attorney for prosecution);
- iii. Continue to provide, collect, and maintain litter receptacles in strategic public areas and during public events; and
- iv. Continue and/or expand an existing field program to detect and prevent dumping or routinely discharging **Pollutants** into **MS4** facilities;
- v. Continue to implement and enforce leash laws and other pet laws (i.e., pet waste clean-up, no pets in public areas) in selected public-use areas;

- Field Screening/System Surveillance**

- vi. Continue to implement and improve routine inspection and monitoring and reporting programs for their **MS4s** facilities. If routine inspections or dry weather monitoring indicate **IC/IDs**, they shall be investigated and eliminated, or regulated by the **Regional Board**, as soon as possible after detection. Elimination measures may include an escalating series of enforcement action for those **IDs** that do not endanger public health or the environment. **IDs** that endanger public health or the environment (as defined in the Reporting Section F.1.a.x.2 below) shall be eliminated immediately. A summary of these actions shall be submitted annually beginning with the 2008-2009 **Annual Report**;
- vii. Develop an implementation schedule for conducting field inspections of **MS4** facilities;

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- viii. Conduct field inspections to ensure identification and elimination of **IC/IDs**;
- ix. **Pollutants** in runoff from landfills and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (**SARA**) Title III facilities will continue to be monitored in compliance with existing **Regional Board WDRs**. This will also be used to assess compliance with the **Storm Water** requirements. Data compiled and provided to the **Regional Board** in compliance with the **WDRs** will be incorporated into the **MS4 Permit** compliance reports by reference;

Reporting

- x. The **Permittees** shall immediately (within 24 hours of receipt of notice) initiate an investigation of all spills, leaks, and/or **IDs** to the **MS4** upon being put on notice by staff or a third party. Based upon their assessment and as specified below, the **Permittees** with jurisdiction for the spill shall report all discharges that endanger human health or the environment as follows:
 - 1. By phone to the Office of Emergency Services (the "**OES**") at (800-852-7550) and to the **Regional Board** at (760-346-7491).
 - 2. At a minimum, any sewage spill above 1,000 gallons or that could impact water contact recreation, any oil spill that could impact wildlife, any **Hazardous Material** spill where residents are evacuated, any spill of reportable quantities of **Hazardous Waste** (as defined in 40CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302), or any other spill or discharge that is reportable to the **OES** (collectively, an "**Emergency Situation**") shall be reported within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the circumstances. Additional reporting requirements shall be per Section I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, Item No. 6.a.
- xi. Other spill incidents, including any unauthorized discharge, that are not incidents reportable to the **OES** shall be reported to the **Executive Officer** as part of the **Annual Report** per Section F.1.a.xvi. This report shall contain a description of the non-compliance, its causes, the duration, and the actual or anticipated time for achieving compliance. The report shall include complete details of the steps that the **Permittee** has taken, or intends to take in order to prevent recurrence;
- xii. A report of the discharge or incident described in Section F.1.a.x shall be submitted to the **Executive Officer** as part of the **Annual Report** per Section F.1.a.xvi. This report shall contain a description of the non-compliance, its causes, the duration, and the actual or anticipated time for achieving compliance. The report shall include complete details of the steps that the **Permittee** has taken, or intends to take in order to prevent recurrence;

- xiii. The **Permittees** may propose an alternative reporting program, including reportable incidents and quantities, jointly with other agencies such as the **County** Department of Environmental Health (**DEH**) for approval by the **Executive Officer**;
- xiv. In cases where an incident is reportable to the **OES** and/or **Executive Officer** and that incident has been reported to the **OES** and/or **Executive Officer**, as applicable, by another responsible agency, the **Permittee** with jurisdiction is not required to duplicate the report;

Incident Response, Investigation, and Clean Up

- xv. Continue to support the existing **Hazardous Materials** incident response programs implemented jointly by the **County DEH** and the **County** Fire Department **HAZMAT** Team;

Evaluation and Assessment

- xvi. The **Permittees** shall annually report on the reporting items described in the **SWMP**; and
- xvii. By June 15, 2009, the **Permittees** shall amend the **SWMP** as necessary to insure that they summarize their **IC/ID** activity programs annually. **IC/ID** performance and compliance evaluation shall include the following:
 - Provide a copy of standardized **IC/ID** reporting form(s).
 - Provide summary reports of the following on **IC/ID** activity information:
 - The number of reports received
 - The number of cases investigated/responded to by **IC/ID** source

b. Commercial/Industrial Program

Source Identification, Inspection and Enforcement

- i. The **Permittees** shall coordinate with **County DEH**, **Regional Board** staff, and others as necessary to develop a commercial and industrial facility database;
- ii. The **Permittees** shall maintain an implementation schedule for conducting inspections of the targeted list of facilities listed in the database;
- iii. The existing Compliance/Assistance Program (**CAP**) described in Section 3 of the **SWMP** meets the intent of this section. However, individual **Permittees** may propose an alternative inspection program for **Regional Board** approval as part of their **Annual Reports**;
- iv. Each **Permittee** shall continue to enforce its ordinances, including its **Storm Water Ordinance**, at industrial and commercial facilities as

necessary to maintain compliance with this **MS4 Permit. CAP** for Industrial/Commercial surveys that indicate facilities out of compliance with **Permittee's Storm Water Ordinances**, shall be re-inspected by **Permittee's** staff. Sanctions for non-compliance may include: verbal or written warnings, issuance of notices of violation or non-compliance, obtaining an administrative compliance, stop work, or cease and desist order, the imposition of monetary penalties or criminal prosecution (infraction or misdemeanor);

- v. Implement and enforce regulations that require all new industrial facilities subject to the General Industrial Activities **Storm Water Permit (General Industrial Permit)** to show proof of compliance (such as a waste discharge identification (**WDID**) number from submittal of a **NOI**) prior to: 1) issuance of a business license (applicable only to those **Permittees** which require business licenses) or 2) issuance of a certificate of occupancy for **New Development**;
- vi. Upon referral of an industrial facility to **Regional Board** staff for failure to obtain coverage under the **General Industrial Permit**, failure to keep a **SWPPP** at the industrial facility, or an observed act or omission that suggests failure to comply with either, the **Permittee** will take no further action at the industrial facility with regard to securing compliance with the **General Industrial Permit**. It is understood by the **Permittees** and **Regional Board** staff that this will preclude duplication of effort and insures that consistent direction is provided to the facility owner/manager as to what is required to bring the facility into compliance with the **General Industrial Permit**. Each **Permittee** shall take appropriate actions to bring an industrial facility into compliance with its local ordinances, rules, regulations, and **WQMP**, when approved;

Evaluation and Assessment

- vii. The **Permittees** shall annually report on the reporting items described in the **SWMP**;
- viii. By June 15, 2009, the **Permittees** shall amend the **SWMP** as necessary to require reporting of the number of commercial and industrial facilities in their source databases, by type:
 - Restaurants;
 - Automotive services;
 - Industrial; and
 - Mobile cleaning businesses.
- ix. By June 15, 2009, the **Permittees** shall amend the **SWMP** as necessary to require reporting of the number of commercial and industrial facilities visited under the auspices of the **CAP** provided by the **County** or alternative program approved by the **Regional Board**, and/or directly by the **Permittees** during the reporting period.

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

c. **New Development/Redevelopment and Construction Activities Program**

Permittees shall:

- i. Inform developers, contractors, operators, and agency staff about upcoming educational and training workshops on construction site **Erosion** and **Sediment** control and construction materials management sponsored by industry groups, professional organizations and public agencies.

Make associated public education materials available at the public counter and staff bulletin boards, as appropriate;

- ii. Inform architects, engineers, building department personnel, and local government officials on water quality problems associated with **Urban Runoff** and the requirements for meeting **NPDES** laws and program goals for properly managing the quality of **Urban Runoff**.

Provide information on upcoming training workshops and distribute educational materials as appropriate;

- iii. The **Permittees** shall review and enhance the **SWMP New Development and Redevelopment Project** requirements in a manner appropriate for the unique conditions and needs of the **Whitewater River Region** by June 15, 2009. The revised **SWMP** should be submitted to the **Regional Board** as part of the Fiscal Year 2008-2009 **Annual Report**. These requirements will be incorporated into a revision of the **SWMP** when completed. In the interim, the **Permittees** shall continue to implement the development and approval review procedures outlined in the **SWMP**. The **Permittees** must:

1. Develop, implement and enforce a program to address **Urban Runoff** from **New Development and Redevelopment Projects** that disturb areas equal to or greater than 1 acre, including projects less than 1 acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, that discharge into the **MS4** by ensuring that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts to the **MEP**;
2. Develop and implement **BMP** strategies, which include a combination of **Structural** and/or **Non-Structural BMPs** appropriate for the **Whitewater River Region**;
3. Use an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction **Urban Runoff** from **New Development and Redevelopment Projects** to the extent allowable under state or local law. The requirements must include the design standards specified in Item No. 1.c.iv, of this Section (below) or a functionally equivalent program that is acceptable to the **Regional Board**; and

4. Ensures adequate long-term operation and maintenance of **BMPs**.
- iv. All discretionary **New Development** and **Redevelopment Projects** (**Priority Development Projects**) submitted after June 15, 2009, that fall into one of the following Priority Development Project categories are subject to the **WQMP** design standards specified in Item No. 1. c.v. of this Section (below):
 1. Single-family hillside residences that create 10,000 square feet, or more, of impervious area where the natural slope is twenty-five percent (25%) or greater, including single-family hillside residences that create 10,000 square feet of impervious area where the natural slope is ten percent (10%) or greater where erosive soil conditions are known;
 2. 100,000 square foot commercial and industrial developments;
 3. Automotive repair shops (with Standard Industrial Classification ("**SIC**") codes 5013, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7537, 7438, and 7539);
 4. Retail gasoline outlets disturbing greater than 5,000 square feet;
 5. Restaurants disturbing greater than 5,000 square feet;
 6. Home subdivisions with 10 or more housing units; and
 7. Parking Lots 5,000 square feet or more or with 25 or more parking spaces and potentially exposed to **Urban Runoff**.
 - v. **WQMP** Design Standards. Discretionary development specified in Section F.1.c.iv. (above) must implement the following **BMPs**:
 1. **Peak-Urban Runoff** Discharge Rates.

Post development peak **Urban Runoff** discharge rates shall not exceed pre-development rate for developments where the increased peak **Urban Runoff** discharge rate will result in increased potential for downstream **Erosion**. The **Permittees** shall propose a design standard for Peak-**Urban Runoff** Discharge Rate control.
 2. **Site Design BMPs**.

Unless infeasible, the following **Site Design BMPs** are required and must be implemented in the site layout during the subdivision design and approval process, consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies:

- a. Minimize **Urban Runoff**, Minimize Impervious Footprint, and Conserve Natural Areas, and
- b. Minimize Directly Connected Impervious Area.
- c. The Permittees shall develop measurable goals for the implementation of these Site Design BMPs.

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

3. **Source Control BMPs.**

The **Permittees** shall minimize **Pollutants** in **Urban Runoff** through the implementation of **Source Control BMPs**. **Urban Runoff** from a site has the potential to contribute oil and grease, suspended solids, metal, gasoline, pesticides, and pathogens to the **MS4**. The development must be designed so as to minimize, to the **MEP**, the introduction of **Pollutants** that may result in significant impacts, generated from site runoff of directly connected impervious areas to the **MS4** as approved by the building official. The **Permittees** shall require the following **Source Control BMPs**:

- a. Protect slopes and channels from eroding;
- b. Include storm drain inlet stenciling and signage;
- c. Include properly designed outdoor material storage areas;
- d. Include properly designed trash storage areas; and
- e. Design **Source Control BMPs** correctly so as to remove **Pollutants** to the **MEP**.

4. **Treatment Control BMPs.**

The **WQMP** shall require **Treatment Control BMPs** for all **Priority Development Projects**. All **Treatment Control BMPs** shall be located so as to infiltrate, filter or treat the required runoff volume or flow prior to its discharge to any **Receiving Water**. Multiple **Priority Development Projects** may share **Treatment Control BMPs** as long as construction of any shared **Treatment Control BMP** is completed prior to the use of any development project from which the **Treatment Control BMP** will receive **Urban Runoff**, and prior to discharge to a **Receiving Water**. **Treatment Control BMPs** shall be designed to address **Pollutants of Concern**. **Pollutants of Concern** consist of any **Pollutants** generated by the development, including **Pollutants** that are listed under **CWA** Section 303(d), **Pollutants** associated with the land use type of the development and legacy **Pollutants** associated with past use of the development site that may be exposed to **Urban Runoff**. **Treatment Control BMPs** shall be collectively sized to comply with the following numeric sizing criteria:

- a. Volumetric **Treatment Control BMP** design criteria.
 - i. The 85th percentile 24-hour event determined as the maximized capture **Storm Water** volume for the area, from the formula recommended in **Urban Runoff** Quality Management, Water

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Environment Federation Manual of Practice No. 23/ASCE Manual of Practice No. 87, (1998); or

- ii. The volume of annual runoff based on unit basin storage water quality volume, to achieve 80% or more volume treatment by the method recommended in California Stormwater **Best Management Practices** Handbook – Industrial/Commercial (2003); or
- iii. The volume of runoff produced from a historical-record based reference 24-hour rainfall criterion for “treatment” that achieves approximately the same reduction in **Pollutant** loads achieved by the 85th percentile 24-hour runoff event; or
- iv. The method approved in the **County** Water Quality Management Plan for **Urban Runoff**, dated September 17, 2004 (**WQMP**); or
- v. An alternative treatment design criteria, appropriate for the unique arid hydrologic conditions of the **Whitewater River Region** that has been proposed by the **Permittees** and is acceptable to the **Executive Officer**.

b. Flow-Based **BMP** design criteria

- i. The maximum flow rate of runoff produced from a rainfall intensity of 0.2 inch of rainfall per hour, for each hour of a storm event; or
- ii. The maximum flow rate of runoff produced by the 85th percentile hourly rainfall intensity (for each hour of the storm event), as determined from the local historical rainfall record, multiplied by a factor of two; or
- iii. The maximum flow rate of runoff for each hour of a storm event, as determined from the local historical rainfall record that achieves approximately the same reduction in **Pollutant** loads and flows as achieved by mitigation of the 85th percentile hourly rainfall intensity multiplied by a factor of two; or
- iv. An alternative treatment design criteria, appropriate for the unique arid hydrologic conditions of the **Whitewater River Region** proposed by the **Permittees** and accepted by the **Executive Officer**.

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

5. **Treatment Control Alternatives and Waivers.**

- a. Projects that retain and infiltrate 100% of the rainfall conditions specified in Section F.1.c.v.4 are deemed to comply with the **Treatment Control BMP** requirements of that Section.
- b. The **Permittees** may propose, for **Executive Officer's** approval, a site design **BMP** substitution program for incorporation into the **WQMP**, which would allow the **Permittees** to substitute implementation of high level **Low Impact Development (LID) Site Design BMPs** for implementation of some or all **Treatment Control BMPs**. The site design **BMP** substitution program must develop and utilize specific design criteria for each **LID** site design **BMP** to be utilized by the site design **BMP** substitution program.
- c. A **Permittee** may provide for a **Priority Development Project** to be waived from the requirement of implementing **Treatment Control BMPs**. All waivers, along with documentation justifying the issuance of a waiver, must be submitted to the **Regional Board** staff in writing within thirty (30) calendar days. If the **Executive Officer** determines that waivers are being inappropriately granted, this **MS4 Permit** may be reopened to modify these waiver conditions. Waivers may be granted:
 - i. If infeasibility can be established. A waiver of infeasibility shall only be granted by a **Permittee** when all available **Treatment Control BMPs** have been considered and rejected as technically infeasible and/or the cost of implementing the **Treatment Control BMP** greatly outweighs the **Pollution** control benefit; or
 - ii. For those portions of the **Whitewater River Region** that will not result in a discharge to **Receiving Waters** under the rainfall conditions specified in Section F.1.c.v.4.

6. **Limitation of Use of Infiltration BMPs.**

- a. Infiltration based **Treatment Control BMPs** shall:
 - i. Be located at least 500 feet horizontally from water supply wells, unless it can be shown that well construction and site geology will provide adequate protection for the domestic water well in which case the minimum distance will be provided on a case by case basis; and

F. **BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

- ii. Not cause a **Nuisance**, including odor, vectors or **Pollution** as defined by **CWC** Section 13050.

d. **Private Construction Activities Program**

- i. The **Permittees** shall continue to implement and enforce a program to reduce **Pollutants** in any **Urban Runoff** to the **MS4** from construction activities that result in a **Land Disturbance** of greater than or equal to one acre. Reduction of **Urban Runoff** discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in a program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more. The program must continue to include implementation of, at a minimum:
 1. Ordinances or other regulatory mechanism to require **Erosion** and **Sediment** controls, as well as sanctions, or other effective mechanisms, to ensure compliance, to the extent allowable under State or local law;
 2. Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate **Erosion** and **Sediment** control **BMPs**;
 3. Requirements for construction site operators to control **Waste** such as discarded building materials, concrete truck wash-out, chemicals, litter, and sanitary **Waste** at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;
 4. Procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts; and
 5. Procedures for site inspection and enforcement control measures. Each **Permittee** shall continue to conduct construction site inspections for compliance with its ordinances, including its stormwater ordinance, regulations, codes and the **WQMP**, when approved. Sanctions for non-compliance may include: verbal and/or written warnings, issuance of notices of violation or non-compliance, obtaining an administrative compliance, stop work or cease and desist order, a civil citation or injunction, the imposition of monetary penalties or criminal prosecution (infraction or misdemeanor). Construction site inspections shall at a minimum address:
 - a. Check for submittal of a **NOI** in compliance with the **General Construction Permit**, if required;
 - b. Confirm a **SWPPP**, if required, is onsite;
 - c. Confirm compliance with the **Permittee's** ordinances; and
 - d. Check for active **Non-Storm Water** discharges or potential **IC/IDs** to the **MS4**.

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- ii. Identify priorities for inspecting sites and enforcing control measures for construction projects that disturb areas equal to or greater than 1 acre. In establishing priorities for the inspection of construction sites consistent with this **MS4 Permit**, the **Permittees** shall identify sites of high threat to **Receiving Water** quality. Evaluation of construction sites should be based on such factors as soil **Erosion** potential, project size, proximity and sensitivity of **Receiving Waters**, history of compliance, and other relevant factors. High priority sites may be changed to a normal priority during a construction:
 1. Sites that disturb an area greater than fifty (50) acres; and
 2. Sites that disturb greater than one (1) acre and directly discharge to an identified 303 (d) listed waterbody.
- iii. If a **Permittee** receives notice by its staff of a possible violation of the **General Construction Permit** or other order or permit issued by the **State** or **Regional Board**, the **Permittee** shall, within two (2) working days, provide oral (Telephone: 760.346.7491) and e-mail notice to **Regional Board** staff of the location within its jurisdiction where the incident occurred and describe the nature of the incident;
- iv. Upon referral of a construction site to **Regional Board** staff for failure to obtain coverage under the applicable **General Construction Permit**, failure to keep a **SWPPP** at the construction site, if applicable, or an observed act or omission that suggests failure to comply with either, the **Permittee** will take no further action at the construction site with regard to securing compliance with the **General Construction Permit**. Each **Permittee** shall continue to take appropriate action to bring a construction site into compliance with its local ordinances, rules, and regulations;
- v. Prior to the issuance of a building, **Grading** or other construction project permits, the **Permittees** shall require proof that the applicant has filed a **NOI** for the **General Construction Permit** if such coverage is required;

Evaluation and Assessment

- vi. By June 15, 2009, the **Permittees** shall amend the **SWMP** to require **Annual Reports** to summarize and evaluate inspection prioritization criteria and inspection schedule as part of the **Annual Report**, and
- vii. By June 15, 2009, the **Permittees** shall amend the **SWMP** to require **Annual Reports** to describe and evaluate process for evaluating **New Development** and **Redevelopment Projects**.

e. Permittee Activities Program

- i. Sewage Systems

Permittees shall provide Sanitary Sewer Operators access to their **MS4** facilities for the purposes of allowing control of **SSOs** or for the purpose of limiting the impacts to **Receiving Waters** once a spill has

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

entered the **MS4 Permitees** subject to **State Board** Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003 (**SSOs**) shall obtain coverage under that Order.

ii. **Permittee** Facilities and Operations

Requirements for all **Permitees'** storage or maintenance areas.

1. Continue to maintain and implement **Permittee's** municipal facility/activity **Pollution Prevention** plans for **Permittee** maintenance areas; and
2. Incorporate the **BMPs** outlined in the **SWMP** for new **Permittee's** municipal facility/activity **Pollution Prevention** plans for existing facilities where applicable by June 15, 2009.

iii. Landscape Maintenance

Each **Permittee** will require that pesticides be applied in conformance with existing state and federal regulations.

iv. **Permittee** Streets and Roads

1. Maintain the model fact sheet of **BMPs** for common road maintenance activities. Each **Permittee** will continue to require road maintenance personnel to review periodically and implement the **BMPs**; and
2. Continue to implement appropriate elements of the model fact sheet of **BMPs** for common road maintenance activities into road maintenance contracts. Each **Permittee** will continue to incorporate applicable elements into road maintenance contracts.

v. **MS4** Facilities

1. Continue to implement the existing field program to detect and prevent dumping or **IDs** into **MS4** facilities; and
2. Continue to implement **MS4** maintenance schedules for basins, inlets and open channels.

vi. Evaluation and Assessment

1. The **Permitees** shall address the reporting items described in the **SWMP** in the **Annual Report**;
2. By June 15, 2009, the **SWMP** shall be amended as necessary to require the **Permitees** with jurisdiction over a sanitary sewer to confirm the sewage spill response plans are developed and current;
3. By June 15, 2009, the **SWMP** shall be amended as necessary to require the **Permitees** to summarize the number of municipal facilities that they operate in the **Whitewater River Region MS4 Permit Area** and to verify whether those municipal facilities have facility **Pollution Prevention** plans onsite;

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

4. By June 15, 2009, the **SWMP** shall be amended as necessary to require the **Permittees** to maintain a list of pesticide application personnel and verify applicator certifications; and
5. By June 15, 2009, the **SWMP** shall be amended as necessary to require the **Permittees** to verify that stencils and/or markers are maintained on inlets to the **MS4**.

f. **Public Education and Outreach Program**

i. General Public Outreach

1. Continue to educate/inform the general public on the impacts of littering, and other improper disposal on **Receiving Water** quality;
2. Continue to educate/inform the general public on the impacts of dumping **Pollutants** into **MS4** facilities. Educate/inform the general public on **Receiving Water** impacts from leakage or dumping of gasoline, oil and grease, antifreeze and hydraulic fluid from vehicles into the streets; and
3. Continue to educate/inform the general public about **BMPs** for residential car washing.

ii. Landscaping

1. Continue to educate/inform the general public on the proper application and management of pesticides, fertilizers and herbicides, as well as the proper management of irrigation systems to prevent runoff to the **MS4**. Where appropriate, coordinate with the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Resource Conservation Districts and University of California Cooperative Extension;
2. Continue to educate/inform the general public on the **Receiving Water** impacts of dumping **Pollutants** into the **MS4**; and
3. Continue to support the efforts of the **County HHW Program**, which provides a convenient means to properly dispose of oil, antifreeze, pesticides, herbicides, paints, solvents, and other potentially harmful chemicals.

iii. Home Maintenance

1. Continue to educate/inform the general public on the **Receiving Water** impacts of dumping **Pollutants** into the **MS4**; and
2. Continue to support the efforts of the **County HHW Program**, which provides a convenient means to properly dispose of oil, antifreeze, pesticides, herbicides, paints, solvents, and other potentially harmful chemicals.

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

iv. Illegal Dumping

1. Continue to educate/inform the general public on the **Receiving Water** impacts of littering and other improper disposal; and
2. Continue to educate/inform the general public on the **Receiving Water** impacts of dumping **Pollutants** into the **MS4**;

v. Pet Ownership

1. Continue to educate/inform the general public regarding the need to clean-up and properly dispose of pet **Waste**.

vi. Construction

Continue to inform contractors, operators, and **Permittee's** staff about upcoming educational and training workshops on construction site **Erosion** control and construction materials management sponsored by professional organizations and public agencies. Make associated public education materials available at the public counter and staff bulletin boards, as appropriate.

vii. Industrial/Commercial

Continue to educate/inform landowners, tenants, business owners, and industrial operations regarding the need to implement appropriate **BMPs** to control **Non-Storm Water** discharges and to properly maintain indoor and outdoor material storage areas.

viii. **Permittees'** Employees

The **Permittees** shall develop training programs for the following categories for their employees. The training program should cover a) requirements of this **MS4 Permit** and the **General Industrial and Construction Activities Permits**, b) proper **BMP** implementation, c) identification of **IC/IDs** that may be associated with the area of training, and d) address any additional topics described below:

1. **Permittee's** Maintenance Staff;

- a. **Permittees** shall continue to educate/inform **Permittee's** personnel responsible for **MS4** facility, park, golf course, and highway right-of-way maintenance on the proper use and management of pesticides, fertilizers, and herbicides. Alternative methods for controlling insects and weeds such as biological controls and the use of less toxic chemicals should be encouraged. This training may be accomplished through existing mandatory training programs for pesticide, fertilizer and herbicide management.

2. Industrial/Commercial Inspectors;

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

3. **New Development/Redevelopment** Staff; and
 4. Construction Inspectors.
- ix. Evaluation and Assessment
1. The **Permittees** shall address on the reporting items described in the **SWMP** in the **Annual Report**;
 2. By June 15, 2009, the **SWMP** shall be amended as necessary to require the **Permittees** to document usage (call volume, type) of the "Only Rain Down The Storm Drain **Pollution Prevention** Program" hotline;
 3. By June 15, 2009, the **SWMP** shall be amended as necessary to require the **Permittees** to document **HHW** Collection Program activities including:
 - a. Event dates and number of days per event;
 - b. Type and amount of material collected; and
 - c. Advertisement impressions by type (newspaper, television, radio, banners, flyers, etc.) for the **Permittees'** internal use.
 4. By June 15, 2009, the **SWMP** shall be amended as necessary to require the **Permittees** to track the number of regional public education outreach events conducted, by type (construction, industrial, residential, **New Development**, schools, general public, etc), including topic and approximate attendance where applicable;
 5. By June 15, 2009, the **SWMP** shall be amended as necessary to require the **Permittees** to use public surveys and impression counts, where feasible, to assess the effectiveness of the public education and outreach program over the course of the **MS4 Permit** term and to document those results;
 6. By June 15, 2009, the **SWMP** shall be amended as necessary to require **Permittees** to report, in summary, the scope and purpose of the regional public education materials available to the various target audiences used during the reporting period. It is expected that brief descriptions of materials would be appropriate; and
 7. By June 15, 2009, the **SWMP** shall be amended as necessary to require the **Permittee** employee training to be reported. **Annual Reports** should include topic (municipal maintenance, industrial/commercial inspections, construction inspections, **New Development**), date and number of employees trained.
 8. By June 15, 2009, the **SWMP** shall be amended as necessary to require the **Permittee** identify existing code requirements for on-site storage and infiltration of stormwater on new development and redevelopment projects, including the design

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

storm and/or volumetric requirements, the exceptions to storage/infiltration requirements, and the methodology used to ensure that storage/infiltration areas are retained post-construction.

G. TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS

1. The **Permittees** shall modify the **SWMP**, as necessary, to incorporate appropriate **BMPs** to address **WLAs** developed and approved pursuant to the **TMDL CWA** Section 303(d) process for impaired waterbodies. Proposed revisions to the **SWMP** shall be consistent with **TMDL** Implementation Tasks assigned to the **Permittees** and submitted to the **Executive Officer** for review and approval, which may include water quality monitoring and **BMPs** to **MEP**. Revisions to the **SWMP** approved by the **Executive Officer** shall be implemented in accordance with the Implementation Plan for the **TMDL WLAs**.
2. A Bacterial Indicator TMDL for CVSC was adopted by the Regional Board on May 16, 2007. The Regional Board also directed staff following adoption of the TMDL to conduct three public workshops with affected stakeholders and other interested persons to discuss the requirements of the TMDL. In the meantime, the TMDL was forwarded to the State Water Board for its review and approval. The first public workshop was held on July 25, 2007, the second was held on November 19, 2007, and the third was held on April 23, 2008.

The TMDL was withdrawn from the State Water Board's consideration of adoption, which had been placed as an agenda item to be heard at the State Water Board's March 18, 2008 public meeting. Pursuant to oral and written comments made in connection with the first two workshops, however, the Regional Board's Executive Officer determined that it would be appropriate to request the State Water Board to withdraw the TMDL from its agenda for a certain period of time. The withdrawal request letter, dated January 18, 2008, and addressed to the State Water Board Executive Director, explained that the withdrawal was needed to address comments and concerns raised by the Coachella Valley agricultural community regarding the appropriateness of being named as a Responsible Party in the TMDL Implementation Plan without sufficient data.

To address this data gap, agricultural dischargers and the Coachella Valley Water District proposed conducting the following tasks over an 18-month period: (1) for the first three months following State Water Board approval of the withdrawal request: the agricultural community would form a Task Force to develop a monitoring plan, which would be submitted to the Regional Board Executive Officer for his review and approval; (2) for the next 12 months: the Task Force would conduct quarterly monitoring; and (3) for the last three months: the Task Force would prepare a report of the sampling results and submit the report to the Regional Board for its consideration of approval.

The State Water Board approved the withdrawal request, which it announced in a public notice dated February 22, 2008. Since then, the agricultural community and the Coachella Valley Water District formed the proposed Task Force to begin developing a Monitoring Plan, which would be submitted to the Regional Board Executive Officer for his review and approval.

G. TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS

The TMDL identified Urban Runoff from the County and the City of Coachella outfalls, Caltrans outfalls, outfalls from Native American Tribal lands, and Non-Point Source discharges, including wildlife and transients into the CVSC, as potential sources of pathogens. Therefore, TMDL pathogen Wasteload Allocations (WLAs) were assigned to the County and the City of Coachella. The pathogen WLA has been defined for *E. coli* as a log mean (Geomean) of the MPN $\leq 126/100$ ml (based on a minimum of not less than five samples during a 30-day period), or 400 MPN/100 ml for a single sample. Monitoring this MS4 Permit requires the County and the City of Coachella to achieve the pathogen WLAs through compliance with the TMDL Implementation Plan, based on the compliance schedule provided in the TMDL for their Urban Runoff discharges.

The WLAs will be submitted to the State Water Board, OAL, and USEPA only after the agricultural community's Task Force has completed the 12 months of sampling and submitted a report of its findings to the Regional Board's Executive Officer for his review and approval. To the extent that the TMDL needs to be revised based on the data collected, the TMDL will be recirculated for another round of public comment. Following the public comment period, any revisions to the TMDL, which may result from comments received and the sampling data collected, will be scheduled for Regional Board consideration at another public hearing.

G. TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS

H. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Duty to Mitigate [40 CFR 122.41(d)]

The **Permittees** shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any discharge or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this **MS4 Permit**, which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

2. Proper Operation and Maintenance [40 CFR 122.41(e)]

The **Permittees** shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the **Permittees** to achieve compliance with the conditions of this **MS4 Permit**. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, which are installed by the discharger only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this **MS4 Permit**.

3. Permit Actions [40 CFR 122.41(f)] [CWC § 13381]

This **MS4 Permit** may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to the following:

- a. Violation of any condition contained in the requirements or Permits; or
- b. Obtaining this Permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
- c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge.

The filing of a request by the Permittee for a **MS4 Permit** modification, revocation, and reissuance, or termination or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition of this **MS4 Permit**.

4. Property Rights [40 CFR 122.41(g)] [CWC §13263(g)]

This **MS4 Permit** does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege. No discharge of **Waste** into the **Waters of the State**, whether or not the discharge is made pursuant to **WDRs**, shall create a vested right to continue the discharge. All authorized discharges of **Waste** into **Waters of the State** are privileges not rights.

5. Inspection and Entry [40 CFR 122.41(i)] [CWC § 13267(c)]

The **Permittees** shall allow an authorized **Regional Board** representative, or an authorized representative of the **USEPA** (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the **Regional Board** or **USEPA**), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

H. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- a. Enter upon the *Permittee's* premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this *MS4 Permit*,
 - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this *MS4 Permit*,
 - c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this *MS4 Permit*, and
 - d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with this *MS4 Permit* or as otherwise authorized by the *CWA* or *CWC*, any substances or parameters at any location.
6. The *Permittees* shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this *MS4 Permit*, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as may be necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-complying discharge.
7. The provisions of this *MS4 Permit* are severable, and if any provision of this *MS4 Permit*, or the application of any provision of this *MS4 Permit* to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this *MS4 Permit*, shall not be affected thereby.
8. The *Permittees* shall comply with any interim *Effluent Limitations* as established by addendum, enforcement action, or revised *WDRs* that have been, or may be, adopted by this *Regional Board*.
9. In cases where *Urban Runoff* quality is impacted by discharges of *Wastes* from lands not owned, operated or maintained by; or under the regulatory jurisdiction of the *Permittee(s)*, the *Permittee(s)* may petition the *Regional Board* to regulate those discharges, to the extent the *Regional Board* has jurisdiction over such discharges. Such a petition shall include:
- a. A written description of the discharge and any documentation of water quality problems caused by the discharge;
 - b. An 8 ½ inch x 11 inch location map which delineates the problem area; and
 - c. Documentation that the *Permittee(s)* does not have jurisdiction over the discharge and/or is unable to require compliance.
- The *Permittee(s)* may submit such petitions at any time.

H. GENERAL PROVISIONS

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Duty to Reapply [40 CFR 122.41(b)]

This **MS4 Permit** expires on May 21, 2013. If the **Permittees** wish to continue any activity regulated by this **MS4 Permit** after the expiration date of this **MS4 Permit**, the **Permittees** must apply for and obtain a new **MS4 Permit**. The **Permittees** must file a **ROWD** in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of the expiration date of this **MS4 Permit** as application for issuance of a new **MS4 Permit**. The **ROWD** shall, at a minimum, include:

- a. Any revisions to the **SWMP** including, but not limited to, activities the **Permittees** proposed to undertake during the next **MS4 Permit** term, goals and objectives of such activities, an evaluation of the need for additional **Source Control** and/or **Structural BMPs**, proposed pilot studies, etc.;
- b. Any new or revised program elements and compliance schedule(s) necessary to comply with Section D. **RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS** and Section G. **TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS** of this **MS4 Permit**,
- c. Changes in land use and/or population including map updates; and
- d. Significant changes to the **MS4s**, outfalls, detention or retention basins or dams, and other controls, including map updates of the **MS4s**.

2. Duty to Provide Information [40 CFR 122.41 (h)]

The **Permittees** shall furnish to the **Regional Board**, **State Board**, or **USEPA**, within a reasonable time, any information which the **Regional Board**, **State Board**, or **USEPA** may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this **MS4 Permit**, or to determine compliance with this Permit. The **Permittees** shall also furnish to the **Regional Board**, **State Board**, or **USEPA**, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this **MS4 Permit**.

3. Anticipated Non-Compliance [40 CFR 122.41 (l)(2)]

The **Permittees** shall give advance notice to the **Regional Board** of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with the requirements of this **MS4 Permit**.

4. Transfers [40 CFR 122.41(l)(3)]

This **MS4 Permit** is not transferable to any **Person** except after notice to the **Regional Board**. The **Regional Board** may require modification or revocation and reissuance of this **MS4 Permit** to change the name of the **Permittees** and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the **CWA** or the **CWC** in accordance with the following:

a. Transfers by Modification [40 CFR 122.61(a)]

This **MS4 Permit** may be transferred by the **Permittees** to a new owner or operator only if this **MS4 Permit** has been modified or revoked and

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

reissued, or a minor modification made to identify the new **Permittee** and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the **CWA** or **CWC**.

- b. The **Regional Board** does not notify the existing **Permittee** and the proposed new **Permittee** of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this **MS4 Permit**. A modification under this subparagraph may also be a minor modification under 40 CFR Part 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph 40 CFR Part 122.63 b. (2) of this reporting requirement.

5. Compliance Schedules [40 CFR 122.41(l)(5)]

Written reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this **MS4 Permit** shall be submitted to the **Regional Board** no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

6. Twenty-four Hour Reporting [40 CFR 122.41 (l)(6)]

- a. Each **Permittee** shall report any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally to the **Regional Board** within 24 hours from the time the **Permittee** becomes aware of the circumstances. A written description of any noncompliance shall be submitted to the **Regional Board** within five business days of such an occurrence and contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

7. The **Permittees** shall report all instances of noncompliance at the time monitoring reports are submitted.

8. Where a **Permittee** becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a **ROWD**, or submitted incorrect information in a **ROWD**, or in any report to the **Regional Board**, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

9. Signatory Requirements [40 CFR 122.41(k)(1) and 40 CFR 122.22]

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the **Regional Board** shall be signed and certified.

All **ROWDs** shall be signed as follows:

- i. For a municipality or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- b. All reports required by this **MS4 Permit**, and other information requested by the **Regional Board** shall be signed by a **Person** described in Item No. 9.
 - a. of this reporting requirement, or by a duly authorized representative of that **Person**. A **Person** is a duly authorized representative only if:

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- i. The authorization is made in writing by a **Person** described in Item No. 9. a. of this reporting requirement;
 - ii. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity (e.g., an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company); and
 - iii. The written authorization is submitted to the **Regional Board**.
 - c. If an authorization under paragraph b. of this reporting requirement is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirement of Item No. 9. b. of this reporting requirement must be submitted to **Regional Board** prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
 - d. Any **Person** signing a document under paragraph Item No. 9 a. or b. of this reporting requirement shall make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the **Person** or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.
10. Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR Part 2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this **MS4 Permit** shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the **Regional Board**. As required by the **CWA**, **ROWDs**, this **MS4 Permit**, and monitoring data shall not be considered confidential.

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

11. The discharger shall submit reports and provide notifications as required by this **MS4 Permit** to the following:

Executive Officer

California Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin Region

73-720 Fred Waring Drive, Suite 100

Palm Desert, CA 92260

Eugene Bromley

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region IX Permits Issuance Section

(W-5-1)

75 Hawthorne Street

San Francisco, CA 94105

Unless otherwise directed, the discharger shall submit one hard copy and one electronic copy of each report required under this **MS4 Permit** to the **Regional Board** and one electronic copy to **USEPA**.

J. NOTIFICATIONS

1. CWC Section 13263(g)

No discharge of **Waste** into the **Waters of the State**, whether or not such discharge is made pursuant to **WDRs**, shall create a vested right to continue such discharge. All discharges of **Waste** into **Waters of the State** are privileges, not rights.

2. The **Regional Board** has, in prior years, issued a limited number of individual **NPDES** permits for **Non-Storm Water** discharges. The **Regional Board** or **State Board** may in the future, upon prior notice to the **Permittee(s)**, issue an **NPDES** permit for any **Non-Storm Water** discharge (or class of **Non-Storm Water** discharges) to the **MS4**. **Permittees** may prohibit any **Non-Storm Water** discharge (or class of **Non-Storm Water** discharges) to the **MS4** that is authorized under such separate **NPDES** permits.

3. Enforcement Provisions [40 CFR 122.41(a)(2)] [**CWC** Sections 13385 and 13387].

The **CWA** provides that any **Person**, who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation of this **MS4 Permit**, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation. The **CWA** provides that any **Person**, who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation of this **MS4 Permit**, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a **Person** shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or both. Any **Person** who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a **Person** shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six years, or both. Any **Person** who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation of this **MS4 Permit**, and who knows at that time that he or she thereby places another **Person** in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a **Person** shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the **CWA** shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

J. NOTIFICATIONS

4. Nothing in this **MS4 Permit** shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the **Permittee** from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the **Permittees** are or may be subject to under Section 311 of the **CWA** or established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the **CWA**.

K. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AGR – Agriculture Supply

Annual Report – Annual Compliance Report required under this **MS4 Permit**.

AQUA – Aquaculture

Basin Plan – Water Quality Control Plan developed by the **Regional Board**.

Beneficial Uses – The uses of water necessary for the survival and well-being of humans, plants, and wildlife. “**Beneficial Uses**” of the **Waters of the State** that may be protected include, but are not limited to, domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves. Existing **Beneficial Uses** are the uses that were actually attained in the surface or ground water on or after November 28, 1975; and potential **Beneficial Uses** are uses that may be attained through the implementation of various control measures. “**Beneficial Uses**” are equivalent to “Designated Uses” under federal law. [**CWC** Section 13050(f)].

Best Available Technology (BAT) – It is the technology-based standard established by congress in **CWA Section 402(p)(3)(A)** for industrial dischargers of **Storm Water**. Technology based standards established the level of **Pollutant** reductions that dischargers must achieve, typically by treatment or by a combination of treatment and **BMPs**. The best economically achievable technology that will result in reasonable further progress toward the national goal of eliminating the discharge of all **Pollutants**, as determined in accordance with regulations issued by the **USEPA** Administrator. Factors relating to the assessment of **BAT** shall take into account the age of equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques, process changes, the cost of achieving such effluent reduction, non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements), and such other factors as the permitting authority deems appropriate. **BAT** generally emphasizes treatment methods first and **Pollution Prevention** and **Source Control BMPs** secondarily.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) – **BMPs** are defined in 40 CFR 122.2 as schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the **Pollution of Waters of the United States**. **BMPs** also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or **Waste** disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. In the case of **MS4** permits, the **Effluent Limitations** required is implementation of **BMPs** to the **MEP**.

CalTrans – California Department of Transportation

CAP – Compliance Assistance Program

CASQA – California Stormwater Quality Association

CEQA – California Environmental Quality Act (Section 21000 et seq. of the California Public Resources Code)

Cleaning – The removal of litter or debris that can impact **Receiving Waters**.

K. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CMP – Consolidated Program for Water Quality Monitoring

COLD – Cold and Freshwater Habitat **Beneficial Use**

Contamination – As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, **Contamination** is “an impairment of the quality of **Waters of the State** by **Waste** to a degree which creates a hazard to the 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 United States** are affected.

Co-Permittees – **CVWD** and incorporated cities, including the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage are identified as the **Co-Permittees** of this **MS4 Permit**.

County – County of Riverside, a legal subdivision of the State of California.

CVSC – Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel

CVWD – Coachella Valley Water District

CWA – Federal Clean Water Act

CWA Section 402(p) – [33 USC 1342(p)] is the federal statute requiring discharges of **Storm Water** from **MS4** and industrial facilities and activities to obtain **NPDES** permits.

CWA Section 303(d) Water Bodies – A “section 303(d) water body” is designated by the **State Board** and **USEPA** as an Impaired Water body where water quality does not meet applicable **WQS** and/or is not expected to meet **WQSs**, even after the application of technology based **Pollution** controls required by the **CWA**. The discharge of **Urban Runoff Pollutants** by the **Permittees** may contribute to violations of applicable **WQSs**.

CWC – California Water Code

DEH – **County** Department of Environmental Health

Desert Task Force – A **Permittee** staff committee to direct the development of the **SWMP** and the implementation of the overall **Urban Runoff** program as described in the **ROWD**.

Designated Waste – A “non-Hazardous Waste containing **Pollutants** which, under ambient environmental conditions at the waste management unit, could be released at concentrations in excess of applicable **WQOs**, or which could cause degradation of **Waters of the State**.” [CCR Title 27, Chapter 3, Subchapter 2, Article 2, Section 20210; **CWC** Section 13173]

Effluent Limitations – **Effluent Limitations** are further defined at 40 CFR 122.2 and are designed to ensure that the discharge does not cause **WQOs** to be exceeded in the **Receiving Water** and does not adversely affect **Beneficial Uses**. **Effluent Limitations** are typically numeric (e.g., 10 mg/l), but can also be narrative (e.g., no toxics in toxic amounts). The **Effluent Limitations** contain in this **MS4 Permit** are narrative and include the **SWMP**'s requirement to implement appropriate **BMPs** to the **MEP**.

Emergency Situation – Any sewage spill above 1,000 gallons or that could impact water contact recreation, any oil spill that could impact wildlife, any **Hazardous Material** spill where residents are evacuated, any spill of reportable quantities of **Hazardous Waste** (as

K. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

defined in 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302), or any other spill or discharge that is reportable to the **OES**.

Ephemeral Streams – Surface waters without perennial or intermittent flow. Table 2-3 of the **Basin Plan** defines **Beneficial Uses** for **Receiving Waters** within the Western Colorado River Basin. Table 2-3 broadly categorizes all surface waters not specifically named as either **Washes** or “Unlisted Perennial and Intermittent Streams”. **Ephemeral Streams** include the section of flow from the headwaters in the San Gorgonio Mountains to (and including) the Whitewater recharge basins near Indian Avenue crossing in Palm Springs.

Erosion – When land is diminished or worn away due to wind, water, or glacial ice. Often the eroded debris (silt or **Sediment**) becomes a **Pollutant** via **Storm Water** runoff. **Erosion** occurs naturally but can be intensified by land clearing activities such as farming, development, road-building, and timber harvesting.

Executive Officer – The **Executive Officer** of the **Regional Board**

FRSH – Freshwater Replenishment Beneficial Use

General Construction Permit – General Permit for **Storm Water** Discharges Associated with Construction Activity; **State Board** Order No. 99-08-DWQ (**NPDES** No. CAS000002) and the Small Linear Underground/Overhead Utility **General Construction Permit, State Board** Order No. 2003-0007-DWQ (**NPDES** No. CAS000005).

General Industrial Permit – General Permit for **Storm Water** Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities; **State Board** Order No. 97-03-DWQ (**NPDES** No. CAS000001)

General Storm Water Permits – **General Industrial Permit** and **General Construction Permit**.

Grading – The cutting and/or filling of the land surface to a desired slope or elevation.

GRW – Groundwater Recharge **Beneficial Use**

Hazardous Material – Any substance that poses a threat to human health or the environment due to its **Toxicity**, corrosiveness, ignitability, explosive nature or chemical reactivity. These also include materials named by the **USEPA** to be reported if a designated quantity of the material is spilled into the **Waters of the United States** or emitted into the environment.

Hazardous Waste – **Hazardous Waste** is defined as “any **Waste**, which, under Section 600 of Title 22 of this code, is required to be managed according to Chapter 30 of Division 4.5 of Title 22 of this code.” [CCR Title 22, Division 4.5, Chapter 11, Article 1]

HAZMAT – **Hazardous Materials**

HHW – Household **Hazardous Waste**

IC/ID – **Illicit Connection/Illegal Discharge**

Illegal Discharge (ID) - Defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2) as any discharge to a **MS4** that is not composed entirely of **Storm Water** except discharges pursuant to a separate **NPDES** permit and discharges resulting from emergency fire fighting activities. The term excludes discharges that are identified as not prohibited in Section C. ALLOWABLE **NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES** of this **MS4 Permit**, and discharges authorized by the **Executive Officer**.

K. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Illicit Connection (IC) – Any connection to the **MS4** that is prohibited under local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations. The term **Illicit Connection** includes all **Non-Storm Water** discharges and connections except discharges pursuant to an **NPDES** permit, discharges that are identified in Section C. ALLOWABLE **NON-STORM WATER** DISCHARGES of this **MS4 Permit**, and discharges authorized by the **Executive Officer**.

Impaired Waterbody – Section 303(b) of the **CWA** requires each Regional Water Quality Control Board to routinely monitor and assess the quality of **Waters of the State** within their respective regions. If this assessment indicates that **Beneficial Uses** are not met, then that waterbody must be listed under Section 303(d) of the **CWA** as an **Impaired Waterbody**.

Implementation Agreement – Coordinates implementation of the responsibilities of the **Permittees** under the **MS4 Permit** and provides for funding of “umbrella” activities related to compliance with the **MS4 Permit**.

IND – Industrial water supply **Beneficial Use**.

Inert Waste – **Inert Waste** is defined as one that “does not contain **Hazardous Waste** or soluble **Pollutants** at concentrations in excess of applicable **WQOs**, and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable **Waste**.” [CCR Title 27, Chapter 3, Subchapter 2, Article 2, Section 20230]

Intermittent Beneficial Use – **Beneficial Uses**, which occur only seasonally because of limiting environmental conditions (e.g., provide habitat for trout during colder months of the year) and uses which are dependent on and occur only when sufficient flow exists.

Land Disturbance – The clearing, **Grading**, excavation, stockpiling, or other construction activity that result in the possible mobilization of soils or other **Pollutants** into the **MS4s**. This specifically does not include routine maintenance activity to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility. This also does not include emergency construction activities required to protect public health and safety. The **Permittees** should first confirm with **Regional Board** staff if they believe that a particular routine maintenance activity is exempt under this definition from any **General Storm Water Permits** or other Orders (i.e., 401 Water Quality Certifications) issued by the **State** or **Regional Board**.

Load Allocation (LA) – The portion of a **Receiving Water’s** loading capacity that is attributed either to one of its existing or future **Nonpoint Sources of Pollution** or to natural background sources.

Low Impact Development (LID) – The integration of site ecological and environmental goal and requirements into all phases of urban planning and design from the individual residential lot level to the entire watershed.

MEP (Maximum Extent Practicable) – **MEP** is the technology-based standard established by Congress in **CWA Section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii)** that **MS4** dischargers must meet. Technology-based standards establish the level of **Pollutant** reductions that dischargers must achieve, typically by treatment or by a combination of treatment and **BMPs**. **MEP** generally emphasizes **Pollution Prevention** and **Source Control BMPs** primarily (as the first line of defense) in combination with treatment methods serving as a

backup (additional line of defense). **MEP** considers economics and is generally, but not necessarily, less stringent than **BAT**.

A definition for **MEP** is not provided either in the statute or in the regulations. Instead the definition of **MEP** is dynamic and will be defined by the following process over time: municipalities propose their definition of **MEP** by way of their **SWMP**. Their total collective and individual activities conducted pursuant to the **SWMP** becomes their proposal for **MEP** as it applies both to their overall effort, as well as to specific activities (e.g., **MEP** for street sweeping, or **MEP** for **MS4** facility maintenance). In the absence of a proposal acceptable to the **Regional Board**, the **Regional Board** defines **MEP**.

In a memo dated February 11, 1993, entitled "Definition of **Maximum Extent Practicable**," Elizabeth Jennings, Senior Staff Counsel of the **State Board**, addressed the achievement of the **MEP** standard as follows: "To achieve the **MEP** standard, municipalities must employ whatever **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** are technically feasible (i.e., are likely to be effective) and are not cost prohibitive. The major emphasis is on technical feasibility. Reducing **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:

- a. *Effectiveness: Will the **BMPs** address a **Pollutant** (or **Pollutant** source) of concern?*
- b. *Regulatory Compliance: Is the **BMP** in compliance with **Storm Water** regulations as well as other environmental regulations?*
- c. *Public Acceptance: Does the **BMP** have public support?*
- d. *Cost: Will the cost of implementing the **BMP** have a reasonable relationship to the **Pollution** control benefits to be achieved?*
- e. *Technical Feasibility: Is the **BMP** technically feasible considering soils, geography, water resources, etc?*

The final determination regarding whether a municipality has reduced **Pollutants** to the **MEP** can only be made by the **Regional Board** or **State Board**, and not by the municipal discharger. If a municipality reviews a lengthy menu of **BMPs** and chooses to select only a few of the least expensive, 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 would exceed any benefit derived, 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** base 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 lightly rejected. In any case, the burden would be on the municipal discharger to show compliance with its permit. After selecting a menu of **BMPs**, it is the responsibility of the discharger to ensure that all **BMPs** are implemented."

MS4 Permit – ORDER NO. R7-2008-0001 **NPDES** No. CAS617002

K. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

MUN – Municipal and Domestic Supply **Beneficial Use**

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) – A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a State, city town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created 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 122.2.

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) – Federal permits authorizing the discharge of **Waste** to **Waters of the United States**. All **NPDES** permits issued by the State of California are also **WDRs**.

New Development – New construction on a previously undisturbed parcel. **New Developments** do not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility, nor do they include emergency new developments required to protect public health and safety. Dischargers should confirm with **Regional Board** staff whether or not a particular routine maintenance activity is subject to this **MS4 Permit**.

New Development Guidelines – Supplement A to the Riverside County Drainage Area Management Plan for the Santa Ana and Santa Margarita **Watersheds**. The **New Development Guidelines** are incorporated into the **Whitewater River Region SWMP**.

NOI (Notice of Intent) – A **NOI** is an application for coverage under either the **General Storm Water Permits**.

Non-hazardous Solid Waste – All putrescible and non-putrescible solid, semi-solid, and liquid **Wastes**, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial **Wastes**, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid **Wastes** and other discarded solid or semi-solid **Waste**; provided that such **Wastes** do not contain **Wastes** which must be managed as **Hazardous Wastes**, or **Wastes** which contain soluble **Pollutants** in concentration which exceed applicable **WQOs** or could cause degradation of **Waters of the State**." [CCR Title 27, Chapter 3, Subchapter 2, Article 2, Section 20220]

Non-Point Source – Diffuse, widespread sources of **Pollution**. These sources may be large or small, but are generally numerous throughout a **Watershed**. **Non-Point Sources**, include but are not limited to urban, agricultural or industrial area, roads, highways, construction sites, communities served by septic systems, recreational boating activities, timber harvesting, mining, livestock grazing, as well as physical changes to stream channels, and habitat degradation. **Non-point Source Pollution** can occur year round any time rainfall, snowmelt, irrigation, or any other source of water runs over land or through the ground, picks up **Pollutants** from these numerous, diffuse sources and deposits them into rivers, lakes and coastal waters or introduces them into ground water.

K. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Non-Storm Water – Non-Storm Water consists of all discharges to and from a **MS4** that do not originate from precipitation events (i.e., all discharges from a **MS4** other than storm water). **Non-Storm Water** includes **IDs**, non-prohibited discharges, and **NPDES** permitted discharges.

NOT – Notice of Termination of coverage under a **General Stormwater Permit**.

Nuisance – As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, “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**.”

Numeric Effluent Limitations – A method by which **Effluent Limitations** are prescribed for **Pollutants** in **WDRs** using concentration based criteria to implement the federal **NPDES** regulations. When **Numeric Effluent Limitations** are met at the “end-of-pipe”, the effluent discharge generally will not cause **WQSS** to be exceeded in the receiving waters (i.e., **WQS** will also be met).

OES – The Governor’s Office of Emergency Services, an agency of the State of California.

“Only Rain Down The Storm Drain” Pollution Prevention Program – County Urban Runoff public education program.

Permit Area – The **Whitewater River Region** as defined in ATTACHMENT C -SITE MAP.

Permittees – **County, RCFC&WCD, CVWD** and the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage. A **Permittee** to the **Whitewater River Region** is only responsible for permit conditions relating to the discharge from **MS4** facilities for which it is the operator.

Person - A **Person** is defined as an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, state or federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. [40 CFR 122.2].

Point Source – Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operations, landfill leachate collection systems, vessel, or other floating craft from which **Pollutants** are or may be discharged.

Pollutant – Broadly defined as any agent that may cause or contribute to the degradation of water quality such that a condition of **Pollution** or **Contamination** is created or aggravated.

Pollutants of Concern - Any **Pollutants** generated by the development, including **Pollutants** that are listed under CWA Section 303(d), **Pollutants** associated with the land use type of the development and legacy **Pollutants** associated with past use of the development site that may be exposed to **Urban Runoff**.

Pollution – As defined at 40 CFR 122.2, **Pollutant** means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge,

K. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. It does not mean:

- (a) Sewage from vessels; or
- (b) Water, gas, or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by authority of the State in which the well is located, and if the State determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources; or
- (c) Those discharged substances that are specifically excluded from coverage under **NPDES** permits pursuant to 40 CRF 122.3.

Pollution Prevention - Practices and processes which reduce or eliminate the generation of **Pollutants**, in contrast to source control, **Pollution** control, treatment or disposal.

Pollution Prevention BMPs – In general, activities or programs that aim to educate the public in order to reduce or eliminate the generation of **Pollutants**.

Post-Construction BMPs - Subsets of **BMPs** including **Source Control** and structural treatment that detain, retain, filter, or educate to prevent the release of **Pollutants** to surface waters during the final functional life of development.

Potential Pollutant – In general, any agent that may possess the ability to cause or contribute to the degradation of water quality.

POTW – Publicly owned treatment works

POW – Hydropower Generation **Beneficial Use**

Pre-Development Runoff Conditions - The runoff conditions existing onsite immediately before the planned development activities occur. **Pre-Development Runoff Conditions** are not intended to be interpreted as those conditions that existed before any human-induced land activities occurred. This pertains to redevelopment as well as initial development.

Principal Permittees – **RCFC&WCD** and the **County**

Priority Development Projects – **New Development** and **Redevelopment Projects**

Priority Pollutants – **USEPA Priority Pollutants**. See Attachment D – List of **Priority Pollutants**.

Rainy Season – Not defined for the **Whitewater River Region**. Per the **General Industrial Permit**, defined as October 1st through May 30th.

RCFC&WCD – Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

RARE – Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species **Beneficial Use**

RCWMD – **County** Waste Management Department

K. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Receiving Water(s) – **Waters of the United States** within the **Whitewater River Region**.

Receiving Water Limitations - Receiving Water Limitations are requirements included in the **MS4 Permit** issued by the **Regional Board** to assure that the regulated discharges do not violate **WQSs** established in the **Basin Plan** at the point of discharge to **Waters of the United States**. **Receiving Water Limitations** are used to implement the requirement of **CWA** section 301(b)(1)(C) that **NPDES** permits must include any more stringent limitations necessary to meet **WQSs**.

Receiving Water Quality Objectives – **WQOs** specified in the **Basin Plan** for **Receiving Waters**.

REC-I – Contact water recreation **Beneficial Use**

REC-II – Non-contact water recreation **Beneficial Use**

Redevelopment Project - A project where major modifications to an existing site or structure requiring a permit issued by a **Permittee** is undertaken. Routine maintenance, interior remodeling, re-roofing, and parking lot maintenance are not included. A **Redevelopment Project** is not to be confused with the projects undertaken by a Redevelopment Agency.

Regional Board – California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin

Riverside County – Territory within the geographical boundaries of the **County**.

ROWD – Report of Waste Discharge. Application for renewal of **WDRs**.

Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) – Any overflow, spill, release, discharge or diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system.

SARA – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. **SARA** amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) on October 17, 1986. **SARA** reflected **USEPA's** experience in administering the complex Superfund program during its first six years and made several important changes and additions to the program. **SARA**:

- stressed the importance of permanent remedies and innovative treatment technologies in cleaning up **Hazardous Waste** sites;
- required Superfund actions to consider the standards and requirements found in other State and Federal environmental laws and regulations;
- provided new enforcement authorities and settlement tools;
- increased State involvement in every phase of the Superfund program;
- increased the focus on human health problems posed by **Hazardous Waste** sites;
- encouraged greater citizen participation in making decisions on how sites should be cleaned up; and
- increased the size of the trust fund to \$8.5 billion.

SARA also required **USEPA** to revise the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) to ensure that it accurately assessed the relative degree of risk to human health and

the environment posed by uncontrolled **Hazardous Waste** sites that may be placed on the National Priorities List (NPL).

Sediment – Soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water. **Sediment** can destroy fish-nesting areas, clog animal habitats, and cloud waters so that sunlight does not reach aquatic plants. This **MS4 Permit** regulates only the discharges of **Sediment** from anthropogenic sources and does not regulate naturally occurring sources of **Sediment**.

SIC – Standard Industrial Classification

Site Design BMPs – In general, activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed at reducing **Urban Runoff**, increasing infiltration, reducing pollutant transport mechanisms, minimizing the difference between pre- and post-development **Urban Runoff**.

Source Control BMPs – In general, activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed to limit the contact between **Pollutant** sources and **Storm Water** or authorized **Non-Storm Water**. Examples include: activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, street sweeping, facility maintenance, detection and elimination of **IC/ID**, and other non-structural measures. Facility design examples include providing attached lids to trash containers, or roof or awning over material and trash storage areas to prevent direct contact between water and **Pollutants**. Additional examples are provided in Section 4 of the **New Development Guidelines**, which is incorporated into the Whitewater River **SWMP**.

Southern California Monitoring Coalition (SMC) - A regional group working to improve monitoring program design, parameter test methods, calibrate labs, evaluate the effectiveness of **BMPs**, and/or advance the science and understanding of **Urban Runoff** impacts on **Receiving Waters**.

State Water Resources Control Board – State Board or SWRCB

Storm Water - “**Storm Water**” is as defined **Storm Water** runoff and snow melt runoff consisting only of those discharges that originate from precipitation events. **Storm Water** is that portion of precipitation, which flows across a surface to the **MS4 Receiving Waters**. Examples of this phenomenon include: the water that flows off a building's roof when it rains (runoff from an impervious surface); the water that flows into streams when snow on the ground begins to melt (runoff from a semi-pervious surface); and the water that flows from a vegetated surface when rainfall is in excess of the rate at which it can infiltrate into the underlying soil (runoff from a pervious surface). When all factors are equal, runoff increases as the perviousness of a surface decreases. During precipitation events in urban areas, rainwater picks up and transports **Pollutants** through **MS4s**, and ultimately to **Waters of the United States**.

Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) – Document describing those activities and programs implemented by the **Permittees** to manage **Urban Runoff** to comply with the requirements of this **MS4 Permit** for the **Whitewater River Region**.

Storm Water Ordinance – The **Storm Water/Urban Runoff** Management and Discharge Control Ordinances and ordinances addressing **Grading** and **Erosion** control adopted by each of the **Co-Permittees**

Structural BMPs – Physical facilities or controls which may include secondary containment, treatment measures, (e.g. first flush diversion, detention/retention basins, and oil/grease separators), run-off controls (e.g., grass swales, infiltration trenches/basins, etc.), and engineering and design modification of existing structures. Additional examples are provided in Section 4 of the **New Development Guidelines**, which is incorporated into the Whitewater River **SWMP**.

Supplement “A” – Supplement “A” to the Riverside County Drainage Area Management Plan for the Santa Ana and Santa Margarita **Watersheds**. See “**New Development Guidelines**”.

SWPPP – Storm Water **Pollution Prevention** Plan

TDS – Total dissolved solids.

TMLA – **County** Transportation and Land Management Agency.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) - The **TMDL** is the maximum amount of a **Pollutant** that can be discharged into a water body from all sources (point and non-point) and still maintain **WQS**. Under **CWA** section 303(d), **TMDLs** must be developed for all water bodies that do not meet **WQSs** after application of technology-based controls.

Toxicity – Adverse responses of organisms to chemicals or physical agents ranging from mortality to physiological responses such as impaired reproduction or growth anomalies.

Treatment Control BMPs – In general, activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed at the removal of **Pollutants** from **Urban Runoff**.

TSS – Total suspended solids.

Urban Runoff - Urban Runoff includes those discharges from residential, commercial, industrial, and construction areas within the **Whitewater River Region MS4 Permit Area** and excludes discharges from feedlots, dairies, farms, **POTWs**, and open space. **Urban Runoff** discharges consist of **Storm Water** and **Non-Storm Water** surface runoff from drainage sub-areas with various, often mixed, land uses within all of the hydrologic drainage areas that discharge into the **Waters of the United States**. In addition to **Urban Runoff**, the **MS4s** regulated by the **MS4 Permit** receive flows from agricultural activities, open space, state and federal properties and other non-urban land uses not under the control of the **Permittees**. The quality of the discharges from the **MS4s** varies considerably and is affected by, among other things, past and present land use activities, basin hydrology, geography and geology, season, the frequency and duration of storm events, and the presence of past or present illegal and allowed disposal practices and **IC**. The **Permittees** lack legal jurisdiction over discharges into their respective **MS4s** facilities from agricultural activities, California and federal facilities, utilities and special districts, Native American tribal lands, wastewater management agencies and other point and **Non-Point Source** discharges otherwise permitted by or under the jurisdiction of the **Regional Board**. The **Regional Board** recognizes that the **Permittees** should not be held responsible for such facilities and/or discharges. Similarly, certain activities that generate **Pollutants** present in **Urban Runoff** are beyond the ability of the **Permittees** to eliminate. Examples of these include operation of internal combustion engines, atmospheric deposition, brake pad wear, tire wear, residues from lawful application of pesticides, nutrient runoff from agricultural activities, and leaching of naturally occurring minerals from local geography.

K. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency

WARM – Warm freshwater habitat **Beneficial Use**

Wash – Intermittent or Ephemeral Stream as specified in the **Basin Plan**.

Waste – As defined in **CWC 13050(d)**, “**Waste** includes sewage and any and all other **Waste** substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation, including **Waste** placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal.” Article 2 of CCR Title 23, Chapter 15 (Chapter 15) contains a **Waste** classification system, which applies to solid and semi-solid **Waste**, which cannot be discharged directly or indirectly to Water of the State and which therefore must be discharged to land for treatment, storage, or disposal in accordance with Chapter 15. There are four classifications of **Waste** (listed in order of highest to lowest threat to water quality): **Hazardous Waste**, **Designated Waste**, **Non-Hazardous Solid Waste**, and **Inert Waste**.

Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) – As defined in Section 13374 of the **CWC**, the term “**Waste Discharge Requirements**” is the equivalent of the term “permits” as used in the Federal Water **Pollution** Control Act, as amended. The **Regional Board** usually reserves reference to the term “permit” to **WDRs** for discharges to surface **Waters of the United States**.

Waste Load Allocation (WLA) – **WLAs** are portions of the **TMDL** assigned to existing and future **Point Sources** and **LAs** are portions of the **TMDL** assigned to existing and future **Nonpoint Sources**, including background loads.

Waters of the United States. – **Waters of the United States** can be broadly defined as navigable surface waters and their tributaries. Groundwater is not included. As defined in 40 CFR 122.2, the **Waters of the United States** are defined as: (a) All waters, which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; (b) All interstate waters, including interstate “wetlands;” (c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, “wetlands,” sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or (3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce; (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as **Waters of the United States** under this definition; (e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition; (f) The territorial seas; and (g) “Wetlands” adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition. **Waters of the United States** do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area’s status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the **CWA**, the final authority regarding **CWA** jurisdiction remains with the **USEPA**.

Water Quality Objective (WQO) – Numerical or narrative limits on constituents or characteristics of water designated to protect designated **Beneficial Uses** of the water. [**CWC 13050 (h)**]. California’s **WQOs** are established by the State and Regional Water K. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Boards in the Water Quality Control Plans. As stated in the Porter-Cologne requirements for discharge (*CWC* 13263): "**Waste Discharge Requirements** shall implement any relevant water quality control plans that have been adopted, and shall take into consideration the **Beneficial Uses** to be protected, the water objectives reasonably required for that purpose, other **Waste** discharges, the need to prevent **Nuisance**, and the provisions of Section 13241."

Numeric or narrative limits for **Pollutants** or characteristics of water designed to protect the **Beneficial Uses** of the water. In other words, a **WQO** is the maximum concentration of a **Pollutant** that can exist in a **Receiving Water** and still generally ensure that the **Beneficial Uses** of the **Receiving Water** remain protected (i.e., not impaired). Since **WQOs** are designed specifically to protect the **Beneficial Uses**, when the objectives are violated the **Beneficial Uses** are, by definition, no longer protected and become impaired. This is a fundamental concept under the Porter Cologne Act. Equally fundamental is Porter Cologne's definition of **Pollution**. A condition of **Pollution** exists when the water quality needed to support designated **Beneficial Uses** has become unreasonably affected or impaired; in other words, when the **WQOs** have been violated. These underlying definitions (regarding **Beneficial Use** protection) are the reason why all **WDRs** implementing the federal **NPDES** regulations require compliance with **WQOs** (**WQOs** are also called water quality criteria in the **CWA**).

Water Quality Standards (WQS) – The water quality goals of a waterbody (or a portion of the waterbody) designating **Beneficial Uses** (e.g., swimming, fishing, municipal drinking water supply, etc.) to be made of the water and the **WQOs** necessary to protect those uses.

Waters of the State – Any water, surface or underground, including saline waters within the boundaries of the State [*CWC* Section 13050 (e)]

Watershed - That geographical area which drains to a specified point on a watercourse, usually a confluence of streams or rivers (also known as drainage area, catchment, or river basin).

WDID – Waste discharge identification number.

Whitewater River Region - The urbanized area of the **Whitewater River Watershed** under the jurisdiction of the **Permittees** as identified in ATTACHMENT C – SITE MAP.

Whitewater River Watershed – **Watershed** tributary to the Whitewater River.

Whitewater River Watershed Benefit Assessment Area (WWBAA) - the **RCFC&WCD's** funding source for **MS4 Permit** compliance program activities. The WWBAA covers the northwesterly portion of the **Watershed** including **County** and city jurisdictions that lie within the **RCFC&WCD's** service area. WWBAA revenues fund both area-wide **MS4** program and the **RCFC&WCD's** individual **MS4 Permit** compliance activities.

WILD – Wildlife habitat **Beneficial Use**

WQMP – Water Quality Management Plan

K. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

L. MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. Pursuant to Section 13267 of the **CWC**, the **Permittees** shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R7-2008-0001 and with the "General Monitoring and Reporting Provisions."
2. The **Permittee(s)** shall monitor the **Receiving Water** and **MS4** for **Pollutants** during the fiscal year (July 1 to June 30) beginning July 1, 2008. This monitoring will assist in the, characterization of **Urban Runoff**, effectiveness of implemented **BMPs**, and determining the impact of **Urban Runoff** in the **Whitewater River Region**. Specifically, the **Permittee(s)** shall sample in accordance with the specified monitoring schedule and constituents of concern listed in this section of the **MS4 Permit**.
3. The **Permittee(s)** may propose alternative or additional monitoring locations for approval by the **Executive Officer**.
4. The collection, preservation and holding times of all samples shall be in accordance with **USEPA**-approved procedures. Unless otherwise approved by the **Executive Officer**, all analyses shall be conducted by a laboratory certified for such analysis by the California Department of Public Health. All analyses shall be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of **Pollutants**" (40 CFR 136), promulgated by the **USEPA**.
5. The timing of sample collection will be contingent on the sample holding time and the normal working hours of the contract laboratory.
6. Due to the hazard of flash flooding that exists in waterbodies within the **Whitewater River Region MS4 Permit** area, sample collection shall occur only when there is enough sunlight to safely collect a monitoring sample during a **Receiving Water** wet weather monitoring event. Sampling shall not take place when it is unsafe and/or there is a flash flood warning and/or watch.
7. **Permittee** records of monitoring information shall include:
 - A. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurement(s);
 - B. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement(s);
 - C. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - D. The analytical techniques or method used; and
 - E. The results of such analyses.
8. The **Permittee(s)** shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, copies of all reports required by this **Regional Board** Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this **Regional Board** Order, for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the **Executive Officer**.

L. MONITORING AND REPORTING

9. The **Permittees** shall conduct monitoring for field parameters, constituents of concern and for **Priority Pollutants** as described in the appropriate sections.

Field Parameters

Field Parameters to be monitored shall include: water temperature, pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Turbidity, and Dissolved Oxygen (DO). Additional parameters may be collected if necessary to characterize or document the **IC/ID** (oil and grease, etc.) or for use in follow up enforcement actions against sources of an **IC/ID**. The minimum levels of analysis for the field parameters shall be monitored at the appropriate minimum levels and units for comparison with **Basin Plan** objectives.

Constituents of Concern

The following table consists of constituents of concern commonly associated with **Urban Runoff**. The minimum levels of analysis for the metals shall be as shown on ATTACHMENT E – **STATE BOARD MINIMUM LEVELS**, all other constituents shall be monitored at the appropriate minimum levels and units for comparison with **Basin Plan** objectives.

Table L-1 Constituents of Concern

Total Metals	Pathogen Indicator	Nutrients & Other
Arsenic	E. coli	Nitrate as Nitrogen
Barium		Nitrite as Nitrogen
Cadmium		Ammonia as Nitrogen
Chromium		Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
Lead		Total Nitrogen (Calculation)
Mercury		Ortho Phosphorous
Selenium		Total Phosphorus
		Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

Priority Pollutants

Priority Pollutants to be monitored are shown on ATTACHMENT D- LIST OF **PRIORITY POLLUTANTS**. The minimum level of analysis is shown on ATTACHMENT E – **STATE BOARD MINIMUM LEVELS**.

10. The **Permittees** shall conduct the monitoring at the following types of locations:
 - A. Dry Weather Outfall **IC/ID** Monitoring;
 - B. Wet Weather Outfall Monitoring;
 - C. Dry Weather **Receiving Water** Monitoring; and
 - D. Wet Weather **Receiving Water** Monitoring.

A. Dry Weather Outfall IC/ID Monitoring

Dry weather outfall **IC/ID** monitoring shall consist of regularly visiting fixed the dry weather outfall locations as shown in Table L-2 Dry Weather **IC/ID** Outfall Monitoring Locations, quarterly to look for evidence of non-typical flow and water quality conditions for each site.

The **Permittees** shall monitor for field parameters at the dry weather outfall monitoring locations as shown in the Table L-2 Dry Weather **IC/ID** Outfall Monitoring Locations.

When there is evidence of irregular flow or water quality conditions caused by an **IC/ID** activity, the **Permittee(s)** with jurisdiction over the tributary area to the outfall shall be notified of the potential **IC/ID** and be requested to conduct a follow-up **IC/ID** investigation. **IC/ID** investigation results shall be reported in the **Annual Report**.

Table L-2 Dry Weather IC/ID Outfall Monitoring Locations

Monitoring Location Lat/Long	Minimum No. of Events/Year	Type of Sample	Constituents
Ramsey Street Storm Drain 33°48'35.0", -116°51'31.5"	2	Grab or Composite	Field Parameters and E. Coli
Portola Ave Outfall 33°44'16.8", -116°22'24.6"	2	Grab or Composite	Field Parameters and E. Coli
Avenue 52 Outfall 33°40'17.4", -116°08'56.4"	2	Grab or Composite	Field Parameters and E. Coli

B. Wet Weather Outfall Monitoring

Wet Weather Outfall Monitoring shall be conducted for the purposes of evaluating long term trends in **Urban Runoff**. The data collected from these stations shall also be used to assist in assessment of potential urban contributions to chronic water quality conditions identified from the **Receiving Waters** Monitoring Program.

The **Permittees** shall monitor for field parameters and constituents of concern at the wet weather outfall monitoring locations as shown in the Table L-3 Wet Weather Outfall Monitoring Locations.

At least once during the last three years of the monitoring program the **Permittees** shall also monitor the **USEPA Priority Pollutants** list for one storm event to determine if other **Pollutants** that have historically not been detected in excess of **WQs** are becoming problematic. See ATTACHMENT D- LIST OF **PRIORITY**

POLLUTANTS and ATTACHMENT E – **STATE BOARD** MINIMUM LEVELS for list of **Priority Pollutants** and minimum levels for analysis.

Table L-3 Wet Weather Outfall Monitoring Locations

Monitoring Location Lat., Long.	Minimum No. of Events/Year	Type of Sample	Constituents
Ramsey Street Storm Drain 33°48'35.0", -116°51'31.5"	2	Grab or Composite	Field parameters and constituents of concern; Add Priority Pollutants list to one sample event during 2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th year of MS4 Permit
Portola Avenue Outfall 33°44'16.8", -116°22'24.6"	2	Grab or Composite	Same as above
Avenue 52 Outfall 33°40'17.4", -116°08'56.4"	2	Grab or Composite	Same as above

C. Dry Weather Receiving Water Monitoring

Dry Weather **Receiving Water** Monitoring shall be conducted for the purposes of evaluating the health of the perennial portion of the **CVSC** during dry weather conditions. The data collected shall also be used to assist in assessment of potential **Urban Runoff** contributions to chronic water quality conditions identified from the **Receiving Waters** Monitoring Program.

The **Permittees** shall monitor for field parameters, constituents of concern and **Priority Pollutants** at the dry weather **Receiving Water** monitoring location as shown in the Table L-4 Dry Weather **Receiving Water** Monitoring Location.

Table L-4 Dry Weather Receiving Water Monitoring Location

Monitoring Location Lat., Long.	Minimum No. of Events/Year	Type of Sample	Constituents
CVSC at Avenue 52 Bridge 33°40'20.9", -116°08'57.8"	2	Grab or Composite	Field parameters and constituents of concern; Add Priority Pollutants list to one sample event during 2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th year of this MS4 Permit .

D. Wet Weather Receiving Water Monitoring

The **Permittees** shall monitor the **CVSC** to assess **Receiving Water** conditions during wet weather conditions. When there is hydraulic connectivity throughout the **Whitewater River Region**, as evidenced by regional stormwater flows detected at Golf Center Parkway, the **Permittees** shall also monitor the Upper Whitewater River to assist with determination of natural background concentrations of field parameters and constituents of concern that may also be found in **Urban Runoff**.

L. MONITORING AND REPORTING

The **Permittees** shall monitor for field parameters, constituents of concern and **Priority Pollutants** at the wet weather **Receiving Water** monitoring locations as shown in the Table L-5 Wet Weather **Receiving Water** Monitoring Locations.

Table L-5 Wet Weather Receiving Water Monitoring Locations

Monitoring Location Lat., Long.	Minimum No. of Events/Year	Type of Sample	Constituents
Upper White Water River 33°59'01.5", -116°08'57.8"	2*	Grab or Composite	Field parameters and constituents of concern; Add Priority Pollutants list to one sample event during 2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th year of this MS4 Permit .
CVSC at Avenue 52 Bridge 33°40'20.9", -116°08'57.8"	2	Grab or Composite	Same as above

* - Note: Sample will be collected when there is hydraulic connectivity throughout the **Whitewater River Region**, as evidenced by regional stormwater flows detected at Golf Center Parkway.

Special Studies

The **Permittees**, individually or collectively, shall continue to participate in regional monitoring and scientific studies conducted by the Southern California Monitoring Coalition (**SMC**) and or the California Stormwater Quality Association (**CASQA**), and/or other regional groups or efforts necessary to improve monitoring program design, parameter test methods, calibrate labs, evaluate the effectiveness of **BMPs**, and/or advance the science and understanding of **Urban Runoff** impacts on **Receiving Waters**.

The **Permittees** may also be required to conduct additional monitoring required by the Implementation Plans of legally approved **TMDLs** within the **Whitewater River Watershed**. See Section G. **TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS**.

11. Public Works Construction Monitoring

- A. The **Regional Board** may require the **Permittee(s)** to conduct additional site inspections, submit reports and certifications, or to perform sampling and analysis.
- B. The **Permittee(s)** shall conduct inspections of construction sites prior to anticipated storm events and after actual storm events to identify areas contributing to a discharge of **Storm Water** associated with construction activity. The **Permittee(s)** shall evaluate whether control practices to reduce **Pollutant** loadings identified in the **SWPPP** are adequate and properly implemented or whether additional control practices are needed. A record of the inspections must include the date of the inspection, the individual(s) who performed the inspection, and the observations. Other than reporting incidents of noncompliance with these inspections, the **Permittee(s)** are not required to submit inspection reports.
- C. Any noncompliance or anticipated noncompliance shall be reported to the **Regional Board**. The notifications shall identify the type(s) of noncompliance, describe the actions necessary to achieve compliance, and

L. MONITORING AND REPORTING

include a time schedule, subject to modifications by the **Regional Board**, indicating when compliance will be achieved. Noncompliance notifications must be submitted within 30 days of identification of noncompliance.

- D. Records of all inspections, compliance certifications, and noncompliance reporting must be retained for a period of at least five years. With the exception of noncompliance reporting, the **Permittee(s)** are not required to submit these records.

12. Reporting

- A. An **Annual Report** shall be submitted to the **Executive Officer** stating the results of monitoring and other reportable activities. This report shall be submitted to the **Regional Board** by January 15th of each year.
- B. The monitoring report shall describe monitoring station locations, frequency of sampling, quality assurance/quality control procedures and sampling and analysis protocols, summarize the data/results, identify methods of evaluating the data, and provide graphical summaries of the data.
- C. In addition, monitoring reports shall include an analysis of the findings of each monitoring year. The analysis shall identify acute Water Quality problems that may be indicated by water quality parameters that are measured outside of normal ranges for that parameter based on historic water quality data.
- D. Monitoring reports shall also include identification and analysis of any long-term trends in **Storm Water** or **Receiving Water** quality. The **Permittees** shall analyze long term trends for signs of chronic water quality problems. The analysis shall include identification of potential urban sources of chronic problems, effectiveness of existing **BMP** control measures, and recommend necessary next steps. Next steps may include allowing for additional time to statistically confirm a chronic water quality problem, additional data collection necessary to examine urban sources, potential revisions to the **SWMP** to address urban sources found to be contributing to the chronic condition, or other similar measures necessary to confirm and/or address the condition.
- E. All monitoring reports shall use a standard report format and shall include the following:
 - i. An introduction;
 - ii. Summary of Special Studies participated in during the reporting period;
 - iii. Comprehensive interpretations and conclusions; and
 - iv. Recommendations for necessary future actions.

13. *IC/IDs*

The *Permittee(s)* shall report the following:

Activity	Reporting
To inspect and document any <i>IC/IDs</i> identified as part of the <i>SWMP</i>	Annually

14. *Whitewater River Region* Modifications

Per Section E.2.b., the *Permittees* shall report any necessary changes to the boundaries of the *Whitewater River Region*.

15. Legal Certifications

In the Fiscal Year 2008-2009 *Annual Report* the *Permittees* shall provide their legal certifications per Section E.4 of this *MS4 Permit*.

16. *MS4 Permit* Evaluation and Effectiveness Reporting Requirements

The *Permittee(s)* shall submit all reportable Evaluation and Effectiveness items contained within the *Permittees SWMP* and as required in the various Section F Evaluation and Reporting Requirements of this *MS4 Permit*.

17. Compliance Status

The *Permittee(s)* shall report the overall compliance level for the reporting period in the January 15 *Annual Report* based on the reportable items described in sections B through G of this *MS4 Permit*. This compliance status report shall also include a compliance status report for each *Permittee*.

18. Format

- A. The *Permittee(s)* shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the specified information is readily discernible. The data shall be summarized in such a manner as to clearly illustrate whether the *Permittee(s)* are in compliance with the *MS4 Permit*.
- B. Each *Permittee's Annual Reporting* form shall contain a transmittal page signed by a duly authorized representative of the *Permittee*. The transmittal page must contain the following statement:

"I declare under the penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

L. MONITORING AND REPORTING

- C. A duly authorized representative of the **Permittee(s)** may sign the documents if:
- i. The authorization is made in writing by the director, general manager or equivalent person in charge of overseeing the entire operation.
 - ii. The authorization specified an individual or person having responsibility for the overall operation; and
 - iii. The written authorization is submitted to the **Executive Officer**.

D. Submit monitoring reports to:

Executive Officer
California Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin
Region
73-720 Fred Waring Drive, Suite 100
Palm Desert, CA 92260

Eugene Bromley
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region IX Permits Issuance
Section (W-5-1)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Unless otherwise directed, the **Permittees** shall submit one hard copy and one electronic copy of each report required under this **MS4 Permit** to the **Regional Board** and one electronic copy to **USEPA**.

M. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

1. These requirements do not exempt the **Permittees** from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; do not legalize land treatment and disposal facilities; and leave unaffected any further restraints on those facilities which may be contained in other statutes or required by other regulatory agencies.
2. This **MS4 Permit** shall become the **NPDES** permit pursuant to Section 402 of the federal **CWA**, as amended from time to time, upon adoption by the **Regional Board** provided no objections from the **USEPA** Regional Administrator have been received. If the Regional Administrator objects to the issuance, this **MS4 Permit** shall not become effective until such objection is withdrawn.

N. REQUIRED SUBMITTALS, REPORTS AND COMPLIANCE TIME SCHEDULES

1. The following submittals and reports are required in accordance with Section 13267 of the **CWC**.
 - a. This **MS4 Permit** expires on May 21, 2013 and the **Permittees** must file a **ROWD** in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of such date as application for issuance of a new **MS4 Permit**.
 - b. All reports required by this order shall be submitted to the **Executive Officer** in accordance with the following schedule:

REFERENCE	ITEM	COMPLETION TIME AFTER PERMIT ADOPTION/ FREQUENCY	REPORT DUE DATE
E.1.g. E.2.e	Desert Task Force meetings to discuss MS4 Permit implementation and regional and statewide issues.	Minimum quarterly meetings.	Annually on January 15 th .
E.1.h E.2.b.	Review and update the Whitewater River Region MS4 boundary map.	Annually	If amended, annually on January 15 th .
E.4	Review of Ordinances	June 15, 2009	June 29, 2009
F.1.a.ii.	Develop model forms and maintain database relating to IC/ID , Litter, Debris and Trash Control Program	June 15, 2009	June 29, 2009
F.1.a.vi	Field Screening/System Surveillance	Annually	Annually on January 15 th .
F.1.a.xvi	Spill incidents, including unauthorized discharges	Annually	Annually on January 15 th .
F.1.a.xvi	IC/ID reporting requirements in SWMP.	Annually	Annually on January 15 th .
F.1.a.xvii	Amend SWMP to report on IC/ID Activity Program.	June 15, 2009	June 29, 2009
F.1.b.vii	Commercial/Industrial Program reporting requirements in SWMP.	Annually	Annually beginning January 15 th 2010.
F.1.b.viii F.1.b.ix	Amend SWMP to report on Commercial/Industrial requirement in SWMP.	June 15, 2009	June 29, 2009

N. REQUIRED SUBMITTALS AND COMPLIANCE TIME SCHEDULES

REFERENCE	ITEM	COMPLETION TIME AFTER PERMIT ADOPTION/ FREQUENCY	REPORT DUE DATE
F.1.c.iii	Revise SWMP New Development and Redevelopment requirements.	June 15, 2009	June 29, 2009
F.1.d.vi	Summarize and evaluate construction inspection prioritization criteria and inspection schedule as part of Annual Report .	Annually	Annually, beginning January 15, 2010
F.1.d.vii	Describe and evaluate process for evaluating New Development and Redevelopment Projects .	Annually	Annually, beginning January 15, 2010
F.1.e.ii.2	Incorporate Permittee facilities and operations BMPs outlined in SWMP .	June 15, 2009	June 29, 2009
F.1.e.vi.1	Permittee activities program reporting requirements in SWMP	Annually	Annually on January 15 th .
F.1.e.vi.2	Amend SWMP to require Permittees with jurisdiction over a sanitary sewer to confirm sewage spill response plans are developed and current.	June 15, 2009	June 29, 2009
F.1.e.vi.3	Amend SWMP to summarize number of municipal facilities operated by Permittees and confirm all facilities have Pollution Prevention plans onsite.	June 15, 2009	June 29, 2009
F.1.e.vi.4	Amend SWMP to maintain list of pesticide application personnel and verify applicator certifications.	June 15, 2009	June 29, 2009
F.1.e.vi.5	Amend SWMP to verify stencils/markers are maintained on inlets to the MS4.	June 15, 2009	June 29, 2009
F.1.f.ix.1	Public Education Program reporting requirements in SWMP	Annually	Annually on January 15 th .

N. REQUIRED SUBMITTALS AND COMPLIANCE TIME SCHEDULES

REFERENCE	ITEM	COMPLETION TIME AFTER PERMIT ADOPTION/ FREQUENCY	REPORT DUE DATE
F.1.f.ix.2	Amend SWMP to document usage of 800 toll free line.	June 15, 2009	June 29, 2009
F.1.f.ix.3	Amend SWMP to document HHW Collection Program activities.	June 15, 2009	June 29, 2009
F.1.f.ix.4	Amend SWMP to track number of regional public education outreach event conducted.	June 15, 2009	June 29, 2009
F.1.f.ix.5	Amend SWMP to document impressions made through regional media outreach programs and to use public surveys to assess effectiveness of public education and outreach program.	June 15, 2009	June 29, 2009
F.1.f.ix.6	Amend SWMP to summarize scope and purpose of regional public education materials available to various audiences.	June 15, 2009	June 29, 2009
F.1.f.ix.7	Amend SWMP to report on Permittee employee training program.	June 15, 2009	June 29, 2009
F.1.f.ix.8	Amend SWMP to identify existing code requirements for on-site storage and infiltration of stormwater on new developments and redevelopment projects and the methodology used to ensure that storage/infiltration areas are retained post-construction.	June 15, 2009	June 29, 2009
G.	SWMP modifications in accordance to TMDL Implementation Tasks	Per TMDL WLAs/ Implementation Plan	Per TMDL WLAs/ Implementation Plan
L.12 – L.18	Annual Report Requirements	Annually	Annually on January 15 th .

N. REQUIRED SUBMITTALS AND COMPLIANCE TIME SCHEDULES

O. FACT SHEET

1. Fact Sheet Format:

This Fact Sheet briefly sets forth the principle facts and the significant factual, legal, methodological, and policy questions that the **Regional Board** considered in preparing Order No. R7-2008-0001. 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:

- Contact Information;
- Public process and notification procedures;
- A brief description of the type of facility or activity that is being regulated by the Order;
- The type and quantity of **Pollutants** discharged;
- A brief summary of the basis for the requirements in the Order; including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions; and
- A discussion of the requirements in the Order.

2. Project Description and **Permittees** Information:

The following pages contain information concerning an application for renewal of **WDRs** and **NPDES** Permit, Board Order No. R7-2008-0001, **NPDES** No. CAS617002. This **MS4 Permit** prescribes **WDRs** for **Urban Runoff** from the Cities and the unincorporated areas in the **County** within the jurisdiction of the **Regional Board**.

On March 9, 2006, the **County** and the **RCFC&WCD**, in cooperation with the **CVWD** and incorporated cities, including the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage (hereinafter collectively referred to as the **Permittees**), jointly submitted **NPDES** Application No. CAS617002 and a **ROWD** for re-issuance of a **MS4 Permit**.

For the purposes of this **MS4 Permit**, the following two **Permittees** are identified as the **Principal Permittees**:

County of Riverside, 4080 Lemon Street, P.O. Box 1090, Riverside, California 92501-1090; and

Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 1995 Market Street, Riverside, California 92501

The **CVWD** and the Cities are identified as **Co-Permittees**. Collectively, the **Principal Permittees** and **Co-Permittees** comprise the **Permittees**. Under this organizational framework, the **Principal Permittees** are responsible for coordinating collective **Permittee** activities required by the **MS4 Permit**, including report preparation and submittals to the **Regional Board**. Other specific duties

O. FACT SHEET

and obligations of the **Principal Permittees** and the **Co-Permittees** imposed by this **MS4 Permit** are specified in further detail in the **Implementation Agreement**, which is described in Finding No. 5 of this Order.

3. Project Area:

This **MS4 Permit** applies to the urbanized areas that lie approximately between the San Geronio Pass area to the northwest and the Salton Sea to the southeast referred to as the **Whitewater River Region**. The majority of the **Whitewater River Region** is in the Coachella Valley and is identified in ATTACHMENT C – SITE MAP. The generally northwest-southeast trending Coachella Valley is in the northern portion of a large low area in the Colorado Desert known as the Salton Basin with major drainage to the Salton Sea. The San Jacinto Mountains bound the Coachella Valley on the southwest, and the San Geronio Mountains, Indio Hills and Mecca Hills bound the Coachella Valley on the northeast side. Major drainage is through the Whitewater River, and its tributaries, which reach the northern end of the Salton Sea. The headwaters of the Whitewater River originate from Mt. San Geronio. The valley surface is characterized as wide, boulderly alluvial fans and sand dunes.

4. Exclusions to the Permitted Area:

The **Permittees** may lack legal jurisdiction over storm water discharges into their respective **MS4s** facilities from certain facilities, entities, properties, and other **Point** and **Non-Point Source** discharges otherwise permitted by or under the jurisdiction of the **Regional Board**. The **Regional Board** recognizes that the **Permittees** should not be held responsible for such facilities and/or discharges. Similarly, certain activities that generate **Pollutants** present in **Urban Runoff** are beyond the ability of the **Permittees** to eliminate. Examples include: operation of internal combustion engines, atmospheric deposition, brake pad wear, tire wear, residues from lawful application of pesticides, nutrient runoff from agricultural activities, and leaching of naturally occurring minerals from local geography. Consequently, certain portions of the **Whitewater River Watershed** are excluded from coverage under this **MS4 Permit**. Excluded areas include:

- Federal lands and state properties, including, but not limited to, military bases, national forests, hospitals, colleges and universities, and highways;
- Native American tribal lands;
- Open space and rural (non-urbanized) areas;
- Agricultural lands (exempted under the **CWA**); and
- Utilities and special districts (including school districts, park districts, publicly owned treatment works and water utilities, etc.).

These areas in the **Whitewater River Region** for which coverage under the **MS4 NPDES Permit** is excluded, are shown in ATTACHMENT C – SITE MAP.

5. CWA Requirements:

The **CWA** (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.) established a national policy designed to help maintain and restore the physical, chemical and biological integrity of the nation's waters. In 1972, the **CWA** established the **NPDES** permit program to regulate the discharge of **Pollutants** from **Point Sources** to **Waters of the United States**. From 1972 to 1987, the main focus of the **NPDES** program was to regulate conventional **Pollutant** sources such as sewage treatment plants and industrial facilities. As a result, on a nationwide basis, **Non-Point Sources**, including agricultural and **Storm Water** runoff, now contribute a larger portion of many kinds of **Pollutants** than the more regulated sewage treatment plants and industrial facilities.

The National **Urban Runoff** Program (NURP) final report to Congress (**USEPA**, 1983) concluded that the goals of the **CWA** could not be achieved without addressing **Storm Water** discharges. The 1987 **CWA** amendments established a framework for regulating **Urban Runoff**. Pursuant to these amendments, the **Regional Board** began regulating municipal **Storm Water** runoff in 1996.

The **CWA** allows the **USEPA** to delegate its **NPDES** permitting authority to states with an approved environmental regulatory program. The State of California is one of the delegated states. The Porter-Cologne Act Water Quality Control Act (**CWC**, Section 13000 et seq.) authorizes the **State Board**, through its Regional Boards, to regulate and control the discharge of **Pollutants** into **Waters of the State** and tributaries thereto. Section 405 of the Water Quality Act (WQA) of 1987 added Section 402(p) to the **CWA**. Pursuant to Section 402(p)(4) of the **CWA**, the **USEPA** promulgated regulations for **Storm Water** permit applications for **Storm Water** discharges associated with industrial activities and **MS4s** serving a population of 100,000 or more. This **MS4 Permit** governing **Urban Runoff** meets both the statutory requirements of Section 402(p)(3)(B) and all requirements applicable to an **NPDES** permit issued under the issuing authority's discretionary authority in accordance with Section 401(a)(1)(B) of the **CWA**.

6. Regulatory Background and CWA Storm Water Requirements:

The **CWA** prohibits the discharge of any **Pollutant** to navigable waters from a **Point Source** unless an **NPDES** permit authorizes the discharge. Efforts to improve water quality under the **NPDES** program traditionally and primarily focused on reducing **Pollutants** in discharges of industrial process wastewater and municipal sewage. The 1987 amendments to the **CWA** required **MS4s** and industrial facilities, including construction sites, to obtain **NPDES** permits for **Storm Water** runoff from their facilities. On November 16, 1990, the **USEPA** promulgated the final Phase 1 **Storm Water** regulations. The **Storm Water** regulations are contained in 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124.

On June 22, 1996, the **Regional Board** issued Order No. 96-015 to the **Permittees** (first term permit). On September 5, 2001, the **Regional Board** adopted Order No. 01-077 (second term permit). Order No. 01-077 is administratively extended in accordance with Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 3, Section 2235.4 of the California Code of Regulations.

O. FACT SHEET

7. Area-Wide **MS4 Permit**:

To regulate and control **Urban Runoff** from the **Whitewater River Region** to the **MS4**, an area-wide approach is essential. The **MS4** is not controlled by a single entity; the **County**, several Cities, Caltrans, in addition to other entities (i.e. **CVWD**, **RCFC&WCD**), manage the systems. The management and control of the entire **MS4** cannot be effectively carried out without the cooperation and efforts of all these entities. Also, it would not be meaningful to issue a **MS4 Permit** to each of the entities within the **Whitewater River Region** whose land/facilities drain into the **MS4** operated by the **Permittees**. The **Regional Board** has concluded that the best management option for the **Whitewater River Region** is to issue an area-wide **MS4 Permit** to the **RCFC&WCD**, **County**, **CVWD** and the Cities within **Whitewater River Region**. A separate **MS4 Permit** has been issued to **Caltrans**. **Urban Runoff** from other state, federal, utility, or special district facilities and state or federal lands will be permitted separately.

This area-wide **NPDES** permit for the **Whitewater River Region MS4 Permit Area** is being considered for renewal in accordance with Section 402(p) of the **CWA** and all requirements applicable to an **NPDES** permit issued under the issuing authority's discretion authority. The requirements included in this **MS4 Permit** are consistent with the **CWA**, the federal regulations governing urban **Storm Water** discharges, the **Basin Plan**, the **CWC**, and the **State Board's** Plans and Policies.

8. Coordination with Other Regional Agencies:

In developing **BMPs** and monitoring programs, consultation/coordination with other drainage management entities and other Regional Boards is essential. **Regional Board** staff will coordinate the program with other Regional Boards and other flood control entities/cities on an "as needed" basis. The **MS4 permit/program** process is at the same stage of development in both the Santa Ana and San Diego Regional Board areas of the **County**. Common programs, reports, implementation schedules and efforts are desirable and will be utilized to the **MEP**.

9. Existing Facilities and Programs:

Within the **Whitewater River Region**, the California Department of Finance estimates a population of approximately 402,650 persons as of January 1, 2005. **Storm Water** discharges from urbanized areas consist mainly of surface runoff from residential, commercial, and industrial developments. In addition, there are **Storm Water** discharges from agricultural land uses. The constituents of concern and significance in **Storm Water** discharges are: total suspended solids (**TSS**), biochemical oxygen demand (**BOD**), chemical oxygen demand (**COD**), oil and grease (**O&G**), heavy metals, nutrients and organic chemicals such as base/neutral and acid extractables, pesticides and herbicides, and petroleum hydrocarbon components.

To protect the **Beneficial Uses of Waters of the State**, **Pollutants** from all sources need to be controlled. Recognizing this, and the fact that **Urban Runoff** contains **Pollutants**, the **Permittees** and the **Regional Board** have all agreed that an area-wide **MS4 Permit** is the most effective way to develop and implement a comprehensive **Storm Water** management program in a timely manner. This **MS4 Permit** contains requirements with time schedules that will allow the **Permittees** to

continue to address water quality problems caused by **Urban Runoff** through their management programs to reduce **Pollutants** in **Urban Runoff** to the **MEP**.

10. **MS4 Permit** Requirements:

In accordance with Section 402(p)(3), as part of a program to reduce the **Pollutants** in **Urban Runoff** to the **MEP**, the **Permittees** have been required to submit existing management plans and programs being implemented or developed in the previous **MS4 Permit** to reduce **Pollutants** in **Urban Runoff**. In addition, the **Permittees** will be required to report, review and/or revise the management programs and control measures in accordance with a time schedule approved by the **Executive Officer** for this **MS4 Permit**.

If existing management programs are not effective in controlling **Pollutant** loading and in achieving the **WQOs** of the **Receiving Waters**, additional programs shall be developed and implemented upon consultation and approval of the **Executive Officer**.

The **MS4 Permit** also requires the development and implementation of management programs and/or **BMPs** during the life of the **MS4 Permit** such that the quality of **Urban Runoff** discharged can be improved and the **WQOs** of the **Receiving Waters** ultimately can be met. It is also expected that through implementation of these programs and/or **BMPs** the **Beneficial Uses** of the **Receiving Waters** will be protected.

11. **Basin Plan** and **Beneficial Uses**:

The **Basin Plan** is the basis for the **Regional Board's** regulatory programs. The **Basin Plan** was developed and is periodically reviewed and updated in accordance with relevant federal and state law and regulation, including the **CWA** and the **CWC**. As required, the **Basin Plan** designates the **Beneficial Uses** of the **Waters of the State** within the **Whitewater River Region** and specifies **WQOs** intended to protect those uses. (Beneficial uses and **WQOs**, together with an anti-degradation policy, comprise federal **WQSS**). The **Basin Plan** also specifies an implementation plan, which includes certain discharge prohibitions. In general, the **Basin Plan** makes no distinction between wet and dry weather conditions in designating **Beneficial Uses** and setting **WQOs**, i.e., the **Beneficial Uses**, and correspondingly, the **WQOs** are assumed to apply year-round. (Note: In some cases, **Beneficial Uses** for certain surface waters are designated as "I", or intermittent, in recognition of the fact that surface flows (and **Beneficial Uses**) may be present only during wet weather.)

Storm Water flows which are discharged to the **CVSC** in the **Whitewater River Region** are tributary to the Salton Sea. The **Beneficial Uses** of Salton Sea and its tributaries include **MUN, AGR, IND, GWR, REC-1, REC-2, WARM, COLD, WILD,** and **RARE**. The ultimate goal of this **Urban Runoff** management program is to protect the **Beneficial Uses** of the **Receiving Waters**.

12. **CWA** Section 303(d) List and **TMDLS**:

Pursuant to Section 303(b) of the **CWA**, the 1998 water quality assessment conducted by the **Regional Board** listed a number of water bodies within the

Region under Section 303(d) of the **CWA** as impaired water bodies. These water bodies where the designated **Beneficial Uses** are not met and the **WQOs** are being violated. The sources of the impairments may include **POTW** discharges, and runoff from agricultural, **Caltrans** outfalls, Native American Tribal Lands, open space and **Non-Point Source** discharges including wildlife and transients and urban land uses. The **Impaired Waterbody** within this **MS4 Permit** is listed for pathogens and Toxaphene.

Federal regulations require that a **TMDL** be established for each 303(d) listed waterbody for each of the **Pollutants** causing impairment. The **TMDL** is the total amount of the problem **Pollutant** that can be discharged while **WQs** in the **Receiving Water** attained, i.e., **WQOs** are met and the **Beneficial Uses** are protected. It is the sum of the individual **WLAs** for **Point Source** inputs, **LAs** for **Non-Point Source** inputs and natural background, with a margin of safety. The **TMDLs** are the basis for limitations established in **WDRs**. The **Permittees** shall revise the SWMP, at the direction of the **Executive Officer**, to incorporate program implementation amendments so as to comply with regional, **Watershed** specific requirements, and/or **WLAs** developed and approved pursuant to the process for the designation and implementation of **TMDLs** for impaired water bodies.

13. Permit Requirements and Provisions:

The legislative history of **Storm Water** statutes (1987 **CWA** Amendments), **USEPA** regulations (40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124), and clarifications issued by the **State Board** (**State Board** Orders No. WQ 91-03 and WQ 92-04) indicate that a non-traditional **NPDES** permitting strategy was anticipated for regulating **Urban Runoff**. Due to the economic and technical infeasibility of full-scale end-of-pipe treatments and complexity of **Urban Runoff** quality and quantity, **MS4** permits generally include narrative requirements for the implementation of **BMPs** in place of **Numeric Effluent Limits**.

The requirements in this **MS4 Permit** are meant to specify those management practices, control techniques and system design and engineering methods that will result in **MEP** protection of the **Beneficial Uses** of the **Receiving Waters**. The **State Board** (Orders No. WQ 98-01 and WQ 99-05) concluded that **MS4s** must meet the technology-based **MEP** standard and **WQs** (**WQOs** and **Beneficial Uses**). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit subsequently held that strict compliance with **WQs** in **MS4** permits is at the discretion of the local permitting agency. Any requirements included in the **MS4 Permit** that are more stringent than the federal **Storm Water** regulations are in accordance with the **CWA Section 402(p)(3)(iii)**, and the **CWC Section 13377** and are consistent with the **Regional Board's** interpretation of the requisite **MEP** standard.

The **ROWD** included a discussion of the current status of the **County Urban Runoff** management program and the proposed **Urban Runoff** management programs and policies proposed for the next five years (third permit term). This **MS4 Permit** incorporates these documents and specifies performance commitments for specific elements to the **Permittees Urban Runoff** management program.

O. FACT SHEET

The essential components of the **Urban Runoff** management program, as established by federal regulations [40CFR122.26(d)] are (i) Adequate Legal Authority, (ii) Fiscal Resources, (iii) **Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP)** – (Public Information and Participation Program, Industrial/Commercial Facilities Program, Development Planning Program, Development Construction Program, Public Agency Activities Program, **IC/ID** Elimination Program), and (iv) Monitoring and Reporting Program. The major sections in this Order include A. Findings, B. Discharge Prohibitions, C. Allowable **Non-Storm Water** Discharges, D. **Receiving Water Limitations**, E. Specific **Permittee** Requirements, F. **Best Management Practices**, G. **Total Maximum Daily Loads**, H. General Provisions, I. Reporting Requirements, J. Notifications, K. Glossary of Terms, L. Monitoring and Reporting, M. Administrative Provisions, and N. Required Submittals and Compliance Time Schedules. These programs and policies are intended to improve **Urban Runoff** quality and protect the **Beneficial Uses** of **Receiving Waters** of the **Whitewater River Region**.

14. Rationale for Requirements

- a. Discharge Prohibitions – In accordance with **CWA Section 402(p)(3)(B)(ii)**, this Order prohibits the discharge of **Non-Storm Water** to the **MS4s**, with few exceptions;
- b. Allowable **Non-Storm Water** Discharges – The specified exceptions are consistent with 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(1). If the **Permittees** or the **Executive Officer** determines that any of the exempted **Non-Storm Water** discharges is a significant source of **Pollutants**, a separate **NPDES** permit will be required;
- c. **Receiving Water Limitations** – **Receiving Water Limitations** are included to ensure that discharges of **Urban Runoff** from **MS4** systems do not exceed, cause or contribute to violations of applicable **WQs** in **Receiving Waters**. The compliance strategy for **Receiving Water Limitations** is consistent with the **USEPA** and **State Board** guidance and recognizes the complexity of **Urban Runoff** management.
- d. Specific **Permittee** Requirements – This section contains specific language on the responsibilities of the Principal and **Co-Permittees**.
 1. The **Principal Permittees** are required to coordinate the overall **Urban Runoff** management program and the **Co-Permittees** are responsible for managing the **Urban Runoff** Program within their jurisdictions as detailed in the **ROWD**, the **Annual Reports** and Order No. R7-2008-0001.
 2. Each **Permittee** is required to address its legal authority and enforcement for this **MS4 Permit**. Each **Permittee** has adopted a number of ordinances, to establish legal authority to control discharges to the **MS4s** and to enforce these ordinances as specified in 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(I)(B, C, E, and F). The **Permittees** are required to enforce these ordinances

and to take enforcement actions against violators (40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv.)(A-D).

e. **Best Management Practices** – The federal Regulations 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A-D) are clear in placing responsibility on municipalities for control of **Urban Runoff** from third party activities and land uses to their **MS4**. Under the **CWA Section 402(p)**, municipalities are required to reduce the discharge of **Pollutants** from their **MS4s** facilities to the **MEP**. **MEP** is the critical technology-based performance standard that municipalities must attain in order to comply with their **MS4** permits. The **MEP** standard establishes the level of **Pollutant** reductions the municipality must achieve. The **MEP** standard can be achieved by means of implementing **Pollution Prevention** and **Source Control BMPs** (as the first line of defense) in combination with **Treatment Control BMPs** serving as a backup (additional line of defense). Each **Permittee** is required to implement the programs and **BMPs** to the **MEP** as described in the **SWMP** and this **MS4 Permit**. These programs and **BMPs** include as follows:

1. **IC/ID, Litter, Debris and Trash Control Program** - The **Permittees** have established a program to address **IC/IDs** and a mechanism to respond to spills, leaks and other incidents of discharges to the **MS4**. The **Permittees** are required to continue these programs to ensure that the **MS4s** do not become a source of **Pollutants** in **Receiving Waters**.
2. **Commercial/Industrial Program** – The **Permittees** will continue to identify, inspect commercial and industrial facilities, which are known to contribute substantial **Pollutant** load to **MS4s** to ensure compliance with this **MS4** permit.
3. **New Development/Redevelopment** and Construction Activities Program – The **Permittees** are required to develop and implement strategies to ensure that controls are in place to prevent or minimize water quality impacts to the **MEP** for these activities.
4. **Private Construction Activities Program** – The **Permittees** shall continue to implement and enforce a program to reduce **Pollutants** in any **Urban Runoff** to the **MS4** from construction activities that result in a **Land Disturbance** of greater than or equal to one acre. This is to enforce the **State Board General Construction Permit**.
5. **Permittee Activities Program** – The **Permittees** are required to continue to eliminate the discharges of **Pollutants** from public agency activities and facilities and re-evaluate their **MS4s** facilities annually to see if additional **BMPs** are needed to ensure protection of the **Receiving Waters**; and
6. **Public Education and Outreach Program** – The **Permittees** have committed to implement a strategic and comprehensive public

education program to maintain the integrity of the **Receiving Waters** to sustain the **Beneficial Uses**.

- f. **Total Maximum Daily Loads** – See Item No. 12. **CWA** Section 303(d) List and **TMDLs** of this Section.
- g. General Provisions – These general provisions were included as part of the previous **MS4 Permit**.
- h. Reporting Requirements – These reporting requirements were included as part of the previous **MS4 Permit**.
- i. Notifications – These notification requirements were included as part of the previous **MS4 Permit**.
- j. Glossary of Terms – This was added to provide clarity on terms used in this **MS4 Permit**.
- k. Monitoring and Reporting – The key focus of the monitoring and reporting program is to collect data and develop methodologies and assessment tools to more effectively understand **Urban Runoff** impacts to the **Receiving Waters**.
- l. Administrative Provisions – These administrative provisions were included as part of the previous **MS4 Permit**.
- m. Required Submittals and Compliance Time Schedules – These requirements were included as part of the previous permit and reflect new **MS4 Permit** requirements.

15. Anti-degradation Analysis:

The **Regional Board** has considered whether a complete anti-degradation analysis, pursuant to 40 CFR 131.12 and **State Board** Resolution No. 68-16, is required for these **Urban Runoff** discharges. The **Regional Board** finds that the **Pollutant** loading rates to the **Receiving Waters** will be reduced with the implementation of the requirements in this **MS4 Permit**. As a result, the quality of **Storm Water** discharges and **Receiving Waters** will be improved, thereby protecting the **Beneficial Uses of Waters of the United States**. This is consistent with the federal and state anti-degradation requirements and a complete anti-degradation analysis is not necessary.

16. Public Participation:

The **Regional Board** is considering the issuance of **WDRs** that will serve as an **NPDES** Permit for **MS4 Permittees**. As a step in the **WDRs** adoption process, the **Regional Board** staff has developed tentative **WDRs**. The **Regional Board** encourages public participation in the **WDRs** adoption process.

17. Notification of Interested Parties:

The **Regional Board** has notified the Dischargers and interested agencies and **Persons** of its intent to prescribe **WDRs** for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through the following newspapers: Desert Sun and Imperial Valley Press.

18. Public Workshop:

The **Regional Board** recognizes the significance of the **County's "Only Rain Down The Storm Drain" Pollution Prevention** Program and will conduct, participate, and/or assist with at least one workshop every year during the term of this **MS4 Permit** to promote and discuss the progress of the **Urban Runoff** management program. The details of the annual workshop will be published in local newspapers and mailed to interested parties. **Persons** wishing to be included in the mailing list for any of the items related to this **MS4 Permit** may register their name, mailing address and phone number with the **Regional Board** office at the address given below.

19. Written Comments:

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested **Persons** and agencies are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative **WDRs**. Comments must be submitted either in person or by mail to the **Executive Officer**.

Executive Officer
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Colorado River Basin Region
73-720 Fred Waring Drive, Suite 100
Palm Desert, CA 92260

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the **Regional Board**, written comments should be received at the **Regional Board** office by 5:00 p.m. on April 4, 2008.

20. Information and Copying:

The **ROWD**, related documents, tentative **WDRs**, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the **Regional Board** by calling (760) 346-7491.

21. Register of Interested Persons:

Any **Person** interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the **WDRs** and **NPDES MS4 permit** should contact the **Regional Board**, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

22. Public Hearing:

The **Regional Board** will hold a public hearing on the tentative **WDRs** during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: May 21, 2008
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Location: City Council Chambers
City of Indio
150 Civic Center Mall
Indio, CA 92201

Interested **Persons** are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the **Regional Board** will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge, **WDRs**, and **MS4 Permit**. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, important testimony should be in writing.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. Our Web address is www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradoriver where you can access the current agenda for changes in dates and locations.

23. **WDRs** Petitions:

Any aggrieved person may petition the **State Board** to review the decision of the **Regional Board** regarding the final **WDRs**. The petition must be submitted within 30 days of the **Regional Board's** decision to the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

24. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this Order should be directed to Jay Mirpour at (760) 776-8981.

Persons wishing further information may also write to the following address:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Colorado River Basin Region
73-720 Fred Waring Drive, Suite 100
Palm Desert, CA 92260
or call the **Regional Board** at (760) 346-7491

ATTACHMENT A – NOTICE OF INTENT

NPDES

DESERT TASK FORCE

TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY MUNICIPAL STORMWATER PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

ORDER NO. R7-2008-0001 (NPDES NO. CAS617002)

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD -COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

MARK ONLY ONE ITEM	1 <input type="checkbox"/> New Construction	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Reconstruction	3. <input type="checkbox"/> Change of Information for WDI#
---------------------------	---	--	--

I. OWNER

Name	Contact Person		
Mailing Address	Title		
City	State	Zip	Phone () -

(a) II. CONTRACTOR INFORMATION

Name	Contact Person		
Local Mailing Address	Title		
City	State	Zip	Phone () -

III. SITE INFORMATION

A Project Title	Site Address		
City	State	Zip	Phone () -
B Construction commencement date (Month / Day / Year)	C Projected construction completion date: (Month / Day / Year)		

D Type of Work <input type="checkbox"/> Utility <input type="checkbox"/> Flood Control <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Description of Work: _____	E. Total size of site: _____ Acres
---	------------------------------------

(b) IV. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

A Does the storm water runoff from the construction site discharge to (Check all that apply). 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Indirectly to waters of the U S <input type="checkbox"/> N/A 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Storm Water Conveyance system - Enter owner's name: _____ 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Directly to waters of U S. (e.g., river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc.)	
---	--

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

A STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) (mark one) <input type="checkbox"/> A SWPPP has been prepared for this facility and is available for review <input type="checkbox"/> A SWPPP will be prepared and ready for review by (date): ___/___/___	B. MONITORING PROGRAM (MP) (mark one) <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> A MP has been prepared for this facility and is available for review <input type="checkbox"/> A MP will be prepared and ready for review by (date): ___/___/___
---	---

VI. VICINITY MAP (must show site location in relation to nearest waterbodies, named streets, intersections, etc.)

Have you included a vicinity map with this submittal?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
The distance between the project site and its nearest waterbody is approximately _____	

VII. CERTIFICATIONS

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment. In addition, I certify that Section E.5 of Order No. R7-2008-0001, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and a Monitoring Program Plan, will be complied with."

Printed Name: _____ Title: _____
 Signature: _____ Date: _____

**ATTACHMENT B – NOTICE OF TERMINATION
NPDES**

DESERT TASK FORCE

TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY MUNICIPAL STORMWATER PERMIT
FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES
ORDER NO. R7-2008-0001 (NPDES NO. CAS617002)
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD -COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

I. OWNER

Name	Contact Person		
Mailing Address	Title		
City	State	Zip	Phone () -

II. SITE INFORMATION

A. Project Title	Site Address		
City	State	Zip	Phone () -
B. Contractor Name	Contact Person		
Local Mailing Address	Title		
City	State	Zip	Phone () -

III. BASIS OF TERMINATION

- 1 The construction project is complete and the following conditions have been met. (Provide photograph of site to support the basis of termination)
- All elements of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan have been completed.
 - Construction materials and waste have been disposed of properly.
 - The site is in compliance with all local storm water management requirements.
 - A post-construction storm water operation and management plan is in place.
 - All disturbed areas have been stabilized by the following method. (Attach additional sheet if necessary)
-

2. Construction activities have been suspended, either temporarily or indefinitely and the following conditions have been met.
- All elements of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan have been completed.
 - Construction materials and waste have been disposed of properly.
 - All disturbed areas and other areas of potential **Erosion** are stabilized.
 - The site is in compliance with all local storm water management requirements.

Date of suspension ___ / ___ / ___ Expected start up date ___ / ___ / ___

IV. CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that all storm water discharges associated with construction activity from the identified site that are authorized by Section E.5 of Board Order No. R7-2008-0001 have been eliminated or that I am no longer the owner of the site. I understand that by submitting this Notice of Termination, I am no longer authorized to discharge storm water associated with construction activity under Board Order No. R7-2008-0001, and that discharging pollutants in storm water associated with construction activity to waters of the United States is unlawful under the Clean Water Act where the discharge is not authorized by a NPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this Notice of Termination does not release an owner of liability for any violation of Board Order No. R7-2008-0001 or the Clean Water Act.

Printed Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

V. REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD USE ONLY

This Notice of Termination has been reviewed and approved.

Printed Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

ATTACHMENT D- LIST OF PRIORITY POLLUTANTSTable D-1 List of *Priority Pollutants*

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
1	Antimony	7440360	EPA 6020/200.8
2	Arsenic	7440382	EPA 1632
3	Beryllium	7440417	EPA 6020/200.8
4	Cadmium	7440439	EPA 1638/200.8
5a	Chromium (III)	16065831	EPA 6020/200.8
5a	Chromium (VI)	18540299	EPA 7199/1636
6	Copper	7440508	EPA 6020/200.8
7	Lead	7439921	EPA 1638
8	Mercury	7439976	EPA 1669/1631
9	Nickel	7440020	EPA 6020/200.8
10	Selenium	7782492	EPA 6020/200.8
11	Silver	7440224	EPA 6020/200.8
12	Thallium	7440280	EPA 6020/200.8
13	Zinc	7440666	EPA 6020/200.8
14	Cyanide	57125	EPA 9012A
15	Asbestos	1332214	EPA/600/R-93/116(PCM)
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD	1746016	EPA 8290 (HRGC) MS
17	Acrolein	107028	EPA 8260B
18	Acrylonitrile	107131	EPA 8260B
19	Benzene	71432	EPA 8260B
20	Bromoform	75252	EPA 8260B
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	EPA 8260B
22	Chlorobenzene	108907	EPA 8260B
23	Chlorodibromomethane	124481	EPA 8260B
24	Chloroethane	75003	EPA 8260B
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	110758	EPA 8260B
26	Chloroform	67663	EPA 8260B
27	Dichlorobromomethane	75274	EPA 8260B
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	EPA 8260B
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	EPA 8260B
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354	EPA 8260B
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	EPA 8260B
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	542756	EPA 8260B
33	Ethylbenzene	100414	EPA 8260B
34	Methyl Bromide	74839	EPA 8260B
35	Methyl Chloride	74873	EPA 8260B
36	Methylene Chloride	75092	EPA 8260B
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	EPA 8260B
38	Tetrachloroethylene	127184	EPA 8260B
39	Toluene	108883	EPA 8260B
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	156605	EPA 8260B
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	EPA 8260B

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
42	1,12-Trichloroethane	79005	EPA 8260B
43	Trichloroethylene	79016	EPA 8260B
44	Vinyl Chloride	75014	EPA 8260B
45	2-Chlorophenol	95578	EPA 8270C
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	EPA 8270C
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679	EPA 8270C
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	534521	EPA 8270C
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	EPA 8270C
50	2-Nitrophenol	88755	EPA 8270C
51	4-Nitrophenol	100027	EPA 8270C
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	59507	EPA 8270C
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	EPA 8270C
54	Phenol	108952	EPA 8270C
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	EPA 8270C
56	Acenaphthene	83329	EPA 8270C
57	Acenaphthylene	208968	EPA 8270C
58	Anthracene	120127	EPA 8270C
59	Benzidine	92875	EPA 8270C
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	56553	EPA 8270C
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	50328	EPA 8270C
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205992	EPA 8270C
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	191242	EPA 8270C
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207089	EPA 8270C
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	111911	EPA 8270C
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	111444	EPA 8270C
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	108601	EPA 8270C
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	117817	EPA 8270C
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	101553	EPA 8270C
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	85687	EPA 8270C
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587	EPA 8270C
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	7005723	EPA 8270C
73	Chrysene	218019	EPA 8270C
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	53703	EPA 8270C
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	EPA 8260B
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	EPA 8260B
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	EPA 8260B
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	EPA 8270C
79	Diethyl Phthalate	84662	EPA 8270C
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	131113	EPA 8270C
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	84742	EPA 8270C
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	EPA 8270C
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202	EPA 8270C
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	117840	EPA 8270C
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	EPA 8270C
86	Fluoranthene	206440	EPA 8270C

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
87	Fluorene	86737	EPA 8270C
88	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	EPA 8260B
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	87863	EPA 8260B
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	EPA 8270C
91	Hexachloroethane	67721	EPA 8260B
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	193395	EPA 8270C
93	Isophorone	78591	EPA 8270C
94	Naphthalene	91203	EPA 8260B
95	Nitrobenzene	98953	EPA 8270C
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	EPA 8270C
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	621647	EPA 8270C
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	EPA 8270C
99	Phenanthrene	85018	EPA 8270C
100	Pyrene	129000	EPA 8270C
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	EPA 8260B
102	Aldrin	309002	EPA 8081A
103	alpha-BHC	319846	EPA 8081A
104	beta-BHC	319857	EPA 8081A
105	gamma-BHC	58899	EPA 8081A
106	delta-BHC	319868	EPA 8081A
107	Chlordane	57749	EPA 8081A
108	4,4'-DDT	50293	EPA 8081A
109	4,4'-DDE	72559	EPA 8081A
110	4,4'-DDD	72548	EPA 8081A
111	Dieldrin	60571	EPA 8081A
112	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	EPA 8081A
113	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	EPA 8081A
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	1031078	EPA 8081A
115	Endrin	72208	EPA 8081A
116	Endrin Aldehyde	7421934	EPA 8081A
117	Heptachlor	76448	EPA 8081A
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	EPA 8081A
119	PCB-1016	12674112	EPA 8082
120	PCB-1221	11104282	EPA 8082
121	PCB-1232	11141165	EPA 8082
122	PCB-1242	53469219	EPA 8082
123	PCB-1248	12672296	EPA 8082
124	PCB-1254	11097691	EPA 8082
125	PCB-1260	11096825	EPA 8082
126	Toxaphene	8001352	EPA 8081A

ATTACHMENT E – STATE BOARD MINIMUM LEVELS

SWRCB Minimum Levels in ppb ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in this appendix are for use in reporting and compliance determination purposes in accordance with section 2.4 of the State Implementation Policy. These MLs were derived from data for priority pollutants provided by State certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998. These MLs shall be used until new values are adopted by the SWRCB and become effective. The following tables (Tables E-1 through E-4) present MLs for four major chemical groupings: volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, inorganics, and pesticides and PCBs.

Table E-1 Volatile Substances

Table E-1 - VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS
1,1 Dichloroethane	0.5	1
1,1 Dichloroethylene	0.5	2
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.5	1
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.5	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,3 Dichloropropene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
Acrolein	2.0	5
Acrylonitrile	2.0	2
Benzene	0.5	2
Bromoform	0.5	2
Methyl Bromide	1.0	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	0.5	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.5	2
Chloroethane	0.5	2
Chloroform	0.5	2
Chloromethane	0.5	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.5	2
Dichloromethane	0.5	2
Ethylbenzene	0.5	2
Tetrachloroethylene	0.5	2
Toluene	0.5	2
Trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.5	1
Trichloroethene	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	2

- * The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

Table E-2 Semi-Volatile Substances

Table E-2 - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Benzo (a) Anthracene	10	5		
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	2		
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine		1		
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	1	5		
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
2 Chlorophenol	2	5		
2,4 Dichlorophenol	1	5		
2,4 Dimethylphenol	1	2		
2,4 Dinitrophenol	5	5		
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	10	5		
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	10	10		
2,6 Dinitrotoluene		5		
2- Nitrophenol		10		
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	1	1		
2-Chloronaphthalene		10		
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine		5		
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene		10	10	
3-Methyl-Chlorophenol	5	1		
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	10	5		
4- Nitrophenol	5	10		
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	10	5		
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		5		
Acenaphthene	1	1	0.5	
Acenaphthylene		10	0.2	
Anthracene		10	2	
Benzidine		5		
Benzo(a) pyrene		10	2	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		5	0.1	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		10	2	
bis 2-(1-Chloroethoxyl) methane		5		
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	10	1		
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	10	2		
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	10	5		
Butyl benzyl phthalate	10	10		
Chrysene		10	5	
di-n-Butyl phthalate		10		
di-n-Octyl phthalate		10		
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene		10	0.1	
Diethyl phthalate	10	2		
Dimethyl phthalate	10	2		
Fluoranthene	10	1	0.05	
Fluorene		10	0.1	

Table E-2 - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	5	5		
Hexachlorobenzene	5	1		
Hexachlorobutadiene	5	1		
Hexachloroethane	5	1		
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene		10	0.05	
Isophorone	10	1		
N-Nitroso diphenyl amine	10	1		
N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso -di n-propyl amine	10	5		
Naphthalene	10	1	0.2	
Nitrobenzene	10	1		
Pentachlorophenol	1	5		
Phenanthrene		5	0.05	
Phenol **	1	1		50
Pyrene		10	0.05	

* With the exception of phenol by colorimetric technique, the normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1,000; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 1,000.

** Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.

Table E-3 Inorganics

Table E-3 – INORGANICS*	FAA	GFA A	ICP	ICPMS	SPGFA A	HYDRIDE	CVA A	COLOR	DCP
Antimony	10	5	50	0.5	5	0.5			1,000
Arsenic		2	10	2	2	1		20	1,000
Beryllium	20	0.5	2	0.5	1				1,000
Cadmium	10	0.5	10	0.25	0.5				1,000
Chromium (total)	50	2	10	0.5	1				1,000
Chromium VI	5							10	
Copper	25	5	10	0.5	2				1,000
Cyanide								5	
Lead	20	5	5	0.5	2				10,000
Mercury				0.5			0.2		
Nickel	50	5	20	1	5				1,000
Selenium		5	10	2	5	1			1,000
Silver	10	1	10	0.25	2				1,000
Thallium	10	2	10	1	5				1,000
Zinc	20		20	1	10				1,000

* The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

Table E-4 Pesticides and PCBs

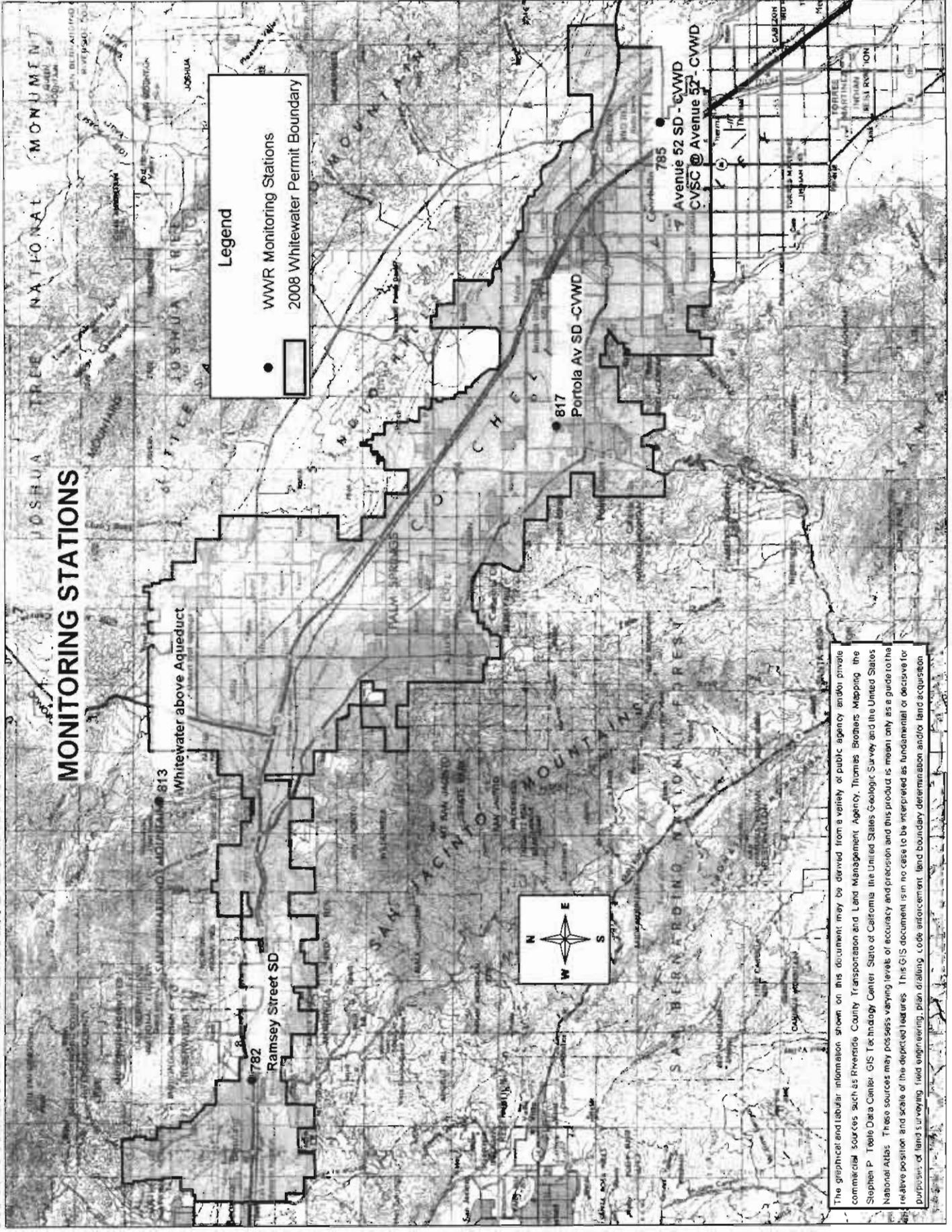
Table E-4 – PESTICIDES – PCBs*	GC
4,4'-DDD	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.01
a-Endosulfan	0.02
alpha-BHC	0.01
Aldrin	0.005
b-Endosulfan	0.01
Beta-BHC	0.005
Chlordane	0.1
Delta-BHC	0.005
Dieldrin	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05
Endrin	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.02
PCB 1016	0.5
PCB 1221	0.5
PCB 1232	0.5
PCB 1242	0.5
PCB 1248	0.5
PCB 1254	0.5
PCB 1260	0.5
Toxaphene	0.5

* The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 100; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 100.

Techniques:

- GC - Gas Chromatography
- GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
- HRGCMS - High Resolution Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (i.e., EPA 1613, 1624, or 1625)
- LC - High Pressure Liquid Chromatography
- FAA - Flame Atomic Absorption
- GFAA - Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption
- HYDRIDE - Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption
- CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption
- ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma
- ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry
- SPGFAA - Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., EPA 200.9)
- DCP - Direct Current Plasma
- COLOR - Colorimetric

ATTACHMENT F – MONITORING LOCATION MAP



The graphical and tabular information shown on this document may be derived from a variety of public agency and/or private commercial sources such as Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency, Thomas Brothers Mapping the Stephen P. Telle Data Center, GIS Technology Center, State of California like United States Geologic Survey and the United States National Atlas. These sources may possess varying levels of accuracy and precision and this product is meant only as a guide to the relative position and scale of the depicted features. This GIS document is in no case to be interpreted as fundamental or decisive for purposes of land surveying, field engineering, plan drawing, code enforcement, land boundary determination and/or land acquisition.

APPENDIX C
Implementation Agreement

CLERK'S COPY

to Riverside County Clerk of the Board, Stop 1010
Post Office Box 1147, Riverside, Ca 92502-1147
Thank you.

AGREEMENT

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National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Stormwater Discharge Permit
Implementation Agreement
(California Regional Water Quality Control Board -
Colorado River Basin Region)

This Agreement, entered into by the RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (DISTRICT), the COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE (COUNTY), the COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT (CVWD), and the CITIES OF BANNING, CATHEDRAL CITY, COACHELLA, DESERT HOT SPRINGS, INDIAN WELLS, INDIO, LA QUINTA, PALM DESERT, PALM SPRINGS and RANCHO MIRAGE (CITIES), establishes the responsibilities of each party concerning compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit (NPDES Permit) issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Colorado River Basin Region (CRWQCB-CRB) pursuant to Order No. 01-077.

RECITALS

- A. WHEREAS, Congress in 1987 added Section 402(p) to the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. §1342(p)); and
- B. WHEREAS, Section 402(p) of the CWA requires certain operators of MS4s, industrial facilities and persons conducting certain construction activities to obtain NPDES Permits before discharging stormwater into navigable waters; and
- C. WHEREAS, Section 402(p) further requires the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to promulgate regulations for NPDES Permit applications; and
- D. WHEREAS, EPA promulgated such regulations and adopted them in November 1990; and
- E. WHEREAS, pursuant to the CWA, EPA has delegated authority to the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to administer the NPDES Permit process within the State; and
- F. WHEREAS, SWRCB has in turn delegated its NPDES permitting authority to

MAR 18 2008 11.2

1 the Regional Water Quality Control Boards to administer the NPDES Permit process within the
2 boundaries of their respective regions; and

3 G. WHEREAS, DISTRICT and CVWD are authorized to provide for the control of
4 flood and stormwaters within their respective jurisdictions and are empowered to investigate,
5 examine, measure, analyze, study and inspect matters pertaining to flood and stormwaters; and

6 H. WHEREAS, on March 9, 2006, DISTRICT, COUNTY, CVWD and CITIES
7 reapplied for an area-wide NPDES Permit in accordance with the current NPDES Permit (Order No.
8 01-077, NPDES No. CAS617002) which expired on September 5, 2006; and

9 I. WHEREAS, it is anticipated that CRWQCB-CRB will issue a new NPDES
10 Permit to DISTRICT, COUNTY, CVWD and CITIES on May 21, 2008 pursuant to Section 402(p)
11 of the CWA; and

12 J. WHEREAS, the NPDES Permit designates DISTRICT and COUNTY as
13 Principal Permittees and DISTRICT, COUNTY, CVWD and CITIES as Permittees; and

14 K. WHEREAS, DISTRICT, COUNTY, CVWD and CITIES are to perform and/or
15 execute certain activities and responsibilities prescribed in the NPDES Permit; and

16 L. WHEREAS, DISTRICT and COUNTY, as PRINCIPAL PERMITTEES, are
17 willing to undertake certain activities in order to facilitate implementation of the NPDES Permit
18 requirements; and

19 M. WHEREAS, cooperation between DISTRICT, COUNTY, CVWD and CITIES in
20 the administration and implementation of the NPDES Permit and resulting programs and actions is in
21 the best interest of all parties; and

22 N. WHEREAS, DISTRICT established the Whitewater Watershed Benefit
23 Assessment Area (BENEFIT ASSESSMENT) pursuant to DISTRICT Ordinance No. 14 on May 14,
24 1991 to offset DISTRICT's program and administrative costs associated with the development,
25 implementation and management of the Federally mandated NPDES program and DISTRICT is
26 willing to utilize BENEFIT ASSESSMENT funds to support DISTRICT's role as PRINCIPAL
27 PERMITTEE and to support regional program costs to the extent BENEFIT ASSESSMENT funds
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1 are available.

2 NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto do mutually agree as follows:

3 1. NPDES Permit. A true and correct copy of the existing NPDES Permit issued to
4 DISTRICT, COUNTY, CVWD and CITIES by CRWQCB-CRB pursuant to Order No. 01-077 is
5 attached to this Agreement as Exhibit A and is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety and
6 made a part of this Agreement. Order No. 01-077 will be replaced in 2008 with a new NPDES
7 Permit pursuant to Order No. R7-2008-0001. This Agreement shall also apply to Order No. R7-
8 2008-0001, the contents of which shall be incorporated by reference in its entirety and made a part of
9 this Agreement once Order No. R7-2008-0001 is finally adopted by CRWQCB-CRB. Order Nos.
10 01-077 and R7-2008-0001 shall each be known as "the NPDES Permit" for the purpose of
11 interpreting this Agreement.

12 2. Incorporation of Federal and State Laws. All applicable Federal and State laws
13 and regulations in effect at the time of issuance of the NPDES Permit, as then written, and as they
14 may be amended during the term of this Agreement, shall govern in the event they conflict with any
15 provision of this Agreement.

16 3. Delegation of Responsibilities. The responsibilities of each of the parties to this
17 agreement shall be as follows:

18 A. Public Education Program. DISTRICT shall conduct public education
19 activities on a regional basis that focus on reducing non-point source
20 pollution within the NPDES Permit area. DISTRICT shall be reimbursed
21 for its costs by COUNTY, CVWD and CITIES in accordance with the cost
22 sharing provisions set forth in Section 4 of this Agreement.

23 B. Monitoring Program. DISTRICT and CVWD shall perform or coordinate
24 sampling of surface water and urban runoff in accordance with the
25 provisions of the NPDES Permit Monitoring and Reporting Program
26 contained therein. The location of the sampling sites (Sites) shall be
27 determined by DISTRICT and CVWD, subject to approval by CRWQCB-
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CRB. More specifically:

1. DISTRICT and CVWD shall perform such sampling for all Sites located within the respective limits of their jurisdictions. DISTRICT and CVWD may implement alternative approaches to sample collection, including use of consultants, reassigning Sites between the agencies, or other alternative approaches that may ensure improved permit compliance. Said alternative approaches may be implemented upon the mutual agreement of CVWD and DISTRICT.
2. DISTRICT shall reimburse CVWD for all of its costs associated with sample collection and laboratory analysis.
3. DISTRICT shall be reimbursed by CVWD, COUNTY and CITIES for implementation of the NPDES Permit Monitoring and Reporting Program in accordance with the cost sharing provisions set forth in Section 4 of this Agreement.

C. Consultant's Services and Cooperative Agreements. In the event DISTRICT requires the services of an agency, consultant or consultants to implement NPDES program requirements, prepare manuals, develop programs or perform studies relevant to the entire permitted area pursuant to this Agreement, the cost of said consultant services shall be shared by DISTRICT, COUNTY, CVWD and CITIES in accordance with the cost sharing provisions set forth in Section 4 of this Agreement. COUNTY, CVWD and CITIES shall be notified in writing of DISTRICT's request for proposals from consultants, selection of a consultant, consultant's fee, contract timetable and payment schedule, and be allowed the opportunity to participate in decisions related to consultant's services

D. Principal Permittee Duties. DISTRICT shall coordinate, implement and,

1 when required, contribute to regional NPDES Permit compliance
2 activities; establish and update a uniform data submittal format; prepare
3 annual reports; forward information received from CRWQCB-CRB to
4 COUNTY, CVWD and CITIES; inform COUNTY, CVWD and CITIES
5 of State and Federal regulations pertaining to the MS4; and chair Desert
6 Task Force meetings. DISTRICT shall be reimbursed for said duties by
7 COUNTY, CVWD and CITIES in accordance with Section 4. Cost
8 Sharing of this Agreement.

9
10 E. Desert Task Force. Each Permittee shall designate staff representatives to
11 the Desert Task Force in writing to DISTRICT. The Desert Task Force
12 shall be responsible for coordinating regional NPDES Permit and
13 Monitoring and Reporting Program compliance activities, including
14 related communications with CRWQCB-CRB, updates to this
15 Implementation Agreement and compliance with Total Maximum Daily
16 Loads (TMDLs), and other compliance orders issued by CRWQCB-CRB
17 affecting the MS4 Permit, NPDES MS4 Monitoring and Reporting
18 Program and/or the Whitewater River Watershed Municipal Stormwater
19 Program Stormwater Management Plan. In addition, the Desert Task
20 Force, or sub-committees thereof, shall be the forum for distribution,
21 discussion and decision-making of items related to agreements and
22 consultant selection related to regional compliance with the NPDES
23 Permit.

24 F. Regulation and Enforcement. COUNTY and CITIES shall be responsible
25 for the adoption and enforcement of their ordinances and regulations
26 within their respective jurisdictions to ensure compliance with the NPDES
27 Permit. This includes the exercise of land use controls, the exercise of
28 police powers and the enforcement of ordinances that COUNTY or

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CITIES presently have adopted or will adopt in the future, provided, however, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as requiring COUNTY or CITIES to exercise such powers, controls or authorities in any particular manner.

G. Inspection of MS4 facilities (consisting primarily of storm sewer pipe and channel infrastructure). DISTRICT, COUNTY, CVWD and CITIES shall perform reconnaissance surveys of their MS4 facilities as required by the NPDES Permit. Any wet weather or dry weather sampling or field screening for the reconnaissance surveys shall be the responsibility of COUNTY or CITIES, depending on where the discharge originates. Each Permittee shall be responsible for maintaining any records, tables or other data that are needed to support the reporting of the survey results to CRWQCB-CRB.

H. Submittals to CRWQCB-CRB. DISTRICT shall coordinate and submit all required reports and information related to the regional compliance program to CRWQCB-CRB. COUNTY, CVWD and CITIES shall maintain sufficiently adequate records, information and/or data concerning their program development and implementation activities to enable DISTRICT to provide all required reports and submittals in a timely manner. COUNTY, CVWD and CITIES shall produce or supply such records, information and/or data in a reasonable manner upon request of CRWQCB-CRB or DISTRICT. DISTRICT shall also keep adequate records, information and/or data concerning its program development and implementation activities and produce or supply same in a reasonable manner upon request of CRWQCB-CRB.

I. Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Programs. Unless otherwise specified in this Agreement, DISTRICT, COUNTY, CVWD and CITIES

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shall be responsible for implementing each of the BMPs and/or other programs and activities required by the NPDES Permit in accordance with their authority.

4. Cost Sharing. Costs for services to be performed in accordance with Sections 3.A., 3.B., 3.C. and 3.D. of this Agreement shall be shared in accordance with the following formula:

$$IC = (TC-DISTRICT-CVWD) \times (IP/TP)$$

Where,

- IC = Individual Cost
- TC = Total Cost
- DISTRICT = DISTRICT Cost-Shared Amount
- CVWD = CVWD Cost-Shared Amount
- IP = Individual Population
- TP = Total Population

The Total Cost (TC) shall be determined based on the following formula

$$TC = \text{Shared Costs} + \text{Credits} - \text{Debits}$$

Where,

Shared Costs = Estimation of upcoming fiscal year's cost for services to be performed in accordance with Sections 3.A., 3.B., 3.C. and 3.D of this Agreement.

Credits = Portion of estimated Shared Costs for the previous fiscal year that were not expended.

Debits = Portion of actual Shared Costs which exceeded estimated Shared Costs for the previous fiscal year.

DISTRICT's share shall be 7% of the Total Cost.

CVWD's share shall be 7% of the Total Cost.

The population of CITIES shall be based on the latest California State Department of Finance population figures issued in May of each year. COUNTY population shall be based on the most current Tax Rate Area (TRA) information best fitting the NPDES Permit area.

1 If DISTRICT's compliance costs for administering and complying with the NPDES
2 MS4 Permit and this agreement are less than available BENEFIT ASSESSMENT Revenues for that
3 fiscal year and DISTRICT's BENEFIT ASSESSMENT fund has sufficient reserves, DISTRICT may
4 opt to use the excess BENEFIT ASSESSMENT revenues to offset the compliance costs for the
5 portions of COUNTY and CITIES of BANNING, DESERT HOT SPRINGS, PALM SPRINGS and
6 CATHEDRAL CITY within the BENEFIT ASSESSMENT based on each aforementioned party's
7 population within the BENEFIT ASSESSMENT AREA. Population shall be based on the most
8 current TRA and/or California Department of Finance information best fitting the BENEFIT
9 ASSESSMENT boundary.

10 5. Term of the Agreement. The term of this Agreement shall commence on the date
11 the last duly authorized representative of DISTRICT, COUNTY, CVWD or CITIES executes it. The
12 Agreement shall remain in effect until the date that CRWQCB-CRB issues a new NPDES Permit,
13 unless each of the parties withdraws sooner in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

14 6. Additional Parties. Any public agency (Agency) which incorporates after the
15 date of issuance of the NPDES Permit and/or after the date of execution of this Agreement may file a
16 written request with Principal Permittees asking to be added as a party. Upon receipt of such a
17 request, Principal Permittees shall solicit the approval or denial of each Permittee. If a majority of
18 the Permittees, each having one, co-equal vote, approves the addition of the Agency, the Principal
19 Permittees shall ask CRWQCB-CRB to add the Agency to the NPDES Permit as an additional
20 Permittee. Once the Agency is made an additional Permittee to the NPDES Permit, this Agreement
21 shall be amended to reflect the addition, and the Agency shall, thereafter, comply with all provisions
22 of the NPDES Permit and this Agreement. Upon execution of the amended Agreement, the Agency
23 shall be responsible for the shared costs in accordance with Section 4 of this Agreement for the
24 current and any subsequent fiscal year.

25 7. Withdrawal from the Agreement. Any party may withdraw from this Agreement
26 60 days after giving written notice to the Principal Permittees and CRWQCB-CRB. The
27 withdrawing party shall agree in such notice to file for a separate NPDES Permit and to comply with
28

1 all of the requirements established by CRWQCB-CRB. Withdrawal from the Agreement shall
2 constitute forfeiture by the withdrawing party of its share of any costs paid as described in Section 4.
3 Cost Sharing, of this Agreement and is conditioned on the payment of all costs accrued in accordance
4 with Section 4. Cost Sharing. The withdrawing party shall be responsible for all lawfully assessed
5 penalties as a consequence of its withdrawal. The cost allocations to the remaining parties shall be
6 recalculated in the following fiscal year, in accordance with Section 4. Cost Sharing.

7 8. Non-compliance with Permit Requirements. Any party found to be in non-
8 compliance with the conditions of the NPDES Permit shall be solely liable for any lawfully assessed
9 penalties resulting from such non-compliance. Common or joint penalties shall be calculated and
10 allocated among the responsible parties as determined by the CRWQCB-CRB and any related
11 proceedings and according to the formula outlined in Section 4 of this Agreement.

12 9. Amendments to the Agreement. Except as provided in Section 6, this Agreement
13 may be amended only by consent of all parties to the Agreement. No amendment to this Agreement
14 shall be effective unless it is in writing and duly signed by the authorized representatives of all
15 parties to the Agreement.

16 10. Authorized Signatories. The General Manager-Chief Engineer of DISTRICT,
17 General Manager-Chief Engineer of CVWD, the Executive Officer of COUNTY and the City
18 Managers of CITIES (or their designees) are authorized to execute this Agreement and all
19 amendments hereto, to take all other procedural steps necessary to carry out the terms of this
20 Agreement and to file for and obtain an NPDES Permit(s) or amendments thereto.

21 11. Notices. All notices shall be deemed duly given when delivered to the designated
22 Desert Task Force representative by hand; or three (3) days after deposit in the U.S. Mail, postage
23 prepaid.

24 12. Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed and construed in accordance
25 with the laws of the State of California. If any provision or provisions of this Agreement shall be
26 held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining
27 provisions shall not in any way be affected or impaired hereby.
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13. Consent to Waiver and Breach. No provision hereof shall be deemed waived and no breach excused, unless the waiver or breach is consented to in writing and signed by the party or parties affected. Consent by any party to a waiver or breach by any other party shall not constitute consent to any different or subsequent waiver or breach.

14. Applicability of Prior Agreements. This Agreement and the exhibits attached hereto constitute the entire Agreement between the parties with respect to the subject matter; all prior agreements, representations, statements, negotiations and undertakings concerning the NPDES Permit within the limits of CRWQCB-CRB's jurisdictional area are superseded hereby.

15. Execution in Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed and delivered in any number of counterparts or copies (counterparts) by the parties hereto. When each party has signed and delivered at least one counterpart to the other parties hereto, each counterpart shall be deemed an original and, taken together, shall constitute one and the same Agreement, which shall be binding and effective as to the parties hereto.

//
//

WHEN DOCUMENT IS FULLY EXECUTED RETURN
CLERK'S COPY
to Riverside County Clerk of the Board, Stop 1010
Post Office Box 1147, Riverside, Ca 92502-1147
Thank you.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Agreement to be executed as of the date, the last duly authorized representative executed it. This Agreement will only become effective when fully executed by each of the parties hereto.

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

By _____
WARREN D. WILLIAMS
General Manager-Chief Engineer

RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL
AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

By Marion Ashley
MARION ASHLEY, Chairman
Riverside County Flood Control and Water
Conservation District
Board of Supervisors, County of Riverside
Supervisor, Fifth District

Dated: FEB 26 2008

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

JOE RANK
County Counsel

By David H. K. Huff
David H. K. Huff, Deputy

ATTEST:

NANCY ROMERO
Clerk to the Board

By Jane Johnson
Deputy

Dated: 2/15/08

(SEAL)

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

By Larry Parrish
LARRY PARRISH
County Executive Officer

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

By Roy Wilson
Roy Wilson, Chairman
Board of Supervisors, County of Riverside
Supervisor, Fourth District

Dated: FEB 26 2008

ATTEST:

NANCY ROMERO
Clerk to the Board

By Jane Johnson
Deputy

(SEAL)

1 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Agreement to be executed as of
2 the date the last duly authorized representative executed it. This Agreement will only become
3 effective when fully executed by each of the parties hereto.

4 RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

5 By Steve Thomas
6 ~~For~~ WARREN D. WILLIAMS
7 General Manager-Chief Engineer

8 Dated: 03-05-08

**RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL
AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

By Marion Ashley
MARION ASHLEY, Chairman
Board of Supervisors, Riverside County Flood
Control and Water Conservation District

10 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

11 JOE RANK
12 County Counsel

13 By David H. K. Huff
14 David H. K. Huff, Deputy

15 Dated: 3/11/08

ATTEST:

NANCY ROMERO
Clerk to the Board

By Nancy Romero
Deputy

(SEAL)

17 RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

18 By _____
19 LARRY PARRISH
20 County Executive Officer

21 Dated: _____

22 ATTEST:

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE.

By Roy Wilson
ROY WILSON, Chairman
Board of Supervisors, County of Riverside

23 NANCY ROMERO
24 Clerk to the Board

25 By Nancy Romero
26 Deputy

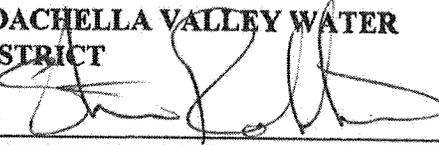
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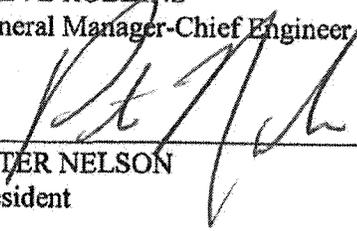
27 JEU:cw
28 P8/117865
02/08/08

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By 

**COACHELLA VALLEY WATER
DISTRICT**

By 
STEVE ROBBINS
General Manager-Chief Engineer

By 
PETER NELSON
President

Dated: 7/27/08

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By 
City Attorney

CITY OF BANNING

By 
Mayor

ATTEST:

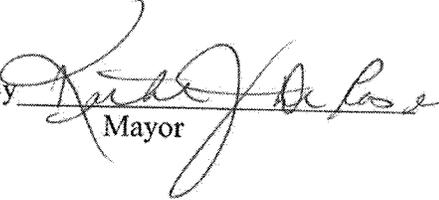
By 
City Clerk

Dated: 5-19-08

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

CITY OF CATHEDRAL CITY

By 
City Attorney

By 
Mayor

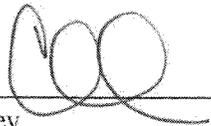
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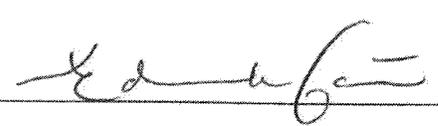
By 
City Clerk

Dated: 5-14-08

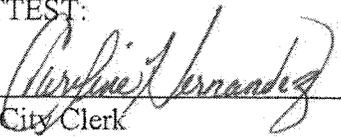
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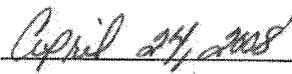
CITY OF COACHELLA

By  _____
City Attorney

By  _____
Mayor

ATTEST:

By  _____
City Clerk

Dated:  _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

CITY OF DESERT HOT SPRINGS

By Rubei Duma
City Attorney

By Yvonne Parks
Mayor

ATTEST:

By Alvin Reed
Interim City Clerk

Dated: 9/17/08

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

CITY OF INDIAN WELLS

By Stephen P. Bertoni
City Attorney

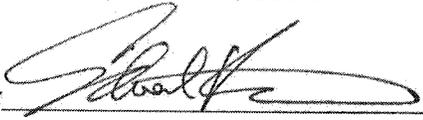
By Mary J. Roche
Mayor

ATTEST:

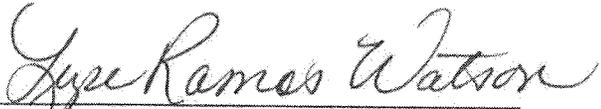
By [Signature] Chief Deputy
City Clerk

Dated: April 3, 2008

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By 
City Attorney

CITY OF INDIO

By 
Mayor

ATTEST

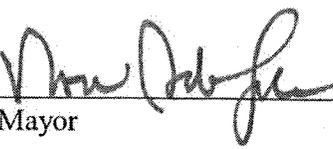
By 
City Clerk

Dated: 4/10/08

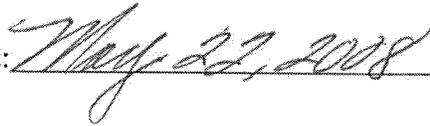
APPROVED AS TO FORM:

CITY OF LA QUINTA

By 
City Attorney

By 
Mayor

ATTEST:
By 
City Clerk

Dated: 

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

CITY OF PALM DESERT

By 
City Attorney

By 
Mayor

ATTEST:

By 
City Clerk

Dated: 5-2-08

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

CITY OF PALM SPRINGS

By [Signature]
City Attorney

By [Signature]
City Manager

ATTEST:

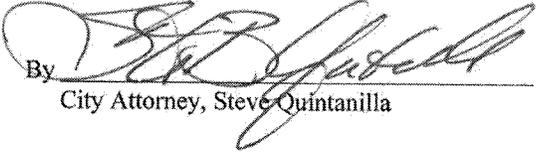
By [Signature]
City Clerk

Dated: 3/2/08

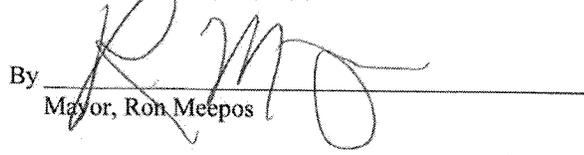
APPROVED BY CITY COUNCIL

3.5.08 29 ASB

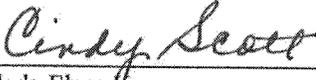
APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By 
City Attorney, Steve Quintanilla

CITY OF RANCHO MIRAGE

By 
Mayor, Ron Meebos

ATTEST:

By 
for City Clerk, Elena Keeran

Dated: 5/9/08

APPENDIX D

IC/ID Reporting Forms:

- D1. IC/ID Incoming Complaint
- D2. IC/ID Investigation Report
- D3. IC/ID Responsible Party
- D4. OES Emergency Release Follow-up Notice Reporting Form (304)

NPDES

DESERT



TASK FORCE

ILLICIT CONNECTION / ILLEGAL DISCHARGE
INCOMING COMPLAINT FORM

Received by: _____

Date: _____ Time Received: _____

Complaint Routed To: _____

I. REPORTING PARTY

NAME: _____ ANONYMOUS: YES NO
ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ ZIP: _____
PHONE: _____ EMAIL: _____

II. INCIDENT

INCIDENT DATE: _____ TIME: _____
LOCATION or BUSINESS: _____
ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ ZIP: _____
DISCHARGE OCCURRING NOW: YES NO TRASH/DEBRIS: YES NO COLOR: _____ ODOR: _____
DETAILS: _____

AGENCIES CONTACTED BY REPORTING PARTY: HazMat Team RWQCB County Environmental Health Services
 City EPA Other _____

III. ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE PARTY/PARTIES (If known)

NAME: _____ BUSINESS: _____
ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ ZIP: _____
PHONE NO: _____ VEHICLE LICENSE NO: _____

IV. ACTION TAKEN

INVESTIGATION REQUIRED: YES NO REFERRED TO: _____
NAME: _____ AGENCY: _____
SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

THIS FORM MUST BE ROUTED TO THE PERMITTEE'S RESPECTIVE NPDES SECTION

NPDES
DESERT  **TASK FORCE**

**ILLICIT CONNECTION / ILLEGAL DISCHARGE
INVESTIGATION REPORT**

RESPONSE TIME:

1-6 Hrs 12 Hrs 24 Hrs
48 Hrs Other: _____

I. RESPONSE

DATE: _____ TIME: _____
INVESTIGATOR: _____ PHONE: _____

II. INVESTIGATION

SITE LOCATION: _____ PARCEL NO: _____
NEAREST CROSS STREET: _____ CITY: _____ ZIP: _____
DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE: _____
Odor: _____ Color: _____ Stains or Residue: _____
Corrosion/Deterioration of Contacted Surface: _____ Other: _____
SUBSTANCES INVOLVED: Soil/Sediment Oil/Grease Organic Matter Sewage Trash/Debris
 Fuel (Gas/Diesel/Jet A) Chemicals _____ Other _____
TIME OF DISCHARGE: _____ ESTIMATED VOLUME OF DISCHARGE: _____
DISCHARGE DIRECTLY INTO RECEIVING WATERS: YES NO DISCHARGE TO STORM DRAIN: YES NO
INCIDENT OCCURRED: ON LAND IN WATER IN AIR
INVESTIGATION DETAILS: _____

PHOTOS TAKEN: YES NO [include photos]
DETAILS: _____

FIELD TESTING: YES NO SAMPLES COLLECTED: YES NO
DETAILS: _____

OTHER AGENCIES CONTACTED: HazMat Team RWQCB EPA Dept. of Fish & Game
 County Environmental Health Services Other _____
REASON FOR INVESTIGATION: Discharge/Spill Response OES Report # _____ Citizen Complaint
 Sewage Spill Visual Monitoring Construction Concern Industrial Concern

III. ACTION TAKEN

DETAILS: _____

NAME: _____ AGENCY: _____
SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

NPDES

DESERT



TASK FORCE

ILLICIT CONNECTION / ILLEGAL DISCHARGE RESPONSIBLE PARTY

I. RESPONSIBLE PARTY

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____ PHONE: _____

RESPONSIBLE PARTY NOTIFIED: YES NO REPEAT VIOLATION: YES NO

CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIRED: YES NO DISCHARGE STOPPED: YES NO

CORRECTION ACTION TO BE TAKEN: _____

CORRECTION REQUIRED BY THIS DATE: _____

RESPONSIBLE PARTY SIGNATURE: _____

II. OUTREACH MATERIAL

OUTREACH MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED:

- None General Information BMP Document Construction Packet Industrial Packet Other:

III. ENFORCEMENT

ENFORCEMENT: None Verbal Warning Door Hanger Written Warning

CEASE and DESIST ORDER: Verbal Written

OTHER ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS: _____

INVESTIGATOR'S NAME: _____ AGENCY: _____

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

IV. FOLLOW UP VISIT

DATE: _____ TIME: _____ INVESTIGATOR'S NAME: _____

DISCHARGE STOPPED: YES NO PROPER CLEAN-UP ACTION TAKEN: YES NO

Explain "No" answers: _____

FURTHER ACTION REQUIRED: YES NO

ADDITIONAL FOLLOW UP VISIT(S) REQUIRED: YES NO

DETAILS: _____

EMERGENCY RELEASE FOLLOW - UP NOTICE REPORTING FORM

A	BUSINESS NAME	FACILITY EMERGENCY CONTACT & PHONE NUMBER () -						
B	INCIDENT DATE	MO	DAY	YR	TIME OES NOTIFIED	(use 24 hr time)	OES CONTROL NO.	
C	INCIDENT ADDRESS LOCATION			CITY / COMMUNITY	COUNTY	ZIP		
D	CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME (print or type)					CAS Number		
D	CHECK IF CHEMICAL IS LISTED IN 40 CFR 355, APPENDIX A				<input type="checkbox"/>	CHECK IF RELEASE REQUIRES NOTIFICATION UNDER 42 U.S.C. Section 9603 (a)		
D	PHYSICAL STATE CONTAINED		PHYSICAL STATE RELEASED			QUANTITY RELEASED		
	<input type="checkbox"/> SOLID	<input type="checkbox"/> LIQUID	<input type="checkbox"/> GAS	<input type="checkbox"/> SOLID	<input type="checkbox"/> LIQUID	<input type="checkbox"/> GAS		
D	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION			TIME OF RELEASE	DURATION OF RELEASE			
	<input type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input type="checkbox"/> WATER	<input type="checkbox"/> GROUND	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER			___DAYS ___HOURS___MINUTES	
E	ACTIONS TAKEN							
F	KNOWN OR ANTICIPATED HEALTH EFFECTS (Use the comments section for addition information)							
	<input type="checkbox"/> ACUTE OR IMMEDIATE (explain) _____							
	<input type="checkbox"/> CHRONIC OR DELAYED (explain) _____							
	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTKNOWN (explain) _____							
G	ADVICE REGARDING MEDICAL ATTENTION NECESSARY FOR EXPOSED INDIVIDUALS							
H	COMMENTS (INDICATE SECTION (A - G) AND ITEM WITH COMMENTS OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION)							
I	CERTIFICATION: I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and I am familiar with the information submitted and believe the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.							
	REPORTING FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE (print or type) _____							
	SIGNATURE OF REPORTING FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE _____						DATE: _____	

EMERGENCY RELEASE FOLLOW-UP NOTICE
REPORTING FORM INSTRUCTIONS
(This form may be reproduced, as needed)

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Chapter 6.95 of Division 20 of the California Health and Safety Code requires that written emergency release follow-up notices prepared pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 11004, be submitted using this reporting form. Non-permitted releases of reportable quantities of Extremely Hazardous Substances (listed in 40 CFR 355, appendix A) or of chemicals that require release reporting under section 103(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 [42 U.S.C. § 9603(a)] must be reported on the form, as soon as practicable, but no later than 30 days, following a release. The written follow-up report is required in addition to the verbal notification.

BASIC INSTRUCTIONS:

- The form, when filled out, reports follow-up information required by 42 U.S.C § 11004. Ensure that all information requested by the form is provided as completely as possible.
- If the incident involves reportable releases of more than one chemical, prepare one report form for each chemical released.
- If the incident involves a series of separate releases of chemical(s) at different times, the releases should be reported on separate reporting forms.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS:

Block A: Enter the name of the business and the name and phone number of a contact person who can provide detailed facility information concerning the release.

Block B: Enter the date of the incident and the time that verbal notification was made to OES. The OES control number is provided to the caller by OES at the time verbal notification is made. Enter this control number in the space provided.

Block C: Provide information pertaining to the location where the release occurred. Include the street address, the city or community, the county and the zip code.

Block D: Provide information concerning the specific chemical that was released. Include the chemical or trade name and the Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number. Check all categories that apply. Provide best available information on quantity, time and duration of the release.

Block E: Indicate all actions taken to respond to and contain the release as specified in 42 U.S.C. § 11004(c).

Block F: Check the categories that apply to the health effects that occurred or could result from the release. Provide an explanation or description of the effects in the space provided. Use Block H for additional comments/information if necessary to meet requirements specified in 42 U.S.C. § 11004(c).

Block G: Include information on the type of medical attention required for exposure to the chemical released. Indicate when and how this information was made available to individuals exposed and to medical personnel, if appropriate for the incident, as specified in 42 U.S.C. § 11004(c).

Block H: List any additional pertinent information.

Block I: Print or type the name of the facility representative submitting the report. Include the official signature and the date that the form was prepared.

MAIL THE COMPLETED REPORT TO:

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)
Attn: Section 304 Reports
Hazardous Materials Unit
3650 Schriever Avenue
Mather, CA 95655

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25503, 25503.1 and 25507.1, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25503(b)(4), 25503.1, 25507.1, 25518 and 25520, Health and Safety Code.

APPENDIX E
Model Database Formats

APPENDIX F
Sanitary Sewer Overflow Procedure

Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure

April 2009



**WHITEWATER RIVER WATERSHED
MUNICIPAL STORMWATER PERMIT
ORDER No. R7-2008-0001
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD**

Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure
Whitewater River Region Storm Water Management Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Background	1
2.0	Purpose.....	1
3.0	Sewering Agency SSO Response Procedure	2
3.1	Notifications.....	2
3.1.1	Notification Requirements Applicable to Sewering Agencies.....	2
3.1.2	Notification Requirements Applicable to Other Permittees.....	2
3.1.3	Agency Contact Information.....	3
3.2	Minimum Information for Notification	3
3.3	Reporting Requirements	4
3.4	Response Requirements	4
3.5	Sampling/Monitoring	5
4.0	Training Requirements.....	5
5.0	Detection Involving Infiltration into MS4	5
6.0	Glossary.....	6

ATTACHMENTS

- A Wastewater Treatment Plant Roster
- B Sewering Agency Contact Roster
- C MS4 Permittee Area Maps
- D Sample SSO Reporting Form

1.0 Background

On May 21, 2008, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Colorado River Basin Region (Regional Board) issued an area-wide Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (2008 MS4 Permit) to the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District), the County of Riverside (County), the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) and the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, and Rancho Mirage (Cities), for the portion of the Whitewater River Basin located within Riverside County (collectively, Permittees).

The 2008 MS4 Permit requires the Permittees to control the discharge of Pollutants from the MS4s to Waters of the United States. Sewering agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer collection systems greater than one mile in length are regulated under State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003 and the accompanying amendment to its monitoring and reporting program (WQ 2008-0002-EXEC). This order, known as the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (Sanitary Sewer Order) serves, among other purposes, to prevent and minimize Potential Pollutants from sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) originating from these sewer collection systems from entering surface waters. Permittees that own or operate applicable sanitary sewer collection systems are required to obtain coverage under the Sanitary Sewer Order.

The Regional Board has found that effluent from SSOs that may enter the MS4 can ultimately have a negative impact on Beneficial Uses of Receiving Waters. The Permittees have developed this Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure for containing and cleaning up effluent from SSOs that have or could impact an MS4.

2.0 Purpose

Sewering agencies, including Permittees that own or operate a sanitary sewer, are required to provide notification, documentation, spill response and reporting of SSOs from their sanitary sewer collection systems pursuant to established federal and state regulations (including the Sanitary Sewer Order), and individual NPDES permits. This Sanitary Sewer System Spill Response Procedure provides a mechanism to ensure effective coordination between sewerage agencies and the Permittees in the event that a SSO threatens to impact, or impacts, the MS4. This procedure will:

- ◆ Enhance communication between the Permittees, sewerage agencies and the Regional Board;
- ◆ Clarify and streamline interagency SSO response procedures; and
- ◆ Provide additional protection of Receiving Waters.

This procedure incorporates elements of the Sanitary Sewer Order requirements and spill release notification guidance published by the California Office of Emergency Services (OES) Hazardous Materials Unit. As these documents are updated, this procedure will be revised to conform. This procedure is intended to address occurring or impending SSOs that may enter the MS4.

3.0 Sewering Agency SSO Response Procedure

Upon determination by a sewerage agency or Permittee, persons in charge, contractor or field crew that a SSO has occurred that may impact the MS4, the following notification, reporting, response, and sampling procedures will be implemented.

3.1 Notifications

3.1.1 Notification Requirements Applicable to Sewering Agencies

The following notification requirements are applicable to sewerage agencies for SSOs from their sanitary sewer collection system:

All significant or threatened SSOs require immediate notification of government agencies by owners, operators, persons in charge and employers per the following established reporting guidelines:

- Less than 1,000 gallons and not entering the MS4 – No notification required. Follow established reporting procedures.
- Less than 1,000 gallons and discharging into the MS4 or surface water – Notify OES, the Regional Board, and County Department of Environmental Health within two hours of becoming aware of SSO. Also notify the District and the appropriate city. Within 24 hours, submit to the Regional Board a certification that OES and the County Department of Environmental Health have been notified of the discharge. Follow established reporting procedures.
- More than 1,000 gallons or more and not entering the MS4 or surface water – Notify OES, Riverside County Environmental Health, Highway Patrol (if SSO affects a state highway) and appropriate city contact as soon as (1) have knowledge of SSO, (2) notification is possible, and (3) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures. Follow established reporting procedures.
- 1,000 gallons or more and entering the MS4 - Notify OES, Regional Board, County Health Officer, and Highway Patrol (if SSO affects a highway), District and appropriate city(s) within 2 hours of becoming aware of SSO. Within 24 hours, submit to the Regional Board a certification that OES and County Department of Environmental Health have been notified of the discharge. Follow established reporting procedures.

3.1.2 Notification Requirements Applicable to Other Permittees

The following notification requirements are applicable to Permittees that do not own or operate a sanitary sewer collection system:

- ◆ Should a Permittee discover a SSO or determine that sewage is leaching into the MS4, the Permittee shall immediately contact the appropriate sewerage agency. The sewerage agency will follow the SSO notification procedures described in Section 3.1.1 and follow established reporting procedures. No further notification or reporting is required by the Permittee.

**Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure
Whitewater River Region Storm Water Management Plan**

- ◆ Should the Permittee discover discharges of sewage to the MS4 from private property, state or federal properties, or tribal lands, the Permittee shall make notifications to the OES, Regional Board, County Department of Environmental Health, and Highway Patrol (if SSO affects a highway), the District and appropriate city(s) consistent with the procedures described above.

3.1.3 Agency Contact Information

To identify sewerage agency with jurisdiction in the spill area, **see Attachment A**. A list of the current contact phone numbers for various agencies is provided below:

CONTACT:	PHONE NUMBER:
County Department of Environmental Health / Environmental Resources Management	(760) 393-3390 (during business hours) (951) 358-5245 (after hours) (800) 304-6100 (backup phone number)
Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (OES)	800-852-7550
Regional Water Quality Control Board: Colorado River Basin Region	760-346-7491
District NPDES Section	951-955-4390
Permittee Staff (whose MS4 may be affected by spill)	See Attachment B
California Highway Patrol (if highway affected by spill over 1,000 gallons)	911

3.2 Minimum Information for Notification

Permittee staff providing notice should make reasonable attempts to reach sewerage agency contacts during and after normal working hours. In cases where sewerage agency contacts are not available, messages shall be left. The following minimum information should be conveyed by Permittee staff as appropriate:

- ◆ Identity of caller
- ◆ Location, date and time of SSO, status of the SSO (actual or threatened release)
- ◆ Substance and quantity of sewage released (estimate of flow or volume)
- ◆ Need for public safety or traffic control measures.
- ◆ Cause of the SSO, if known.
- ◆ Description of immediate measures taken to contain/mitigate SSO
- ◆ Estimate of additional containment and/or clean-up options
- ◆ Determination if sewage was discharged to MS4 or areas otherwise impacting the MS4 (**Refer to Attachments A and C**)

- ◆ Determination if SSO reached a state highway

A copy of a sample SSO reporting form is included in **Attachment D**.

3.3 Reporting Requirements

The sewerage agency responsible for the SSO shall file reports as required under federal and state laws and permits. Sewerage agencies are required to immediately report any discharges to Waters of the State to the Department of Environmental Health per the requirements of Health and Safety Codes section 5411.5. Permittees shall additionally follow specific reporting requirements as described in section F.1.x of the 2008 MS4 Permit and section 2.2.2 of the Whitewater River Region Storm Water Management Plan. However, as noted in section F.1.xiv of the 2008 MS4 Permit, the Permittees are not required to duplicate reports to the Regional Board or OES if the incident has been reported by another responsible agency.

The Person in Charge at the responsible sewerage agency must provide a copy of the final SSO report provided to the Regional Board to the affected Permittees via hard copy or electronically for spills reaching a MS4 or surface water.

3.4 Response Requirements

Responsible sewerage agencies will lead response to SSOs and will assume Person in Charge responsibilities in most cases. Person in Charge of spill response:

- ◆ Will take all immediate measures necessary to contain release or potential release of sewage and prevent/minimize impacts to Receiving Water quality and the MS4.
- ◆ May cut locks, open manholes, or otherwise enter MS4 as necessary to contain and clean up SSOs.
- ◆ Will contact the maintenance/public works department of the appropriate Permittee as necessary and as soon as possible to notify them of actions within their MS4. Contact numbers are included in **Attachment B**. If necessary, Permittee staff will support spill response by providing MS4 maps or other support if available.
- ◆ Will coordinate with Permittee staff as necessary to ensure that the clean up adequately remedies impacts of the sewage released to the MS4. It should be noted that the Regional Board prefers that MS4 facilities are not sanitized with disinfectant, where not immediately impacting public health (i.e. no chlorine shall be used when discharge is within 1,500 ft of a waterway).
- ◆ Will coordinate with local fire, police, and traffic departments, as necessary to ensure the safety of the response effort, and to manage traffic and local residents. Sewerage agencies will respond to all SSOs within their sanitary sewer collection systems. If a private property is the source of an SSO, sewerage agencies, Permittees, and their contractors shall assist in the control and containment to ensure that the sewage does not enter the MS4 or Receiving Waters. If the SSO was a result of a private lateral, the private property owner will be informed of the blockage, and will be responsible to remove the blockage. If the SSO was the result of a sewer trunk line blockage, the sewerage agency's response crew will correct the problem.

3.5 Sampling/Monitoring

Monitoring may be requested by the Regional Board for spills that reach surface waters or groundwaters. Testing of soils may also be requested.

4.0 Training Requirements

Sewering agencies and Permittees will ensure that training for this procedure is incorporated into appropriate staff training programs related to SSO response.

5.0 Detection Involving Infiltration into MS4

In the event that Permittees encounter evidence of potential sewage infiltration into the MS4 due to water quality monitoring or field observation, the Permittees will notify the relevant sewerage agency (**See Attachment A**) to coordinate a response.

6.0 Glossary

MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System) - A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, natural drainage features or channels, modified natural channels, man-made channels, or storm drains):

- (i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created 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 authorized Indian tribal organization, or designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to Waters of the U.S.;
- (ii) Designated or used for collecting or conveying storm water;
- (iii) Which is not a combined sewer;
- (iv) Which is not part of the POTW as defined in 40 CFR 122.2.

Receiving Waters – The Waters of the United States within the Whitewater River Region.

Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) - Any overflow, spill, release, discharge or diversion of wastewater from a sanitary sewer system. SSOs including:

- (a) Overflows or releases of wastewater that reach waters of the United States;
- (b) Overflows or releases of wastewater that do not reach waters of the United States; and
- (c) Wastewater backups into buildings and on private property that are caused by blockages or flow conditions within the publicly owned portion of a sanitary sewer system, other than a building lateral.
- (d) Wastewater backups into buildings caused by a blockage or other malfunction of a building lateral that is privately owned is a SSO when sewage is discharged off of private property into streets, storm drains, or waters of the State.

Sanitary Sewer System - Any system of pipes, pump stations, sewer lines, or other conveyances upstream of a wastewater treatment plant headworks used to collect and convey sewage to a treatment facility. Temporary storage and conveyance facilities (such as vaults, temporary piping, construction trenches, wet wells, impoundments, tanks, highlines, etc.) are considered to be part of the sanitary sewer system, and discharges into these temporary storage facilities are not SSOs.

Sewage - The waste and wastewater produced by residential and commercial establishments and discharged into sewers.

Waters of the State – Any water, surface or underground, including saline waters within the boundaries of the State.

Waters of the United States – Waters of the United States can be broadly defined as the navigable surface waters and all tributary waters to navigable surface waters. Groundwater is not considered to be a Waters of the United States. See 40 CFR 122.2 for a more expansive definition.

**Attachment A
Sewering Agency Contact Roster**

Coachella Valley Water District:

Office Hours

Monday thru Friday
8:00am to 5:00pm

Phone Numbers

Main 760.398.2651

Fax 760.398.3711

Job Line (760) 398-2661 x 2103

Palm Desert Office

75-525 Hovley Lane East
Palm Desert, CA 92260

Coachella Office

85-995 Avenue 52
Coachella, CA 92236

WWT Plant:

87-075. Avenue 54,
Coachella, CA 92236

Mailing Address

Coachella Valley
Water District
P.O. Box 1058
Coachella, CA 92236
<http://www.cvwd.org/contact.php>

Banning

Jim Earhart, Public Utilities Director
George Thacker,
Assistant Public Utilities Director

Water/Wastewater Utilities Dept.

176 E. Lincoln
P.O. Box 998
Banning, CA 92220

Ph: 951.922.3281

Fax: 951.849.4573

Coachella Sanitary District

87075 Avenue 54,
Coachella - (760) 398-5744



Desert Hot Springs

Mission Springs Water District Owner/Operator,
Desert Crest Wastewater Treatment Plant,
and Wastewater Collection and Disposal Systems
760.329.6448

Indio Wastewater Treatment Plant

45500 Van Buren St
Indio, CA 92201-3435
760.347.2356



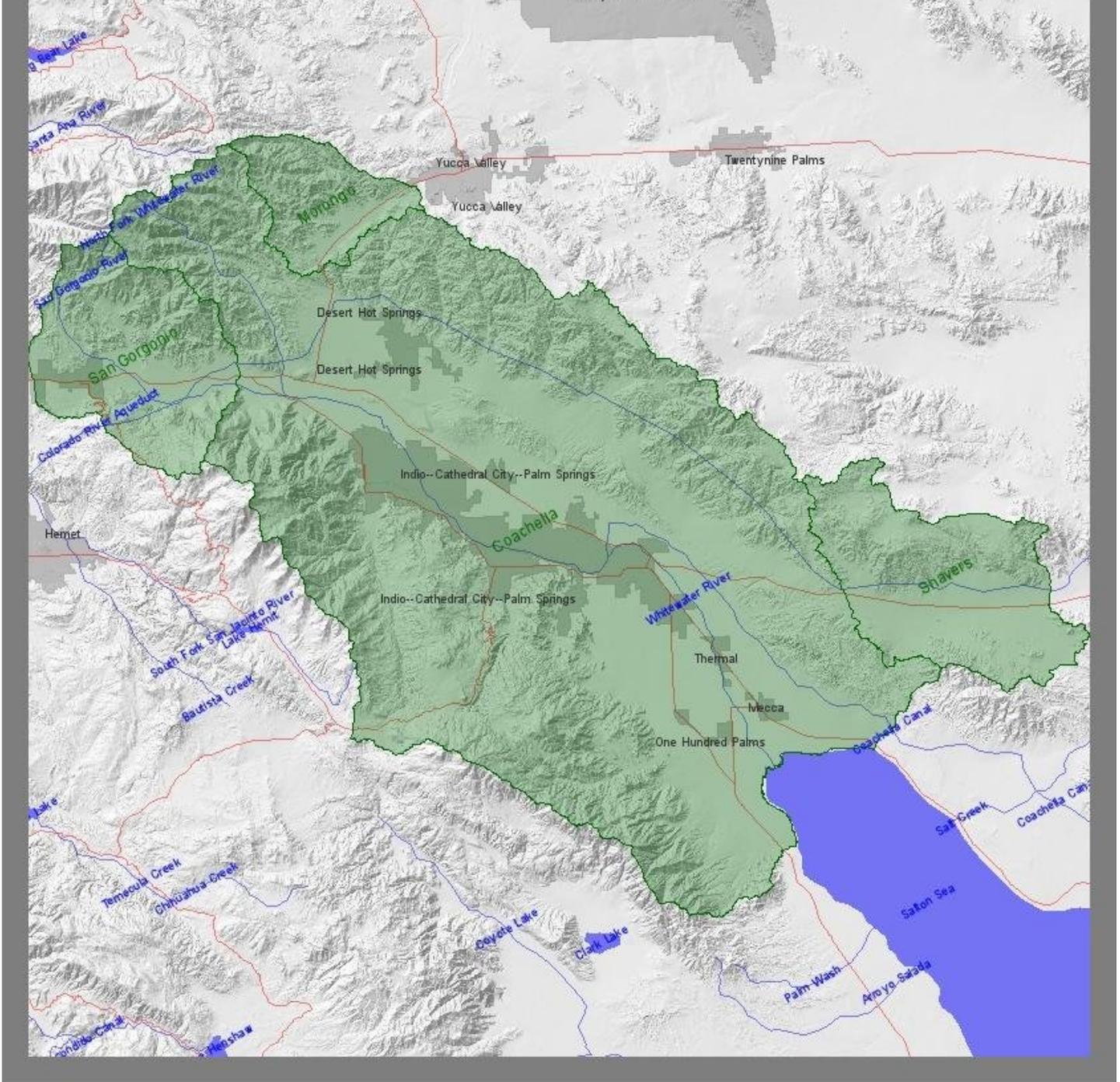
Palm Springs Wastewater Treatment Plant

P.O. Box 2743; 4375 Mesquite Ave.
Palm Springs, CA 92263
760.323.8166, Ext. 114 or Ext. 121
Contract Manager: Veolia, N.A.

**Attachment B
MS4 Permittee Contact Roster**

<p>Mr. Jason Uhley Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District 1995 Market Street Riverside, CA 92501-1770 951/955-1273 FAX 951/788-9965 juhley@co.riverside.ca.us</p>	<p>Mr. Oscar Rodas City of Cathedral City 68-700 Ave. Lalo Guerrero Cathedral City, CA 92234-7031 760/770-0327 FAX 760/202-1460 orodas@cathedralcity.gov</p>	<p>Mr. Robert Edwards City of Indio 83-101 Avenue 45 Indio, CA 92201 760/391.4195 redwards@indio.org</p>
<p>Mr. John Carmona California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Colorado Region 73-720 Fred Waring Dr., Ste. 100 Palm Desert, CA 92260 760/340.4521 FAX 760/341-6820 jcarmona@waterboards.ca.gov Jay Mirpour 760/776-8981 jmirpour@waterboards.ca.gov</p>	<p>Mr. Tony Lucero City of Coachella 1515 Sixth Street Coachella, CA 92236 760/398-5744 FAX 760/398-1630 tlucero@coachella.org Brett Daniels 760/398-5744 ext. 180 bdaniels@coachella.org</p>	<p>Mr. Brian Ching City of La Quinta 78495 Calle Tampico Post Office Box 1504 La Quinta, CA 92253 760/777-7044 FAX 760/777-7155 bching@la-quinta.org</p>
<p>Mr. Steve Bigley Coachella Valley Water District Highway 111 and Avenue 52 Post Office Box 1058 Coachella, CA 92236 760/398-2651 xt.2286 FAX 760/391-9637 sbigley@cvwd.org Wilfred G. Gonzalez 760/398.2651 ext.2235 wgonzalez@cvwd.org</p>	<p>City of Desert Hot Springs 65950 Pierson Boulevard Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240 760/329-6411 FAX 760/288.0651</p>	<p>Alana Townsend City of Palm Desert 73-510 Fred Waring Drive Palm Desert, CA 92260 760/346-0611 FAX 760/341-7098 atownsend@ci.palm-desert.ca.us</p>
<p>Ms. Ann Marie Loconte City of Banning 99 East Ramsey Post Office Box 998 Banning, CA 92220 951/922-3130 FAX 951/922-3141 amloconte@ci.banning.ca.us</p>	<p>Mr. Bondie Baker City of Indian Wells 44-950 El Dorado Dr. Indian Wells, CA 92210 760/776-0237 FAX 760/346-0407 Bbaker@cityofindianwells.org</p>	<p>Ms. Carol Templeton City of Palm Springs 3200 E. Tahquitz Canyon Way Palm Springs, CA 92263-2743 760/323-8253 xt. 8741 FAX 760/322-8325 Carol.Templeton@palm Springs-ca.gov</p>
<p>Mr. Leland Cole City of Rancho Mirage 69-825 Highway 111 Rancho Mirage, CA 92270 760/770-3224 FAX 760/770-3261 lelandc@ci.rancho-mirage.ca.us</p>	<p>Colorado River Water Quality Control Board. (760) 776-8947 (760) 776-8939</p>	

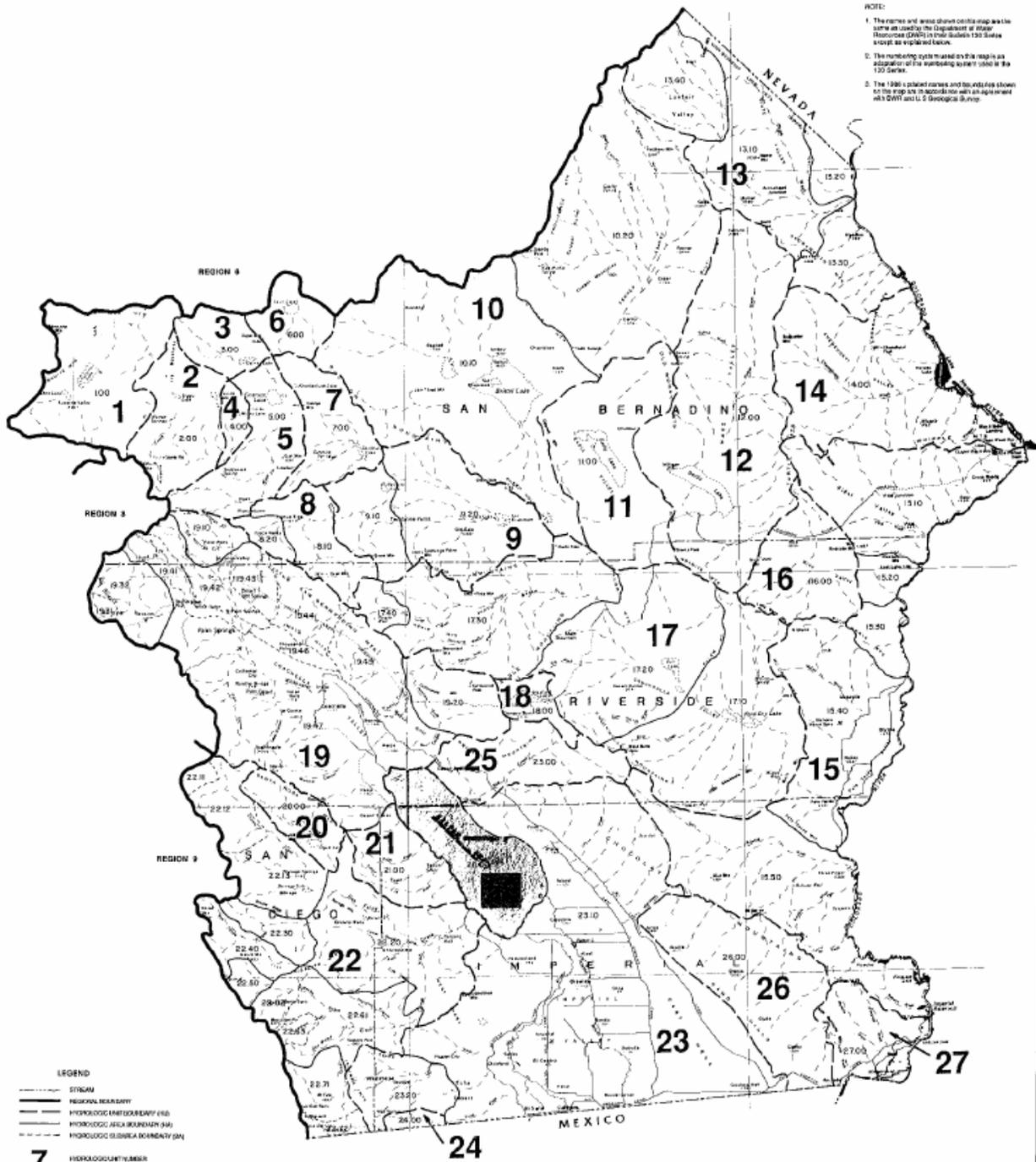
**Attachment C
Permittee Area Maps**



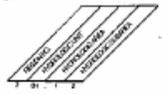
- REGION 7 INDEX
- 701.04 LUCERNE LAKE HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 701.05 JOHNSON HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 701.06 BOGGS MEET HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 701.07 MEARS HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 701.08 EMERSON HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 701.09 LAURE HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 701.10 DODD MANNA HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 701.11 JOSHUA TREE HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 701.12 Mono Mts
 - 701.13 Copper Mountain Mts
 - 701.14 TALE HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 701.15 Teton and Palms Mts
 - 701.16 Dora Valley Mts
 - 710.01 FORTY SIXTY SIX HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 710.02 PIONEER Mts
 - 710.03 PARKER Mts
 - 711.01 DAVIS HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 712.01 MARCH HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 713.01 HORNBY HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 713.02 RAINIER Mts
 - 713.03 Deep Mountains Mts
 - 713.04 Laramie Mts
 - 714.01 CHESTER HUBBS HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 715.01 COLORADO HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 715.02 YAGNER Mts
 - 715.03 Big Wash Mts
 - 715.04 Queen Table Mts
 - 715.05 Pine Valley Mts
 - 715.06 MARY MARY Mts
 - 716.01 FISH HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 717.01 CALIFORNIA HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 717.02 FINE Mts
 - 717.03 Pikes Mts
 - 717.04 Pikes Mts
 - 717.05 Pikes Mts
 - 718.01 HAYFIELD HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 719.01 WATKINS HYDROLOGIC UNIT
 - 719.02 Mono Mts
 - 719.03 Mono Mts
 - 719.04 San Gabriel Mts
 - 719.05 San Jacinto Mts
 - 719.06 Calaveras Mts
 - 719.07 Calaveras Mts
 - 719.08 Mono Creek Mts
 - 719.09 Mono Mts
 - 719.10 Sky Valley Mts
 - 719.11 Palm Springs Mts
 - 719.12 TONGUE POINT Mts
 - 719.13 Mono Mts
 - 719.14 Mono Mts
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 - 719.99 Mono Mts

NOTE:

1. The names and area shown on this map are the same as used by the Department of State, Resources Division in their Bulletin 150 Series report as explained below.
2. The numbering system used on this map is an adaptation of the numbering system used in the 100 Series.
3. The 1986 political names and boundaries shown on this map are in accordance with an agreement with DWR and U.S. Geological Survey.



- LEGEND
- STREAK
 - REGIONAL BOUNDARY
 - HYDROLOGIC UNIT BOUNDARY (1:50,000)
 - HYDROLOGIC AREA BOUNDARY (1:50,000)
 - HYDROLOGIC SUBAREA BOUNDARY (1:50,000)
 - HYDROLOGIC UNIT NUMBER



April 1973
 Revised July 1974
 Rechecked August 1996

State of California
 REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
Colorado River Basin Region (7)
 COLORADO RIVER HYDROLOGIC BASIN PLANNING AREA (CR)
 WEST COLORADO AND EAST COLORADO RIVER BASINS

Scale 1:500,000

**Attachment D
Sample SSO Reporting Form**

Unified Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure

Attachment E

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW REPORT FORM

THIS REPORT IS (CIRCLE ONE): PRELIMINARY FINAL REVISED FINAL

SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW SEQUENTIAL TRACKING NUMBER: _____

REPORTED TO: _____
(ENTER FAX, VOICE MAIL, OR NAME OF REGIONAL BOARD STAFF)

DATE REPORTED: _____ (MM/DD/YY)

TIME REPORTED: _____ (24 HOUR CLOCK)

REPORTED BY: _____

PHONE: _____

REPORTING SEWER AGENCY: _____

RESPONSIBLE SEWER AGENCY: _____

OVERFLOW START: DATE: ____ / ____ / ____ (MM/DD/YY)

TIME: _____ (24 HOUR CLOCK)

OVERFLOW END: DATE: ____ / ____ / ____ (MM/DD/YY)

TIME: _____ (24 HOUR CLOCK)

ESTIMATED OVERFLOW FLOW RATE: _____ (GALLONS PER MINUTE)

TOTAL OVERFLOW VOLUME: _____ (GALLONS)

OVERFLOW VOLUME RECOVERED: _____ (GALLONS)

OVERFLOW VOLUME RELEASED TO ENVIRONMENT: _____ (GALLONS)

SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION:

STREET: _____

CITY: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

COUNTY: _____ (SD, RI, OR)

SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW STRUCTURE I.D.:

NUMBER OF OVERFLOWS WITHIN 1000 FT. OF THIS LOCATION IN PAST 12
MONTHS _____

Unified Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure

Attachment E

DATES OF OVERFLOWS WITHIN 1000 FT OF THIS LOCATION IN PAST 12 MONTHS

OVERFLOW CAUSE -- SHORT DESCRIPTION -- CIRCLE ONE

ROOTS	GREASE	LINE BREAK	INFILTRATION
ROCKS	BLOCKAGE	POWER FAILURE	PUMP STATION FAILURE
DEBRIS	VANDALISM	FLOOD DAMAGE	MANHOLE FAILURE
OTHER	UNKNOWN	CONSTRUCTION	PRIVATE PROPERTY

OVERFLOW CAUSE -- DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF CAUSE

SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW CORRECTION -- DESCRIPTION OF ALL PREVENTATIVE AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN OR PLANNED

WAS THERE MEASURABLE PRECIPITATION DURING 72-HOUR PERIOD PRIOR TO THE OVERFLOW? (Y OR N)

INITIAL AND SECONDARY RECEIVING WATERS:

DID THE SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW ENTER A STORM DRAIN? ____ (Y OR N)

Unified Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure

Attachment E

DID THE SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW REACH SURFACE WATERS
OTHER THAN A STORM DRAIN? ___(Y OR N)

NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF INITIAL RECEIVING WATERS. (IF NONE, TYPE NONE)

NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF SECONDARY RECEIVING WATERS. (IF NONE, TYPE
NONE)

IF THE SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW DID NOT REACH SURFACE WATERS,
DESCRIBE THE FINAL DESTINATION OF SEWAGE.

NOTIFICATION:

WAS THE LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES AGENCY NOTIFIED? ___ (Y OR N)

IF THE OVERFLOW WAS OVER 1,000 GALLONS, WAS THE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY
SERVICES (OES) NOTIFIED? ___ (Y or N) (NOT APPLICABLE, ENTER NA)

AFFECTED AREA POSTING:

WERE SIGNS POSTED TO WARN OF CONTAMINATION? ___ (Y OR N)

LOCATION OF POSTING (IF POSTED): _____

HOW MANY DAYS WERE THE WARNING SIGNS POSTED? ____

REMARKS:

APPENDIX G

Hazardous Waste/Hazardous Materials Facility
Stormwater Compliance Survey
and
Food Facility Stormwater Compliance Survey

HAZARDOUS WASTE/ HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FACILITY STORM WATER COMPLIANCE SURVEY FORM

FACILITY DBA	TELEPHONE	DATE	
ADDRESS	CITY, ZIP		
MAILING ADDRESS (if different from site address)	MAILING CITY, ZIP		
CONTACT	FACILITY#	SIC CODE	
Compliance Areas	YES	NO	N/A
*OUTSIDE AREAS (Free of staining & debris; provides good housekeeping; maintained in a manner to prevent runoff.)		Requires follow up	
1. CHEMICAL STORAGE * The outside storage area is kept to minimize the possibility of a release. Chemicals / materials are protected from precipitation / storm water runoff and the containers show no signs of leaking.			
2. DUMPSTER * No liquids are leaking from dumpster; surrounding area is free of trash.			
3. ABOVEGROUND TANKS * No ground staining, no spillage observed and no discharge to storm drain. Tanks are maintained to minimize the possibility of a release (secondary containment).			
4. ONSITE STORM DRAIN* Protected from accidental discharge other than water.			
5. POWER WASH OR STEAM CLEAN* (discharge to sewer) Drains to oil/water separator connected to a sanitary sewer and not a septic system. Steam cleaning not discharged to parking lot, storm drain or soil.			
6. PARKING LOT / DRIVE WAY* Free of excess trash, chemical staining or liquids other than water.			
7. OTHER* Non-storm water discharge (i.e. non-hazardous process discharge).			
8. MOP WATER TO SANITARY SEWER VIA CLARIFIER. Mop water is not dumped to the soil, parking lot, gutter, or other areas susceptible to storm water drainage.			
9. STORM WATER EDUCATIONAL BROCHURES GIVEN TO FACILITY OR POSTERS DISPLAYED FOR EMPLOYEES. If no, what informational material should be sent to the facility?			
10. IF A SWPPP IS REQUIRED, WAS IT AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW? See storm water handout for industrial facilities.			
OVERALL EVALUATION/ COMMENTS: _____ _____ _____ _____			
RECEIVED BY:	HAZ MAT SPEC:	BADGE #	
Agency referred to as indicated on the back of this page.			

For additional information, please refer to our web site at www.floodcontrol.co.riverside.ca.us or contact the "Only Rain Down the Storm Drain" Pollution Prevention Program of the Cities and County of Riverside at (800) 506-2555.



Local Agency Contacts

For questions about the program in a specific city, contact the local agency.

City of Banning
Public Works Department
Banning, CA 92220
Ph: (951) 922-3130

City of Beaumont
Beaumont, CA 92223
Ph: (951) 769-8520

City of Calimesa
Department of Public Works
Calimesa, CA 92320
Ph: (909) 795-9801

City of Canyon Lake
Canyon Lake, CA 92587
Ph: (951) 244-2955

City of Cathedral City
Environmental Conservation
Cathedral City, CA 92234
Ph: (760) 770-0340

City of Coachella
Department of Public Works
Coachella, CA 92236
Ph: (760) 398-5744

Coachella Valley Water District
Coachella, CA 92236
Ph: (760) 398-2651

City of Corona
Corona, CA 92882
Ph: (951) 736-2248

City of Desert Hot Springs
Public Works Department
Ph: (760) 329-6411, Ex 232

City of Hemet
Public Works Department
Hemet, CA 92545
Ph: (951) 765-3880

City of Indian Wells
Indian Wells, CA 92210
Ph: (760) 776-0237

City of Indio
Indio, CA 92201
Ph: (760) 342-6530

City of Lake Elsinore
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530
Ph: (951) 674-3124

City of La Quinta
La Quinta, CA 92253
Ph: (760) 777-7044

City of Moreno Valley
Moreno Valley, CA 92552
Ph: (951) 413-3480

City of Murrieta
Murrieta, CA 92562
Ph: (951) 698-1040

City of Norco
Engineering Department
Norco CA 92860-0428
Ph: (951) 270-5628

City of Palm Desert
Palm Desert, CA 92260
Ph: (760) 346-0611 (Main)
Ph: (760) 776-6393 (Direct)

City of Palm Springs
Plan/Bldg. Dept
Ph: (760) 323-8253, Ex 8744

City of Perris
Perris, CA 92570
Ph: (951) 943-5003

City of Rancho Mirage
Rancho Mirage, CA 92270
Ph: (760) 770-3224

City of Riverside
Industrial Waste Section
Ph: (951) 351-6145

City of San Jacinto
San Jacinto, CA 92583
Ph: (951) 487-7330

City of Temecula
Temecula, CA 92590
Ph: (951) 694-6411

For questions about the program in the unincorporated area of Riverside County, contact the following:

County of Riverside
Ph: (951) 955-6377

FOOD FACILITY STORMWATER COMPLIANCE SURVEY

FACILITY DBA	FACILITY #	DATE	
ADDRESS	ACTIVITY	SERVICE CODE: 410	
COMPLIANCE AREAS	YES	NO	N/A
GREASE BARRELS/ INTERCEPTORS			
1. Grease pumped/removed on a regular basis.			
2. Grease interceptor located outside facility, maintained properly.			
EQUIPMENT CLEANING			
3. The following items are cleaned in such a manner that all wash water is discharged to the sanitary sewer or is collected for proper disposal:			
a. Grease filters			
b. Floor mats			
c. Floors (mop water and rinse water)			
d. Grills			
OUTSIDE AREAS			
4. The following areas are cleaned in such a manner that all wash water is discharged to the sanitary sewer or is collected for proper disposal:			
a. Sidewalk or outdoor seating			
b. Drive thru			
DUMPSTERS AND RECYCLING CONTAINERS			
5. Food waste bagged and sealed before disposal.			
6. Dumpsters and recycling containers are covered.			
7. Spilled materials around containers are picked up regularly.			
8. Wash water is discharged to the sanitary sewer or is collected for proper disposal.			
EMPLOYEE EDUCATION/ AWARENESS			
9. Brochures or posters displayed.			
10. BMPs observed.			
OVERALL RATING	GOOD	AVERAGE	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT
COMMENTS:			
Received by:	Env. Health Specialist:	Badge #	

For additional information, please refer to our web site at www.floodcontrol.co.riverside.ca.us or contact the "Only Rain Down the Storm Drain" Pollution Prevention Program of the Cities and County of Riverside at (800) 506-2555.



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Ph: (909) 795-9801

City of Canyon Lake
Canyon Lake, CA 92587
Ph: (951) 244-2955

City of Cathedral City
Environmental Conservation
Cathedral City, CA 92234
Ph: (760) 770-0340

City of Coachella
Department of Public Works
Coachella, CA 92236
Ph: (760) 398-5744

Coachella Valley Water District
Coachella, CA 92236
Ph: (760) 398-2651

City of Corona
Corona, CA 92882
Ph: (951) 736-2248

City of Desert Hot Springs
Public Works Department
Ph: (760) 329-6411, Ex 232

City of Hemet
Public Works Department
Hemet, CA 92545
Ph: (951) 765-3880

City of Indian Wells
Indian Wells, CA 92210
Ph: (760) 776-0237

City of Indio
Indio, CA 92201
Ph: (760) 342-6530

City of Lake Elsinore
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530
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Moreno Valley, CA 92552
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City of Murrieta
Murrieta, CA 92562
Ph: (951) 698-1040

City of Norco
Engineering Department
Norco CA 92860-0428
Ph: (951) 270-5628

City of Palm Desert
Palm Desert, CA 92260
Ph: (760) 346-0611 (Main)
Ph: (760) 776-6393 (Direct)

City of Palm Springs
Palm Springs, CA 92263
Ph: (760) 323-8253, Ex 8744

City of Perris
Perris, CA 92570
Ph: (951) 943-5003

City of Rancho Mirage
Rancho Mirage, CA 92270
Ph: (760) 770-3224

City of Riverside
Industrial Waste Section
Ph: (951) 351-6145

City of San Jacinto
San Jacinto, CA 92583
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City of Temecula
Temecula, CA 92590
Ph: (951) 694-6411

For questions about the program in the unincorporated area of Riverside County, contact the following:

County of Riverside
Ph: (951) 955-6377

APPENDIX I
Project-Specific WQMP Review Checklist

Water Quality Management Plan Checklist

The purpose of this checklist is to provide a format for uniform, comprehensive, and well-documented reviews of the Water Quality Management Plans (WQMPs) submitted by project applicants. The completed checklist should be transmitted to the project applicant with the project WQMP. A copy of the completed checklist should be retained with the project planning/permitting file.

Planning Project/Design Review Number: _____

Project Name: _____

Project Address: _____

Project Applicant Name: _____

Project Applicant Address: _____

Project Applicant Telephone No.: _____

First Review

WQMP Received on: _____

Review Completed on: _____

Second Review

WQMP Received on: _____

Review Completed on: _____

Third Review

WQMP Received on: _____

Review Completed on: _____

Signature of Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

Name and Title of Reviewer (Typed or Printed): _____

WQMP REQUIREMENT	Requirement Satisfied?		
	Yes	No	N/A
Title Page			
The Title Page includes the following:			
Name of project			
Tract, Parcel, or Use number			
Design Review number			
Owner/Developer name			
Owner/Developer address & telephone number			
Consulting/Engineering firm that prepared WQMP			
Consulting/Engineering firm address & phone number			
Name and title of preparer			
Date WQMP was prepared/revised			
Owner's Certification			
A signed certification statement, in which the project owner acknowledges and accepts the provisions of the WQMP, follows the title page.			
Table of Contents			
Includes a Table of Contents, including a list of all figures and appendices.			
Section I, Project Description			
Does the project description completely and accurately describe where facilities will be located, what activities will be conducted and where, what kinds of materials and products will be used and/or stored, how and where materials will be delivered, and what kinds of wastes will be generated?			
Identifies the project owner and WQMP preparer.			
Identifies project location including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site address; ▪ Planning area/community name; ▪ APN number(s); ▪ Thomas Bros. map pages and corresponding grid(s); ▪ Project watershed and sub-watershed. 			
Provides project size to the nearest 1/10 acre.			
Provides Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code which best describes the facilities operations?			
Indicates whether a Home Owner's Association or Property Owner's Association will be formed.			
Identifies additional regulatory agency permits/approvals required for the project prior to completion of final design or beginning construction, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State Department of Fish and Game, 1601 Streambed Alteration Agreement; ▪ State Water Resources Control Board, Clean Water Act (CWA) § 401 Water Quality Certification; ▪ US Army Corps of Engineers, CWA § 404 permit; ▪ US Fish and Wildlife, Endangered Species Act section 7 biological opinion. 			
Section II, Site Characterization			
Identifies land use designation or zoning.			
Identifies current property use.			
Identifies the availability of s soils report. (Note: A soils report is required if infiltration BMPs are utilized.)			

WQMP REQUIREMENT	Requirement Satisfied?		
	Yes	No	N/A
Identifies the availability of a Phase 1 Site Assessment. (Note: If prepared, a remediation summary and use restrictions must be attached.)			
Receiving waters have been identified including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 303(d) list impairments; ▪ Designated beneficial uses; ▪ Proximity to RARE beneficial use. 			
Section III. Pollutants of Concern			
Identifies potential pollutants associated with Urban Runoff from the proposed project and compares them with pollutants identified as causing an impairment of Receiving Waters, if any.			
Identifies the presence of legacy pesticides, nutrients, or hazardous substances in the site's soils as a result of past uses, if applicable.			
Section IV. Hydrologic Conditions of Concern			
Indicates whether Condition A, B or C exempts the project specific WQMP from addressing the issue of Hydrologic Conditions of Concern.			
If the project is not exempt, demonstrates that discharge flow rates, velocities, durations, and volumes from a 2-year and 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event will not significantly impact downstream erosion or stream habitat.			
Section V. Best Management Practices			
V1. Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs			
Table 1. Site Design BMPs, is complete including a brief explanation for each Site Design BMP denoted as not included or not applicable.			
Provides narrative describing which site design concepts were incorporated into the project plans.			
Provides narrative describing how each individual BMP will be implemented and maintained including inspection and maintenance frequency, inspection criteria and the responsible entity or party.			
Table 2. Treatment Control BMPs is complete.			
Provides detailed descriptions on the location, implementation (including sizing criteria), installation, and long-term O&M of planned Treatment Control BMPs.			
Provides a copy of the property/project soils report if infiltration-based Treatment Control BMPs are utilized.			
V2. Source Control BMPs			
Table 3. Source Control BMPs, is complete.			
Provides narrative describing how each individual BMP will be implemented and maintained including inspection and maintenance frequency, inspection criteria and the responsible entity or party.			
V3. Equivalent Treatment Control Alternatives			
Provides narrative describing equivalent treatment control alternatives or states "not applicable".			
V4. Regionally-Based Treatment Control BMPs			
Provides narrative describing regionally-based treatment control BMPs or states "not applicable".			

WQMP REQUIREMENT	Requirement Satisfied?		
	Yes	No	N/A
Section VI. Operation and Maintenance Responsibility for Treatment Control BMPs			
Identifies each BMP that requires O&M.			
Provides a thorough description of O&M activities, the O&M process, and the handling and placement of any wastes.			
Provides BMP start-up dates.			
Provides a schedule of the frequency of O&M for each BMP.			
Identifies the parties responsible for O&M and provides a written agreement with the entities responsible for O&M.			
Identifies self-inspection and record-keeping requirements for BMPs including responsible parties.			
Provides thorough description of water quality monitoring, if applicable.			
Section VII. Funding			
Identifies the funding source(s) for the operation and maintenance of each Treatment Control BMP.			
Appendix A			
Includes a complete copy of the final Conditions of Approval.			
Appendix B			
Includes a Vicinity Map identifying the project site and surrounding planning areas in sufficient detail to allow plotting on base mapping.			
Includes a Site Plan depicting the following project features:			
Location and identification of all structural BMPs, including Treatment Control BMPs.			
Landscaped areas.			
Paved areas and intended uses.			
Number and type of structures and intended uses.			
Infrastructure that will revert to public agency ownership and operation.			
Location of existing and proposed public and private storm drainage facilities including catch basins and other inlet/outlet structures. (Existing and proposed drainage facilities should be clearly differentiated.)			
Location(s) of Receiving Waters to which the project directly or indirectly discharges.			
Location of points where onsite (or tributary offsite) flows exit the property/project site.			
Proposed drainage areas boundaries, including tributary offsite areas, for each location where flows exits the property/project site. (Each tributary area should be clearly denoted.)			
Pre- and post-project topography.			
Appendix C			
Includes supporting detail (i.e., engineering studies, calculations, and reports) related to Hydraulic Conditions of Concern, if applicable.			
Appendix D			
Includes copies of the educational materials that will be used in implementing the project-specific WQMP.			
Appendix E			
Includes the required Soils Report if infiltration BMPs are proposed.			

WQMP REQUIREMENT	Requirement Satisfied?		
	Yes	No	N/A
Appendix F			
Includes supporting engineering calculations for Treatment Control BMP sizing and Treatment Control BMP design details.			
Appendix G			
Includes copies of the CC&Rs, Covenant and Agreements, and/or other mechanisms used to ensure the ongoing operation, maintenance, funding, transfer and implementation of the project-specific WQMP requirements.			
Appendix H			
Includes a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment - Summary of Site Remediation Conducted and Use Restrictions, if applicable.			

WQMP REVIEW COMMENTS

The following is a summary of major comments and/or questions relative to this project-specific WQMP:

APPENDIX J

Permittee Construction Notice of Intent and Notice of Termination

ATTACHMENT A – NOTICE OF INTENT



NPDES DESERT TASK FORCE

TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY MUNICIPAL STORMWATER PERMIT
 FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES
ORDER NO. R7-2008-0001 (NPDES NO. CAS617002)
 CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD -COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

MARK ONLY ONE ITEM	1. <input type="checkbox"/> New Construction	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Reconstruction	3. <input type="checkbox"/> Change of Information for WDID#
---------------------------	--	--	---

I. OWNER

Name	Contact Person		
Mailing Address	Title		
City	State	Zip	Phone () -

II. CONTRACTOR INFORMATION

Name	Contact Person		
Local Mailing Address	Title		
City	State	Zip	Phone () -

III. SITE INFORMATION

A. Project Title	Site Address		
City	State	Zip	Phone () -
B. Construction commencement date: (Month / Day / Year)		C. Projected construction completion date: (Month / Day / Year)	
D. Type of Work: <input type="checkbox"/> Utility <input type="checkbox"/> Flood Control <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Description of Work: _____			E. Total size of site: _____ Acres

IV. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

A. Does the storm water runoff from the construction site discharge to (Check all that apply):	
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Indirectly to waters of the U.S.	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
2. <input type="checkbox"/> Storm Water Conveyance system - Enter owner's name: _____	
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Directly to waters of U.S. (e.g., river, lake, creek, stream, bay, ocean, etc.)	

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF NPDES PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

A. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) (mark one) <input type="checkbox"/> A SWPPP has been prepared for this facility and is available for review <input type="checkbox"/> A SWPPP will be prepared and ready for review by (date): ___/___/___	B. MONITORING PROGRAM (MP) (mark one) <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> A MP has been prepared for this facility and is available for review <input type="checkbox"/> A MP will be prepared and ready for review by (date): ___/___/___
--	---

VI. VICINITY MAP (must show site location in relation to nearest waterbodies, named streets, intersections, etc.)

Have you included a vicinity map with this submittal?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
The distance between the project site and its nearest waterbody is approximately _____	

VII. CERTIFICATIONS

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment. In addition, I certify that Section E.5 of Order No. R7-2008-0001, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and a Monitoring Program Plan, will be complied with."

Printed Name: _____ Title: _____
 Signature: _____ Date: _____

ATTACHMENT B – NOTICE OF TERMINATION



NPDES DESERT TASK FORCE

TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE RIVERSIDE COUNTY MUNICIPAL STORMWATER PERMIT
 FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES
ORDER NO. R7-2008-0001 (NPDES NO. CAS617002)
 CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD -COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

I. OWNER

Name	Contact Person		
Mailing Address	Title		
City	State	Zip	Phone () -

II. SITE INFORMATION

A. Project Title	Site Address		
City	State	Zip	Phone () -
B. Contractor Name	Contact Person		
Local Mailing Address	Title		
City	State	Zip	Phone () -

III. BASIS OF TERMINATION

1. The construction project is complete and the following conditions have been met. (Provide photograph of site to support the basis of termination)
- All elements of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan have been completed.
 - Construction materials and waste have been disposed of properly.
 - The site is in compliance with all local storm water management requirements.
 - A post-construction storm water operation and management plan is in place.
 - All disturbed areas have been stabilized by the following method. (Attach additional sheet if necessary)
- _____

2. Construction activities have been suspended, either temporarily or indefinitely, and the following conditions have been met:
- All elements of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan have been completed.
 - Construction materials and waste have been disposed of properly.
 - All disturbed areas and other areas of potential Erosion are stabilized.
 - The site is in compliance with all local storm water management requirements.
- Date of suspension ____ / ____ / ____ Expected start up date ____ / ____ / ____

IV. CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that all storm water discharges associated with construction activity from the identified site that are authorized by Section E.5 of Board Order No. R7-2008-0001 have been eliminated or that I am no longer the owner of the site. I understand that by submitting this Notice of Termination, I am no longer authorized to discharge storm water associated with construction activity under Board Order No. R7-2008-0001, and that discharging pollutants in storm water associated with construction activity to waters of the United States is unlawful under the Clean Water Act where the discharge is not authorized by a NPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this Notice of Termination does not release an owner of liability for any violation of Board Order No. R7-2008-0001 or the Clean Water Act.

Printed Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

V. REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD USE ONLY

This Notice of Termination has been reviewed and approved.

Printed Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

APPENDIX K
Facility Pollution Prevention Plan Template

WHITEWATER RIVER REGION

FACILITY POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Facility Name: _____

Address: _____

Contact Person: _____

Telephone No: _____

Prepared by: _____

Date: _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Organization of the Pollution Prevention Plan	1
1.2 Storm Water Regulatory Framework.....	1
1.3 Review and Revision of the Pollution Prevention Plan	3
2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION	4
2.1 Facility Description.....	4
2.2 Pollution Prevention Team	10
2.3 Pollution Prevention through BMPs	11
2.3.1 What are BMPs?	11
2.3.2 Good Housekeeping.....	12
2.3.3 Preventive Maintenance.....	12
2.3.4 Proper Materials Handling and Storage.....	12
2.3.5 Proper Waste Handling	15
2.3.6 Spill Prevention and Response	17
2.4 Other Relevant Facility Plans	19
2.5 Training for Facility Personnel	19
3.0 DEFINITION AND CATEGORIES OF NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES	20
3.1 Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges	20
4.0 FACILITY ACTIVITIES AND MATERIALS, POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS AND ASSOCIATED BMPs	21
4.1 Significant Materials.....	21
4.2 Description of Potential Pollutant Sources and Associated BMPs.....	23
5.0 ANNUAL FACILITY OR ACTIVITY STORM WATER ASSESSMENT.....	26

LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Table 1. Permittee Facilities and Activities 2
Figure 1. Facility Site Map 8
Figure 1(Ex) Facility Site Map (EXAMPLE)..... 9
Table 2. Materials Handling and Storage BMPs..... 14
Table 3. Waste Handling BMPs..... 16
Table 4. Spill Prevention and Control Procedures..... 18
Table 5. Other Facility Specific Environmental Compliance Plan(s)..... 19
Table 6. List of Significant Materials 21
Table 7. Identification of Potential Pollutant Sources and List of Current BMPs 24
Table 7(Ex). Identification of Potential Pollutant Sources and List of Current BMPs 25
Table 8. Assessment Log 27

APPENDICES

Appendix A Potential Source Control BMPs
Appendix B Training Documentation
Appendix C Annual Facility Storm Water Assessment Form and Checklist (Blank)
Appendix D Completed Annual Facility Storm Water Assessment Forms and Checklists

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is the Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) developed for:

(Facility Name)

(Street Address)

(City, CA Zip Code)

This Permittee facility falls under the jurisdiction of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit for the Whitewater River Region adopted by the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board Order in May 2008 (Order No. R7-2008-0001). Throughout the remainder of this PPP, that permit is referred to as the 2008 MS4 Permit. This facility-specific PPP meets the requirements of the 2008 MS4 Permit

1.1 ORGANIZATION OF THE POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Section 1 of this PPP provides information regarding storm water regulations, the requirements of the 2008 MS4 Permit, review and revision of the PPP, and availability of the PPP as a public document. Section 2 briefly describes this facility, the Pollution Prevention Team responsible for compliance with the 2008 MS4 Permit and other environmental programs that indirectly support compliance with the storm water regulations. The section also provides a general discussion of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and identifies those BMPs that are implemented throughout the facility. Section 3 contains the definition and categories for both authorized and unauthorized non-storm water discharges. Section 4 provides a narrative description of the activities conducted, potential pollutants, and the measures taken to eliminate or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water drainage systems.

1.2 STORM WATER REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

In 1972 the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (known as the Clean Water Act) was amended to effectively prohibit discharge of pollutants to “waters of the United States” from any point source unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has delegated administration of the NPDES program within California to the State. California’s Porter Cologne Act gives the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards) the authority to administer the NPDES Program. The 1987 amendments of the Clean Water Act added Section 402(p), which established the framework for regulating discharges of pollutants via storm water from industrial activities and MS4s. Section 402(p) required the USEPA to develop permitting regulations for storm water discharges from MS4s and from industrial facilities, including construction sites.

The 2008 MS4 Permit requires the Permittees to develop and maintain up-to-date facility-specific PPPs for their facilities, and specifically those facilities where storage or maintenance activities are conducted. At a minimum, the Permittee facilities listed in Table 1 should have a site-specific PPP.

Table 1. Permittee Facilities and Activities

Type of Permittee Facility	Activities of Concern Conducted
Corporate Yards ¹	Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of animal wastes, anti-freeze, asphalt, batteries, chemicals, concrete, diesel wastes, emulsions, fertilizer, fuel, green wastes, hazardous materials, new and used oil, paint products, pesticides, scrap metal, solvents, trash and debris, and wash water
	Filling of aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and underground storage tanks (USTs)
	Dispensing of fuels to vehicles, equipment, and portable fuel containers
	Vehicle and equipment parking and storage
	Vehicle, equipment, and material washing and steam cleaning
	Leak and spill cleanup
	Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning
Parks & Recreation Facilities, including Golf Courses	Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning
	Paving, Painting, solid waste management, fertilizer and pesticide application, reclaimed water application
Civic or Community Centers & Libraries	Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning
Warehouses	Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of materials
	Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning
Fire and Police Stations, including Fire Training Facilities	Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of antifreeze, chemicals, new and used oil, scrap metal, and trash and debris
	Filling of ASTs and USTs
	Dispensing fuel
	Vehicle and equipment parking and/or storage
	Vehicle and equipment maintenance
	Vehicle and equipment washing or steam cleaning
	Leak and spill cleanup
	Landscape, garden and general maintenance and cleaning
Hazardous Materials Storage Facilities ²	Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of potentially hazardous materials
	Leak and spill cleanup
Animal Shelters	Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of animal wastes, chemicals, and fuel
	Vehicle, equipment, and material washing
	Leak and spill cleanup
	Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning
Swimming Pools	Storage and use of chemicals, including chlorine
	Filter maintenance and backwashing
	Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning
Potable Water Treatment Facilities	Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of materials
	Filling of ASTs and USTs with fuels
	Vehicle washing and steam cleaning
	Leak and spill cleanup
	Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning

1 Corporation yards include equipment, transit maintenance, public works, fleet maintenance, and parks and recreation equipment yards.

2 Includes household hazardous waste collection facilities

1.3 REVIEW AND REVISION OF THE POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

The PPP will be reviewed at least annually to determine if any revision is necessary to reflect changes in the facility or changes in the activities conducted that:

- ◆ May significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in storm water runoff;
- ◆ Cause a new area of the facility to be exposed to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges; or
- ◆ Start-up of an activity that would introduce a new pollutant source at a facility.

In determining if revision of the PPP is necessary, the Facility/Activity Manager will review the Annual Facility/Activity Storm Water Assessment, which is described in Section 5.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Facility Description describes the various facility types including locations and on-site activities.

Examples of outdoor activities at a facility may include:

Corporate Yards

- ◆ Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of animal wastes, anti-freeze, asphalt, batteries, chemicals, concrete, diesel wastes, emulsions, fertilizer, fuel, green wastes, hazardous materials, new and used oil, paint products, pesticides, scrap metal, solvents, trash and debris, and wash water
- ◆ Filling of aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and underground storage tanks (USTs)
- ◆ Dispensing of fuels to vehicles, equipment, and portable fuel containers
- ◆ Vehicle and equipment parking and storage
- ◆ Vehicle, equipment, and material washing and steam cleaning
- ◆ Leak and spill cleanup
- ◆ Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning

Warehouses

- Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of materials
- Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning

Fire and Police Stations and Fire Training Facilities

- Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of antifreeze, chemicals, new and used oil, scrap metal, and trash and debris
- Filling of ASTs and USTs
- Dispensing fuel
- Vehicle and equipment parking and/or storage
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance
- Vehicle and equipment washing and/or steam cleaning
- Leak and spill cleanup
- Landscape, garden and general maintenance and cleaning
- Fire Retardant use/cleanup

Hazardous Materials Storage Facilities

- Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of potentially hazardous materials

- Leak and spill cleanup

Parks & Recreational Facilities Including Golf Courses

- Landscape maintenance, paving, painting, solid waste management, fertilizer and pesticide application
- Reclaimed water irrigation

Animal Shelters

- Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of animal wastes for off-site recycling, chemicals, and fuel
- Vehicle, equipment, and material washing
- Leak and spill cleanup
- Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning

Swimming Pools

- Storage and use of chemicals, including chlorine
- Filter maintenance and backwashing
- Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning

Water Treatment Facilities

- Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of materials
- Filling of ASTs and USTs with fuels
- Vehicle washing and steam cleaning
- Leak and spill cleanup
- Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning

Other Facilities:

- Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of materials
- Filling of ASTs and USTs with fuels
- Vehicle washing and steam cleaning
- Leak and spill cleanup
- Dispensing of fuels to vehicles, equipment, and portable fuel containers
- Vehicle and equipment parking and storage

Briefly describe facility including location and on-site activities.

Outdoor activities at the facility include:

Facility Type: _____

Facility Activities: _____

Facility Type: _____

Facility Activities: _____

Facility Type: _____

Facility Activities: _____

Facility Type: _____

Facility Activities: _____

Briefly describe surface drainage at the site, including how drainage leaves the site (e.g., onsite inlets that connect to municipal underground storm drain system, street surface(s), landscaped area(s), etc., including the name of the receiving water body). Surface runoff at the site generally flows _____

The site map illustrates key features relevant to the storm water drainage system and the activities conducted at a Permittee facility, including potential pollutant sources that may be exposed to precipitation, storm water runoff, or non-storm water discharges, drainage patterns (surface flow and storm drains), discharge locations, and structural control features. The site map for this facility is provided as Figure 1. An example site map is provided as Figure 1(Ex). Figure 1(Ex) should be removed from the completed facility PPP.

The facility site map includes the following components and identifies the following features, as applicable:

Legend with:

- ◆ Facility Address
- ◆ Number of Acres
- ◆ List of buildings and uses
- ◆ % Impervious Cover
- ◆ North arrow
- ◆ Map scale (or N.T.S.)

A graphical depiction and/or location of:

- ◆ Storm drain facilities and other outfalls (outfalls are point discharges to a surface water or storm drain)
- ◆ Drainage area of each outfall and direction of flow
- ◆ Structural storm water pollution control measures (flow diversions, ponds, swales, sediment traps)
- ◆ Names of receiving water(s)
- ◆ Vehicle washing and fueling area(s)
- ◆ Soil and aggregate storage area(s)
- ◆ ASTs or USTs
- ◆ Outdoor chemical storage area(s)
- ◆ Waste storage/disposal area(s)
- ◆ Exposed significant materials
- ◆ Authorized non-storm water discharges
- ◆ Run-on from offsite area(s)
- ◆ Material transfer areas
- ◆ Vehicle, Equipment, or Machinery storage areas or permanent structural pads

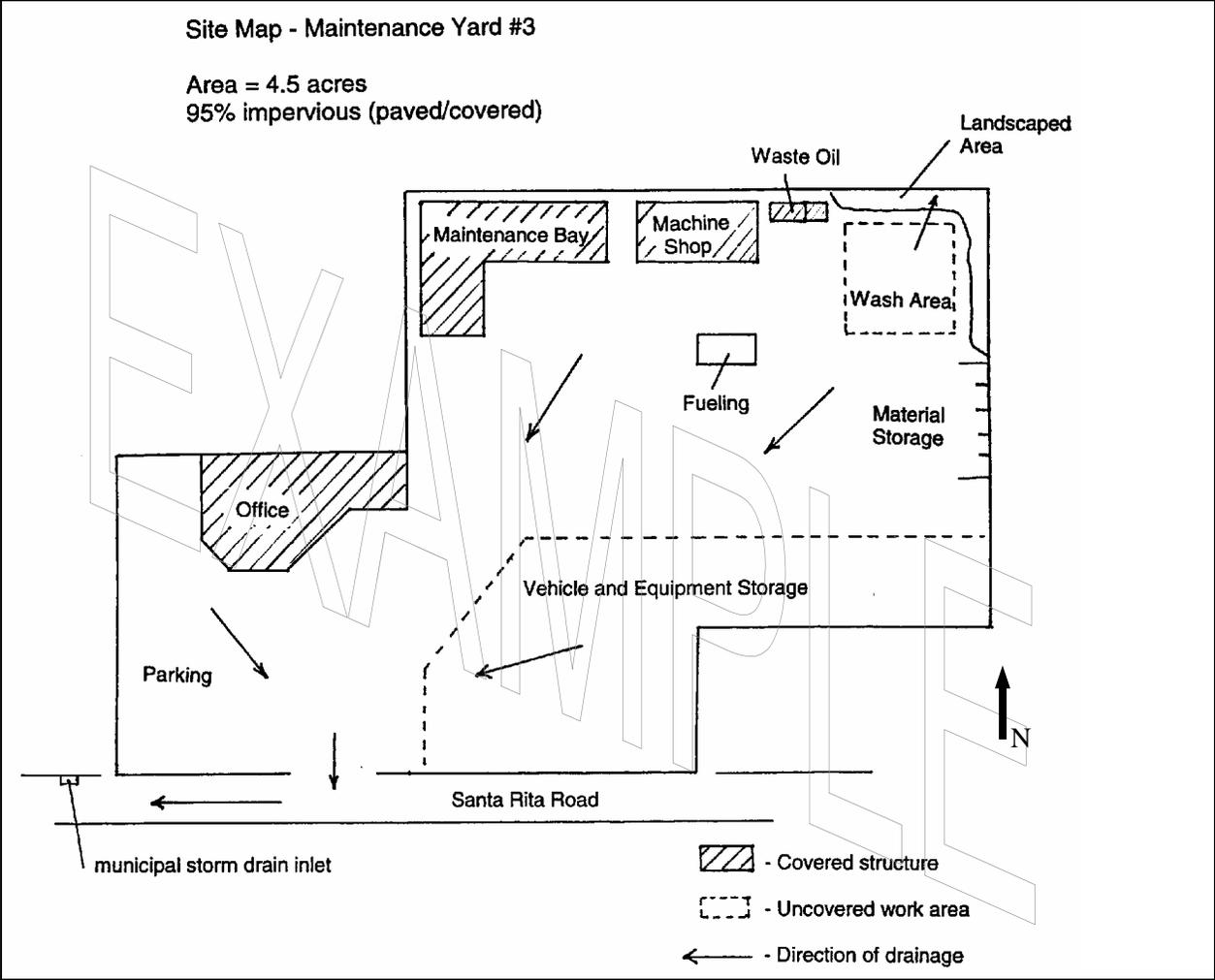
Figure 1. Facility Site Map

Insert complete facility-specific site map here.

Facility Site Map prepared by: _____

Date prepared or revised: _____

Figure 1(Ex) Facility Site Map (EXAMPLE)



Facility Site Map prepared by: _____

Date prepared: _____

2.2 POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

The _____ (Title of Responsible Person) is responsible for implementing the PPP and for the administrative responsibilities associated with the PPP. Other facility personnel also have implementation responsibilities for the PPP as noted below.

Examples are provided below. Facility employees who are trained in storm water issues and who have a primary responsibility in the detection and prevention of pollution via the storm water drainage system should be identified.

Site Manager responsibilities include:

- ◆ Implementing, administering and revising the PPP;
- ◆ Conducting a monthly inspection to ensure that BMPs are appropriate and being implemented consistently throughout the facility;
- ◆ Implementing the Emergency Response Plan and Procedures (part of the Hazardous Waste Management Program);
- ◆ Conducting Storm Water Training for facility personnel; and
- ◆ Maintaining the necessary records and files.

Spill Response Team responsibilities include:

- ◆ Minimizing the threat of chemical spill to personnel and to the surrounding environment; and
- ◆ Protecting storm drain inlets and sanitary sewer drains from any spillage or contamination once personnel safety is assured.

Area Supervisors responsibilities include:

- ◆ Implementing BMPs for their respective areas of responsibility; and
- ◆ Inspecting their respective areas to ensure BMPs are being implemented on a daily basis.

Position(s):

_____ responsibilities include:

- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____

_____ responsibilities include:

- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____

_____ responsibilities include:

- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____

_____ responsibilities include:

- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____

_____ responsibilities include:

- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____

2.3 POLLUTION PREVENTION THROUGH BMPs

2.3.1 What are BMPs?

BMPs are the practices, procedures, policies, prohibitions, schedules of activities, structures or devices that are implemented to prevent or minimize pollutants coming in contact with precipitation, storm water runoff, or non-storm water flows. BMPs are also structures or devices that remove pollutants from storm water runoff before the runoff enters a storm water drainage system or a surface water. Therefore, BMPs are often categorized as either “source control” BMPs or “treatment control” BMPs.

Source control BMPs include all types of measures designed to prevent pollution at the source, that is, to keep storm water from contacting pollutants in the first place. Source control BMPs are generally simple, low-maintenance, cost-effective and are broadly applicable. They may be categorized as either non-structural or structural. Good housekeeping is an example of a non-structural source control BMP; a canopy is an example of a structural source control BMP.

Treatment control BMPs are methods of treating storm water runoff to remove pollutants and are frequently more costly to design, install, and operate than source control BMPs. More importantly, treatment control BMPs are typically not as effective as source control BMPs, and the effectiveness is highly dependent on regular maintenance. Nevertheless, they can be appropriate and effective under certain conditions. However, treatment control BMPs typically do not remove all pollutants from storm water runoff and must not be regarded as disposal systems.

A list of suggested BMPs for vehicle maintenance/materials storage facilities can be found in Appendix A. Appendix L of the Whitewater SWMP provides suggested BMPs for fire fighting agency activities.

2.3.2 Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping practices include activities that are intended to maintain a clean site and keep equipment in good working order to prevent storm water quality problems from occurring. Daily cleanup and inspections are the most effective means of achieving good housekeeping. For the most part, good housekeeping is a day-to-day activity that does not require a large expenditure of time or expense, and should be implemented on an ongoing basis. Examples of good housekeeping practices at this facility are:

- ◆ Tools and materials should be returned to designated storage areas after use;
- ◆ Waste materials should be collected and properly disposed after the completion of each job, shift, or day as appropriate;
- ◆ Indoor work areas should be neat, uncluttered, and well-ventilated to discourage outdoor work and to allow leaks and spills to be quickly detected and controlled;
- ◆ Control equipment/vehicle wash water and allowable non-storm water discharges;
- ◆ Outdoor work areas should be swept regularly (not hosed) and kept neat and clean;
- ◆ Occasionally outdoor work areas may need cleaning beyond sweeping. In such cases, all wash waters should be contained, collected, and properly disposed; and
- ◆ Outdoor waste or trash receptacles should be covered and emptied regularly and the adjacent areas inspected for misplaced or wind-blown litter.

2.3.3 Preventive Maintenance

Preventive Maintenance BMPs include regular inspections and maintenance intended to minimize storm water pollution by performing maintenance activities before problems arise. Equipment failures or equipment that functions poorly may result in the discharge of pollutants to the storm water drainage system. Therefore, to reduce the likelihood of breakdown or failure, major equipment should have a preventive maintenance schedule for inspection, repair, or replacement of fluids (e.g., hydraulic, lubricating, cooling), greases, seals, hoses, filters, pressure gauges, piping, etc. Paved areas and landscaping should not be allowed to degrade to the point where they erode and contribute pollutants to runoff. Leaky roofs, broken doors, cracked pavement and berms, and any other enclosure or structural defects that may impact the quality of storm water runoff should be promptly repaired. Structural BMPs and storm drains within facility boundaries also need to be inspected and maintained regularly.

2.3.4 Proper Materials Handling and Storage

Materials handling and storage BMPs relate to controlling the potential for leaks, spills and losses of materials delivered, used, and stored at a facility. Spills and leaks of materials can accumulate in soils or on surfaces and be carried away in storm water runoff or authorized non-storm water discharges. Table 2 lists the materials handling and storage BMPs implemented at this facility.

Examples of appropriate materials handling and storage BMPs are:

Materials Use

- ◆ Only obtain the amount of materials needed to finish a particular job;
- ◆ Limit waste generation by keeping good records and reviewing activities;
- ◆ Recycle materials whenever possible; and
- ◆ Read and follow manufacturer directions for use of materials and review the associated Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

Materials Storage

- ◆ Store materials indoors or in a covered area where exposure to storm water is minimized;
- ◆ Store lead-acid batteries indoors and within secondary containment;
- ◆ Use hazardous materials storage lockers with spill containment or flammable materials lockers when appropriate;
- ◆ Locate storage areas away from vehicle and equipment paths to reduce the potential for accident-related leaks or spills;
- ◆ Do not store drums or other containers close to storm drain inlets;
- ◆ Provide informational signing, labels, restricted access, locks, inventory control, overhead coverage, and secondary containment for all hazardous material storage areas or container units; and
- ◆ Conduct regular inspections for leaks and control dates.

Table 2. Materials Handling and Storage BMPs

BMP Title _____ :

- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____

BMP Title _____ :

- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____

BMP Title _____ :

- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____

BMP Title _____ :

- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____

2.3.5 Proper Waste Handling

Waste handling BMPs relate to properly controlling, collecting, storing, and disposing of wastes that are generated at a facility. All facility personnel should be aware that disposing any waste (including wash waters) into a storm drain inlet or storm water conveyance (e.g., streets) is considered illegal dumping. Likewise, disposing of waste (including wash waters) onto a paved or unpaved surface such that it may be carried to a storm drain inlet or storm water conveyance (e.g., streets) is also considered illegal dumping. Table 3 lists the waste handling BMPs implemented at this facility.

Examples of appropriate waste handling BMPs are:

- ◆ Sweep or vacuum (dry methods) work areas to collect metal, wood, and other particulates and debris frequently;
- ◆ Limit waste generation by keeping good records and reviewing activities;
- ◆ Recycle materials whenever possible;
- ◆ Separate and segregate different types of wastes;
- ◆ Store waste materials indoors or in a covered area where exposure to storm water is minimized;
- ◆ Arrange for regular waste disposal;
- ◆ Use hazardous materials storage lockers with spill containment or flammable materials lockers when appropriate;
- ◆ Waste storage areas are located away from vehicle and equipment paths to reduce the potential for accident-related releases;
- ◆ Provide informational signage, labels, restricted access, inventory controls, overhead coverage, and secondary containment for all hazardous waste storage areas or container units; and
- ◆ Conduct regular inspections for leaks and control dates.

2.3.6 Spill Prevention and Response

Spill clean-up can be labor-intensive and costly, involving expenses to contain the spill, collecting the spilled substance, proper disposal of spill materials, and report filing to regulatory agencies, not to mention possible monetary fines. Spills and leaks are some of the most significant sources of water pollution and are, in most cases, avoidable. Spill prevention, control, and cleanup applies to all materials and wastes—not only hazardous substances. The toxic water quality effects from spills of hazardous substances (e.g., acids, oils, greases, fuels, solvents, pesticides) are commonly understood. However, non-hazardous materials—for example, sand, litter, corn oil, sweeteners, soaps, and milk, among others—can also greatly impact water quality.

This facility will report immediately to the Office of Emergency Services (OES), Regional Board, County of Riverside Department of Environmental Health, and sewerage agency (if applicable), all significant spills, leaks and/or IDs to the MS4 that endanger human health or the environment releases, or threatened releases of hazardous materials, including:

- ◆ Any spill or other release of one barrel or more of petroleum products at a tank facility
- ◆ Discharges of any hazardous substances into any waters of the state
- ◆ Sewage spills of 1,000 gallons or more
- ◆ Discharges that may threaten or impact water quality
- ◆ Any found or lost radioactive materials
- ◆ Discharges of oil or petroleum products, into or on any waters of the state
- ◆ Hazardous liquid pipeline releases and every rupture, explosion or fire involving a pipeline.

All significant or threatened Sanitary Sewer Overflows require immediate notification of government agencies by owners, operators, persons in charge and employers in accordance with established reporting guidelines, as follows:

- ◆ Less than 1,000 gallons and not impacting the MS4 – Established reporting procedures only.
- ◆ Less than 1,000 gallons and potential impact to the MS4 – Established reporting procedures, as well as report to Riverside County Environmental Health, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District), Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD), and the appropriate City.
- More than 1,000 gallons – Established reporting procedures, OES, Riverside County Environmental Health, the District, CVWD, and appropriate City.

Other illegal discharges, spill incidents, including any unauthorized discharge spills, and releases that are not reportable to the OES are reported to the Regional Board’s Executive Officer as part of the Annual Report submitted by each Permittee. Therefore, this facility will report all illegal or unauthorized discharges and spills to the Permittee’s NPDES MS4 Coordinator for inclusion in the Annual Report. The reports to the Permittee’s NPDES MS4 Coordinator will include a description of the illegal or unauthorized discharge, spill, or release, a description of any non-compliance, the cause, the duration, and the actual or anticipated time for achieving compliance.

Example spill prevention and control procedures include:

- ◆ Placing bollards, berms and containment features around structures or areas where fluids are stored, so releases can be prevented, easily detected, and controlled;
- ◆ Using drip pans for maintenance operations involving fluids and under leaking vehicles and equipment waiting repair;
- ◆ Placing spill kits in areas where fluids are stored or in areas where activities may result in a spill;
- ◆ Providing training for proper use of materials and equipment used during operations and maintenance activities;
- ◆ Providing training for proper use of spill response equipment and supplies; and
- ◆ Conducting outdoor maintenance activities on paved surfaces to allow for easy detection, control, and cleanup of spills.

The spill prevention and Control BMPs implemented at this facility are listed in Table 4.

Table 4. Spill Prevention and Control Procedures

Specify the spill prevention and control procedures for this facility.

Spill prevention and control procedures for this facility are:

- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
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- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____
- ◆ _____

2.4 OTHER RELEVANT FACILITY PLANS

In addition to this PPP, other facility-specific environmental compliance plans that complement the goal of reducing and preventing pollutant discharges via a storm water drainage system are listed in Table 5. Where these plans are located should also be identified.

Examples of other facility specific Environmental Compliance Plans and their locations include:

- ◆ Emergency Response Plan/ Contingency Plan located at Facility Manager's Office.
- ◆ Sanitary Sewer Overflow Response Procedure located at Facility Manager's Office.
- ◆ Hazardous Materials Business Plan located at Facility Manager's Office.

Table 5. Other Facility Specific Environmental Compliance Plan(s)

◆	_____
◆	_____
◆	_____
◆	_____
◆	_____
◆	_____
◆	_____
◆	_____

2.5 TRAINING FOR FACILITY PERSONNEL

_____ (Title) is responsible for Storm Water Management training for staff at this facility.

Training related to storm water management is provided on at least an annual basis to review specific responsibilities for implementing this PPP, what and how to accomplish those responsibilities, including BMP implementation. This training typically occurs in September shortly before the start of the rainy season (typically this is October 1 through May 30).

Additionally, general awareness training is provided annually to all employees whose activities may impact storm water discharges. The purpose of this training is to educate workers on activities that can impact storm water discharges, and to help in the implementation of BMPs.

Training attendance sheets and any other training documentation is provided in Appendix B. The training records include name of instructor, date and time of training, location of training and training participants. The training records are kept for a period of no less than five years.

3.0 DEFINITION AND CATEGORIES OF NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

A non-storm water discharge is any discharge or flow to a storm water drainage system that is not composed entirely of storm water runoff. The 2008 MS4 Permit requires that the Permittees prohibit the discharge of non-storm water, including those from Permittee activities, into their respective MS4s and to the Waters of the U.S. unless the discharge is authorized by the 2008 MS4 Permit or regulated under a separate NPDES permit.

3.1 AUTHORIZED NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

The 2008 MS4 Permit (Section C.2) provides that certain types of non-storm water discharges are authorized unless they are identified as a significant source of pollutants.

Conditionally authorized non-storm water discharges include:

- a. Discharges covered by NPDES permits or written clearances issued by the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board or State Water Resources Control Board;
- b. Potable water line flushing and other potable water sources;
- c. Passive footing drains;
- d. Water from crawl space pumps;
- e. Discharges from landscape irrigation, lawn/garden watering and other irrigation waters;
- f. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
- g. Non-commercial vehicle washing; (e.g. residential car washing (excluding engine degreasing) and car washing fundraisers by non-profit organizations);
- h. Diverted stream flows;
- i. Rising ground waters and natural springs;
- j. Groundwater infiltration as defined in 40 CFR 35.2005 (20) and uncontaminated pumped ground water;
- k. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- l. Street washing activities;
- m. Emergency water flows (i.e., fire fighting flows and other flows necessary for the protection of life and property) do not require BMPs and need not be prohibited. However, appropriate BMPs shall be considered where practicable when not interfering with emergency public health and safety issues; and
- n. Waters not otherwise containing wastes, as defined in CWC Section 13050(d).

4.0 FACILITY ACTIVITIES AND MATERIALS, POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS AND ASSOCIATED BMPs

4.1 SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

A number of materials are used or stored on-site. Table 6 summarizes these materials and how they are received or stored at the facility.

The table gives examples of the types of materials that should be included in the list of significant materials. It is not all-inclusive. The completed facility-specific table should include only those materials used or stored at the facility.

Table 6. List of Significant Materials

Material Name	Typical Quantity	Receiving and Shipping Location	Handling Location	Frequency
EXAMPLE: Acid	12 gal	Maintenance Shop	Maintenance Shop	Twice weekly
Acid				
Adhesives and sealants				
Aggregate				
Animal Wastes				
Asphalt				
Brake fluid				
Concrete				
Coolant (new)				
Coolant (used)				
Detergents				
Diesel fuel				
Fertilizers				
Gasoline				
Gravel				
Hydraulic fluid				
Lubricants				
Motor oil (new)				
Motor oil (used)				
Paint Products				
Pesticides/Herbicides				
Sand				
Soil amendments				
Solvents				

4.2 DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES AND ASSOCIATED BMPs

Table 7 briefly summarizes activities conducted at the facility, potential pollutant sources (including significant materials from Table 6), and the BMPs implemented for each activity.

Table 7(Ex) gives examples to show the preparer the type of information that should be included. It is not all-inclusive. The developer of this PPP should review the Whitewater Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) and CASQA Municipal Handbooks for additional BMPs. Table 7(Ex) should be removed from the completed facility PPP.

Table 7. Identification of Potential Pollutant Sources and List of Current BMPs

Area/Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	BMPs

Table 7(Ex). Identification of Potential Pollutant Sources and List of Current BMPs

Area/Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	BMPs
<p>Vehicle and Equipment Fueling performed in the center of the yard at the fueling area; containing both unleaded and diesel fuel for smaller vehicles and large equipment. Both pumps in the fueling area are covered by a raised roof.</p>	Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks	gasoline	Train employees in proper fueling and cleanup procedures Discourage "topping off" of fuel tanks
	Spills and leaks during deliveries	fuel, oil	Install "shut-off" valves on nozzles Use adsorbent materials for spill cleanup Provide covered spill kits next to fueling area
<p>Waste Handling and Disposal performed at the used oil storage tank, the hazardous waste storage container and the trash dumpster in the northeast corner of the yard.</p>	Used oil and hazardous waste container spills or leaks, uncovered trash container/dumpster	Trash, oil, hazardous waste (i.e., solvents, detergents, pesticides, etc.)	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan is up-to date Train employees in proper cleanup procedures of spills and leaks Place hazardous waste containers in secondary containment Sweep up daily Install spill kits in used oil and hazardous waste storage areas Recycle whenever possible Inspect waste management areas for leaking containers or spill Repair leaking equipment including valves, lines, seals, or pumps promptly
<p>Vehicle and Equipment Washing performed in the northeast section of the yard. Washing Area is uncovered and not bermed.</p>	Washing particulates and debris off vehicles and equipment	sediment, metals, toxic materials, vehicle fluids	Wash vehicles and equipment at an off-site commercial washing location whenever possible If on-site, direct wash water towards surrounding, existing vegetation
<p>Landscape, Garden, and General Maintenance and Cleaning performed throughout the facility.</p>	Potential over-irrigation, spills and leaks	fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, solvents	Use cleaning solvents that can be recycled Use proper lawn management and landscaping, including use of native vegetation Use Integrated Pest Management techniques for pest control Properly recycle yard trimmings Recycle residual paints, solvents, lumber, and other materials as much as possible
<p>Material, Chemical, Vehicle and Equipment Handling and Storage located at the north and east sections of the yard. All areas are covered. See Table 1 for yard materials stored.</p>	Container spills or leaks	Engine coolant, oil, pesticides, solvents, etc.	Develop an operations plan that describes procedures for loading and/or unloading Conduct loading and unloading in dry weather if possible Store materials in enclosed or covered areas Pave loading areas with concrete instead of asphalt Grade and/or berm the loading/unloading and storage areas to a drain that is connected to a dead-end sump Train employees in spill containment and cleanup present during loading/unloading
	Vehicle and equipment leaks	gasoline, oil	Use drip pans underneath leaking vehicles and equipment

5.0 ANNUAL FACILITY OR ACTIVITY STORM WATER ASSESSMENT

An Annual Storm Water Assessment helps to assure that significant changes in facilities or activities are identified and can then be reflected in the PPP. The Annual Storm Water Assessment includes:

- ◆ Visual inspection of all potential sources of pollutants that may enter the storm water drainage system via storm water or non-storm water discharges;
- ◆ A review and assessment of all BMPs to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed; and
- ◆ Visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the PPP, such as spill response equipment, drip pans, brooms or vacuum sweepers, or containers for used absorbents.

The Annual Facility or Activity Storm Water Assessment should be documented:

- ◆ Identification of personnel performing the evaluation;
- ◆ The date(s) of the evaluation;
- ◆ Findings of the evaluation;
- ◆ Recommended modifications of the PPP;
- ◆ Schedule for implementing PPP revisions; and
- ◆ Any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken.

Following the evaluation, necessary revisions to the PPP are completed within 90 days. Blank assessment forms may be found in Appendix C. Completed Assessment forms are maintained in Appendix D. Table 8 is used to track annual assessments and track recommendations and corrective actions.

APPENDIX A
POTENTIAL SOURCE CONTROL BMPs

Potential Source Control BMPs for Municipal Facilities and Activities

Activities	BMP References from Industrial & Commercial Handbook ⁽¹⁾														BMP References from Municipal Handbook ⁽²⁾																									
	SC-10	SC-11	SC-20	SC-21	SC-22	SC-30	SC-31	SC-32	SC-33	SC-34	SC-35	SC-40	SC-41	SC-42	SC-43	SC-44	SC-10	SC-11	SC-20	SC-21	SC-22	SC-30	SC-31	SC-32	SC-33	SC-34	SC-41	SC-43	SC-60	SC-61	SC-70	SC-71	SC-72	SC-73	SC-74	SC-75	SC-76			
Material Loading/Unloading/Handling/Storage						X	X	X	X									X	X		X																			
Waste Handling and Disposal	X							X		X							X							X														X		
Filling of ASTs/USTs			X															X	X																					
Dispensing Fuel			X															X	X																					
Vehicle/Equipment Maintenance/Repair					X						X							X			X																			
Vehicle/Equipment Parking and Storage																																								
Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning	X			X				X		X							X			X																				
Leak and Spill Cleanup	X	X						X	X								X	X																						
Construction														X																										
Landscaping, Garden, and General Maintenance and Cleaning	X										X	X	X	X	X	X	X											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	

Notes: (1) California Stormwater Quality Association. January 2003. California Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook – Industrial and Commercial. <http://www.cabmphandbooks.com/> or CASQA, P.O. Box 2105, Menlo Park, California, 94026-2105.

(2) California Stormwater Quality Association. January 2003. California Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook – Municipal. <http://www.cabmphandbooks.com/> or CASQA, P.O. Box 2105, Menlo Park, California, 94026-2105.

APPENDIX B
TRAINING DOCUMENTATION

APPENDIX C
ANNUAL FACILITY/ACTIVITY STORM WATER ASSESSMENT FORM
AND CHECKLIST (BLANK)

(Facility)

**Facility Pollution Prevention Plan
Annual Site/Activity Assessment**

1. Name of Building or Operation: _____

2. Operation Representative: _____

Position: _____ Phone No.: _____

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Applicable</u>
3. Facility's PPP easily accessible in each building?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Awareness of PPP by facility personnel? (Random survey of employees of site.) # Employees Surveyed _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Facility's Emergency Response Plan easily accessible in each building?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Awareness of Emergency Response Plan by facility personnel? (Random survey of employees on site.) # Employees Surveyed _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Evaluation Checklist (page 2 of 2) completed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Was any storm water pollution prevention training conducted during the year?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Were non-storm water discharge visual observations conducted? List Dates: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Were storm water discharge visual observations conducted? List Dates: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Evaluation Notes: _____

Corrective Measures Recommended: _____

Evaluation Conducted By: _____ Date: _____

This completed evaluation was reviewed with me on: _____
Date

Operation Representative (signature): _____

Assessment Checklist

Activities – Check each activity present at the site.	Effectiveness Rating *				
	1	2	3	4	5
Vehicle and Equipment Fueling: 1. Fueling area is designed to prevent run on of storm water and the runoff of spills 2. Employees are trained in proper fueling and cleanup procedures 3. Absorbent materials are used on small spills rather than hosing down 4. Daily inspections. 5. Pump island is inspected regularly for spills and/or leaks	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Vehicle and Equipment Washing/Steam Cleaning 1. A designated wash area is used 2. The wash area is equipped with a clarifier and is connected to a sanitary sewer 3. The designated wash area is properly designed 4. The clarifier is cleaned regularly	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance and Repair 1. Maintenance is done in a designated area only 2. Equipment is kept clean, with no build-up of oil and grease. 3. Drip pans and containers are used under areas that may drip 4. Used oil and oil filters, antifreeze, batteries, fluids, etc. are recycled	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Outdoor Loading/Unloading of Materials 1. Delivery vehicles are parked so spills and leaks can be contained 2. The loading/unloading dock is covered to reduce exposure of materials to rain 3. The loading/unloading area is designed to prevent storm water run on 4. Fork lift operators area properly trained	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Outdoor Container Storage of Materials 1. Materials are covered to protect from rainfall 2. Materials are protected from run on and runoff of storm water 3. Waste dumpsters are covered 4. Hazardous materials are stored in a properly designed storage area	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Outdoor Process Equipment O & M 1. The area is covered with a permanent roof 2. Berming and drainage routing is used to minimize contact of storm water 3. The equipment are is swept after each use of machine or at the end of each day	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials/Products 1. The storage area is covered with a roof 2. Materials are covered with a temporary plastic covering 3. Berms and curbing are used to prevent materials from entering the storm drain system 4. Parking lots and/or other surface areas are swept regularly near the material storage area	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Waste Handling and Disposal 1. Usage and disposal inventory is used to limit waste generation 2. Materials are recycled whenever possible 3. Wastes are segregated and separated 4. Storage area is covered, enclosed and bermed	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Contaminated or Erodible Surface Areas 1. Erosion can be controlled by preservation of natural vegetation 2. Surface area is regularly inspected to determine if revegetation is needed 3. Geosynthetics are used as an alternative for the surface area 4. Sandbags or berms are needed to prevent storm water pollution	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Building and Grounds Maintenance 1. Pesticides and fertilizers are used and stored properly 2. Paved areas are swept instead of washed down 3. Wash water, sweepings and sediments are disposed of properly 4. Planting of natural vegetation reduces water, fertilizer and/or pesticide needs	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Building Repair, Remodeling and Construction 1. Materials used in repair and remodeling (paints, etc.) are stored properly 2. Soil erosion control techniques are used 3. Good housekeeping practices are used	<input type="checkbox"/>				

- 1 No BMPs used and storm water pollution likely.
 2 Some BMPs used but not effective.
 3 Some BMPs used and moderately effective.
 4 Source control BMPs used and very effective/structural BMPs needed.
 5 All necessary BMPs used and very effective.

APPENDIX D
COMPLETED ANNUAL FACILITY STORM WATER ASSESSMENT FORMS
AND CHECKLISTS

APPENDIX L
Fire Fighting Agency BMPs

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
for
FIRE FIGHTING AGENCY ACTIVITIES

INTENT

The purpose of this plan is to identify Best Management Practices (BMPs) used by fire fighting agencies for management of Urban Runoff in the Whitewater River Region of Riverside County. The Riverside County Stormwater Permittees in cooperation with the Riverside County Fire Agencies have developed this document to provide guidance to fire prevention and fire fighting personnel for management of Urban Runoff. Guidance is provided in the form of recommended BMPs that are incorporated as part of the Whitewater River Region Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP).

The BMPs, when followed, will reduce discharges of Urban Runoff to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) associated with fire prevention, firefighting, fire training, emergency scene spills or discharges and fire facility maintenance activities.

PROCEDURE

Fire Prevention Activities

1. Fire Sprinkler Acceptance and Testing BMPs
 - Contain flows onsite whenever possible and/or direct the water flows to landscaped or green areas whenever possible and safe to do so without causing damage or erosion.
 - When practicable and if authorized by the local sewer agency, divert sprinkler system flushing flows to the sanitary sewer.
 - Conduct sprinkler system testing on non-rainy days.
 - Remove debris from the affected curb and gutter before initiating sprinkler system flushing.
2. Fire Hydrant Testing BMPs
 - Conduct fire hydrant testing on non-rainy days.
 - Conduct fire hydrant testing flows for the shortest duration possible.
 - Use a water diffuser as necessary.
 - Remove debris from the affected curb and gutter before initiating fire hydrant flushing.
 - Direct water flows to landscaped or green areas whenever possible and safe to do so without causing damage or erosion.

Non-Emergency Firefighting Activities

1. Discharges Associated With Fire Training Activities

Training activities, which simulate emergency responses, must be performed in a manner that reduces or prevents discharges to the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable. In addition, when the elimination of discharges into the MS4 is unavoidable (i.e. equipment failures), measures will be implemented to minimize impacts to water quality:

- Live and simulated fire training should be conducted, where feasible, in facilities where runoff controls protecting the MS4 have been engineered and built into the MS4 facility.

BMPs for Fire Fighting Agency Activities

- When conducting Maximum Capability Training¹ (MCT) exercises, potable water sources may be used when runoff cannot be contained.
- Direct water flows to landscaped or green belt areas whenever possible.
- Survey the area prior to the training exercise to ensure that debris will not enter the MS4 as a result of the flows generated during the drill.
- When practicable and if authorized by the local sewer agency, divert flows to the sanitary sewer.
- Use fog streams or straight streams for short durations when practicable.
- Use lower gallon per minute (GPM) nozzle settings.
- Prevent discharge of foam or other additives to the MS4. If training activities involve the use of foam, block off all potentially affected storm drain inlets with plastic sheeting and sandbags or temporary berms.

2. Discharges Associated With Post-Emergency Fire Fighting Activities

The post-emergency rehabilitation and maintenance of response equipment must be performed in a manner that prevents discharges to the MS4 whenever practicable and minimizes discharges to the MS4 when elimination of discharges is unavoidable.

3. Discharges Associated with Activities Conducted at Fire Facilities

A. Vehicles and Equipment Washing and Cleaning

The following BMPs should be considered in order to prevent or reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MS4 from vehicle and equipment washing and cleaning:

- Use methods of cleaning vehicles that employ the minimal use of water, such as wet chamois or non-water rinses, when applicable.
- Limit the use of all cleaning agents and when feasible only use water.
- Remove debris from any area or facility used for washing and/or cleaning vehicles.
- Prevent runoff from vehicle and equipment washing and cleaning from entering the MS4 to the extent feasible by employing one of the following BMPs:
 - a. Direct water flows to landscaped or green areas or contain the water onsite and allow it to evaporate and infiltrate whenever safe to do so without causing damage or erosion.
 - b. Use designated wash areas (preferably covered and bermed) to contain the wash water. When practicable and if authorized by the local sewer agency, the wash water can be diverted to the sanitary sewer either through the use of "wet-vac" or through a plumbed sanitary sewer connection.
 - c. Use self-contained water recycling systems.
 - d. Use off-site commercial washing and steam cleaning facilities.
- Prohibit all steam cleaning discharges from entering the MS4. Direct all steam cleaning discharges to the sanitary sewer.

¹ Maximum Capability Training (MCT) involves training exercises in which high water flows are generated to ensure operational readiness. Examples may include: Probation preparation and testing; Organized exercises that prepare or test the abilities of long term employees; Water flows into the MS4 are permissible when using potable water sources (hydrants or water tanks) and debris from the affected curb and gutter have been previously removed.

BMPs for Fire Fighting Agency Activities

B. Vehicle Fueling

The following BMPs should be considered in order to prevent or reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MS4 when fueling fire fighting apparatus:

- Protect the fueling area from storm water by installing a canopy.
- Pave fueling area surfaces with Portland cement concrete (or other equivalent smooth impervious surface).
- Keep perimeter drains clear of debris at all times.
- Where a perimeter drain is not installed, install a berm or grade area to prevent run-on of storm water and spilled liquids.
- Use a dead-end sump to collect spills or install an oil-water separator.
- Utilize vapor recovery nozzles to help control drips as well as air pollution. Discourage "topping-off" of fuel tanks.
- Maintain a spill control kit at the site. Use absorbent materials on small spills and general cleaning rather than hosing down an area. Remove the absorbent materials promptly and dispose as hazardous waste.
- Keep site Facility Pollution Prevention Plan current.

C. Vehicles and Equipment Maintenance and Repair

The following BMPs should be considered in order to prevent or reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MS4 from vehicle and equipment maintenance and repair:

- Conduct vehicle and equipment maintenance in areas where precautions have been taken to prevent the entry of spills into the MS4.
- Use dry cleaning methods in maintenance and repair areas when practical.

D. Hose Washing and Cleaning

- Design future facilities used for washing and/or cleaning fire hoses to prevent wash water or other debris from entering the MS4 without adequate treatment.
- Direct water flows to landscaped or green areas or contain the water onsite and allowing it to percolate through plant material, the landscape, or to evaporate completely, whenever safe to do so without causing damage or erosion.
- Use designated wash areas (preferably covered and bermed) to contain the wash water. When practicable and if authorized by the local sewer agency, the wash water to the sanitary sewer either through the use of a "wet-vac" or through a plumbed sanitary sewer connection.
- Prevent wash water containing detergents, degreasers, or other contaminants from entering the MS4.
- When cleaning the wash area prevent discharge from entering the MS4. Utilize wet mop cleaning methods in small areas, when feasible.
- Use methods of cleaning fire hoses that employ the minimal use of water, such as high-pressure spray washers, when applicable.
- Consider the use of biodegradable cleaning agents.

BMPs for Fire Fighting Agency Activities

E. Facility Maintenance

The following BMPs should be considered in order to prevent or reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MS4 during facility maintenance:

- Use dry cleaning methods, such as sweeping, to clean impervious areas such as apparatus floors, driveways, patios, and walkways. Place sweepings and debris in receptacles for solid waste disposal.
- Maintain landscaped areas as required, limiting the introduction of leaves and landscape waste into the MS4.
- Monitor and maintain irrigation systems to minimize runoff.
- Maintain and repair structures in order to prevent the release of water, soils, or waste to the MS4.

F. Solid Waste and Hazardous Materials Storage Areas

The following BMPs should be considered in order to prevent or reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MS4 from solid waste and in hazardous materials storage areas:

- Provide a canopy or roof for solid waste and hazardous materials storage areas;
- Provide secondary containment (i.e. a metal or plastic pan with a raised edge) for hazardous materials storage areas;
- Ensure waste containers and dumpsters are properly secured and sealed. Provide lids for all trash and solid waste receptacles. Keep lids closed to prevent contact with rainfall and to ensure containment of waste within the storage area.

Emergency Fire Fighting Activities

An "emergency" exists from alarm notification until, in the opinion of the incident commander, the emergency has concluded and emergency equipment is returned to the station. Discharges occurring during emergency fire fighting activities (i.e. flows necessary for the protection of life and property) do not require BMPs and are not prohibited under the NPDES MS4 permits. However, when and where possible and practicable, and when not interfering with health and safety, implementation of all applicable BMPs described in this section should be considered.

1. Discharges Associated with Emergency Fire Fighting Activities

To the extent allowed by the circumstances at the scene and without compromising the health and safety of personnel or the public, emergency fire fighting activities should be performed in a manner that avoids or minimizes discharges to the MS4. BMPs that may be considered during emergency fire fighting activities include the following:

- If possible, avoid directing fire fighting flows directly on erodible surfaces if runoff will enter Receiving Waters or MS4 facilities.
- If possible, apply fire-fighting flows so that runoff will flow over vegetated areas.

2. Discharges Associated with Hazardous Materials Spills

Fire departments within the County are participating agencies with specified responsibilities within their respective jurisdictions. Each department operates under a Hazardous Materials Area Plan that describes procedures for the allocation of resources and assigns tasks during hazardous materials emergencies. Fire

BMPs for Fire Fighting Agency Activities

department and safety personnel are trained to respond to hazardous material spills according to response protocols established by each department's BMPs for hazardous materials emergencies that are set forth in the current response protocols for each department.

Spills, releases, and Illegal Discharges of Pollutants to the Receiving Waters or to the MS4 shall be reported by the Discharger as required by all applicable state and federal laws. In addition, any such spills, releases, and illegal discharges, with the potential to endanger health, safety, or the environment, shall be reported by fire department staff to Riverside County Environmental Health Department. If safe to do so, necessary actions shall be taken to contain and minimize the spill, release, or Illegal Discharge.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Education, Training, and Outreach

1. Stormwater NPDES Training

Fire department personnel within the Whitewater River Region of Riverside County should receive annual education and training to increase staff awareness and understanding of Urban Runoff Pollution issues, BMPs, and their compliance obligations.

2. Best Management Practices (BMPs) Update

The Permittees will continue to work cooperatively with fire departments to identify, update, and provide guidance on the implementation BMPs, as appropriate, to reduce Pollutants in discharges related to fire department agency activities to the maximum extent practicable.

PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND REPORT

Program Effectiveness Assessment Strategy

The Permittees will assess the effectiveness of the program described in this plan annually, at minimum by implementing the following assessment procedures:

- Document education and training activities conducted by Stormwater Program manager.
- Document fire department staff receiving educational materials and training.
- Inspect a selected number of fire facilities to assess compliance with recommended BMPs.
- Conduct assessment with fire department personnel for effectiveness of BMPs to obtain revision suggestions for practicality and effectiveness of BMPs.

Annual Report

Activities performed by the Permittees under this SWMP program element, results of any assessment, inspections, and any revisions made to this manual will be documented annually in the Permittees' Annual Report.

APPENDIX M
Standardized Reporting Forms

**WHITEWATER RIVER WATERSHED MUNICIPAL STORMWATER NPDES PERMIT
(NPDES NO. CAS 617002)
COLORADO RIVER REGIONAL BOARD ORDER NO. R7-2008-0001**

INSERT PERMITTEE NAME

ANNUAL REPORTING FORMS

FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

WHITEWATER RIVER WATERSHED MUNICIPAL STORMWATER NPDES PERMIT
(NPDES NO. CAS 617002)
COLORADO RIVER REGIONAL BOARD ORDER NO. R7-2008-0001

ANNUAL REPORTING FORMS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009

Whitewater Municipal Stormwater Permit requires each Permittee to include a certification statement signed by a duly authorized representative of his/her respective agency with the Annual and/or Monitoring Report(s) submittal.

Contact Person:
Prepared By:
Telephone:
Date:

Annual Report Certification

"I declare under the penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Signature

Typed/Printed Name

Title

Date

Executive Summary

**WHITEWATER RIVER WATERSHED MUNICIPAL STORMWATER NPDES PERMIT
(NPDES NO. CAS 617002)
COLORADO RIVER REGIONAL BOARD ORDER NO. R7-2008-0001**

ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008-2009

Program Management

Goals

- I Identify staff managing permit compliance program
- II Permittee participation in managing regional programs
- III Certify adequate legal authority to implement and enforce each of requirement in 40 CFR Section 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A-F) and the 2008 MS4 Permit

Goal Addressed	Program Element Assessment Request	Response	Additional Information Requested or Provided	2008 MS4 Permit or SWMP Section
I	Primary point of contact/responsibility identified? (official authorized to certify compliance)	yes/no dropdown	Name Title Telephone # Email	L.15 and L.18
II	Is at least one representative designated for the Desert Task Force? Provide the name and contact information of the representative.	yes/no dropdown	Name Title Telephone # Email	E.2.e
III	Have ordinances, policies, or procedures been revised or proposed for revision this fiscal year to better address Permit requirements?	yes/no dropdown		
III	Have ordinance, policy, or procedure changes been implemented or proposed this fiscal year? If yes, please summarize the changes and purpose for the changes.	yes/no dropdown	Schedule and a list of ordinance, policy, or procedure changes	
II	Please identify and describe the sources of funding for the MS4 NPDES permit compliance program, including general fund, grants, or other sources, estimated amounts, and frequency/duration of funding.	Narrative Description		

Detection and Elimination of Illicit Discharges & Connections Program Effectiveness Assessment

Goals

- I Implement the IC/ID monitoring program
- II Reduce the occurrence of IC/IDs
- III Ensure the IC/ID reports are reviewed and responded to in a timely manner
- IV Ensure the confirmed IC/ID events are expeditiously eliminated

Goal Addressed	Program Element Assessment Request	Response	Additional Information Requested or Provided	2008 MS4 Permit or SWMP Section
I - IV	Describe your current program to detect and prevent illegal dumping	Narrative Description		2001 SWMP Annual Report
I-IV	Has a schedule been developed for conducting field inspections of the MS4 for identification of IC/IDs?	yes/no dropdown		F.1.a.vii, 2001 SWMP Annual Report
I-IV	If the answer to the above question is NO, please describe your current plans (including a time schedule) for responding to reports of illegal dumping or suspicious discharges	Narrative Description		2001 SWMP Annual Report
I - IV	Did you continue and/or expand an existing field program to detect and prevent dumping or routinely discharging pollutants into the MS4 facilities?	yes/no dropdown		F.1.a.iv, 2001 SWMP Annual Report
I - IV	Has the standardized IC/ID database presented in Figure 2-1 of the SWMP been implemented to track reported IC/IDs?	yes/no dropdown		F.1.a.ii
I - IV	Are the standardized forms provided in Appendix D.2 for reporting observations of field personnel utilized?	yes/no dropdown		F.1.a.ii, F.i.xvii
I-IV	If the answer to the above question is no, are the forms that you utilize attached to this report?	yes/no dropdown		F.1.a.ii, F.i.xvii
I - IV	Do you continue to provide, collect, and maintain litter receptacles in strategic public areas and during public events?	yes/no dropdown		F.1.a.iii, 2001 SWMP Annual Report
I	Has your agency identified any areas where additional trash receptacles/litter collection is needed? If yes, please identify or describe those areas.	yes/no dropdown	Describe where they are needed	2001 SWMP Annual Report
I	If yes, do you plan to increase the number of permanent trash receptacles in these areas?	yes/no dropdown		2001 SWMP Annual Report
I	Did your agency conduct or sponsor any "Trash Round-up", "Community Clean-up" or similar solid waste management activities?	yes/no dropdown		2001 SWMP Annual Report

Goal Addressed	Program Element Assessment Request	Response	Additional Information Requested or Provided	2008 MS4 Permit or SWMP Section
I - IV	Do you continue to implement and enforce leash laws and other pet laws in selected public use areas?	yes/no dropdown		F.1.v, 2001 SWMP Annual Report
I	What methods (i.e., utility bill inserts, brochures) have been employed to educate the general public on the water quality impacts of pet waste?	Narrative Description		2001 SWMP Annual Report
I	Please identify Ordinance Number(s)			2001 SWMP Annual Report
I-IV	Are additional information signs needed to enforce ordinances? If yes, please describe or identify where they are needed.	yes/no dropdown	Describe where they are needed	2001 SWMP Annual Report
IV	Is a report attached for each spill reported by Permittee staff to OES containing a description of the non-compliance, its causes, the duration, and the actual or anticipated time for achieving compliance and complete details of the steps that the Permittee has taken, or intends to take in order to prevent recurrence.	yes/no dropdown	Report for each spill reported by Permittee staff to OES	F.1.a.xii
I	Provide the total number of IC/ID and spill reports received.	#		F.1.a.xvii, F.1.a.xii
I	Provide the number of IC/ID cases that required investigation/response. List by IC/ID source.	#	Narrative Description	F.1.a.xvii
I	Report the IC/ID and spill incidents and give a description of the non-compliance, its causes, the duration, the actual or anticipated time for achieving compliance. These reports shall include complete details of the steps that the Permittee has taken or intends to take in order to prevent recurrence.	Narrative Description	Provide narrative details and refer to IC/ID database	F.1.a.xi
I	Provide the number of spills requiring notification of OES. Attach a report for each spill reported by Permittee staff to OES. This report shall contain a description of the non-compliance, its causes, the duration, and the actual or anticipated time for achieving compliance. The report shall include complete details of the steps that the Permittee has taken, or intends to take in order to prevent recurrence.	#		F.1.a.xii
I	Provide the number of spills incidents not reportable to OES. Attach a report for each such spill incident.	#		F.1.a.xi
I	Provide the number of IC/ID cases referred to the Regional Board.	#		F.1.a.x.1
I	Special Notes (describe any limitations, problems, etc):	Narrative Description		2001 SWMP Annual Report

Industrial-Commercial Facilities Program Effectiveness Assessment

Goals

- I Maintain an updated and prioritized list of Industrial and Commercial Facilities
- II Ensure the each industrial and commercial facility has implemented BMPs that are appropriate for the activities and features at that facility
- III Implement enforcement measures as necessary to reduce the occurrence and recurrence of violations

Goal Addressed	Program Element Assessment Request	Response	Additional Information Requested or Provided	2008 MS4 Permit or SWMP Section
I	Has the standardized Industrial Commercial database presented in Appendix H of the SWMP been implemented to track inspection activities?	yes/no dropdown		F.1.b.ix and SWMP 2.2.1, 3.6 & 9.2
I, III	Did you summarize the number of facilities inspected this fiscal year by attaching a copy of the commercial and industrial facilities database?	yes/no dropdown		F.1.b.ix and SWMP 2.2.1, 3.6 & 9.2; also 2001 SWMP Annual Report
I	Do you maintain an implementation schedule for conducting inspections of the targeted facilities listing in the above reference database?	yes/no dropdown		F.1.b.ii, 2001 SWMP Annual Report
III	The CAP described in the SWMP meets the requirements of the MS4 permit. However individual Permittees may propose an alternative inspection program for Regional Board approval as part of the Annual Report. Will such a proposal be submitted with the Annual Report?	yes/no dropdown	Proposed alternative inspection program for Regional Board approval	F.1.b.iii
II	Identify the number of commercial and industrial facilities visited (during the reporting period) under the auspices of the CAP provided by the County or alternative program approved by the Regional Board.	#		F.1.b.ix
II	Identify the number of restaurants in your source database	#		F.1.b.viii
II	Identify the number of auto service businesses in your source database	#		F.1.b.viii
II	Identify the number of types of industrial businesses which are not a restaurant, auto service or mobile cleaning business, in your source database.	#		F.1.b.viii
II	Identify the number of mobile cleaning businesses in your source database.	#		F.1.b.viii

Development Planning Program Effectiveness Assessment

Goals

- I Encourage the use of Low Impact Development (Site Design) BMPs
- II Conservation of land in MSHCP
- III Implement WQMP Process

Goal Addressed	Program Element Assessment Request	Response	Additional Information Requested or Provided	2008 MS4 Permit or SWMP Section
II & III	Is a report attached describing your policies and procedures for ensuring that the goals of the MSHCP are reflected New Development and Redevelopment projects?	yes/no dropdown	Description of how Permittee is ensuring that the goals of the MSHCP have been reflected in the project plans	
III	Is a report attached describing and evaluating your process for evaluating New Development and Redevelopment Projects?	yes/no dropdown	Report describing and evaluating Permittee's process for evaluating New Development and Redevelopment Projects	Permit F.1.d.vii
I & III	What is the percentage of the total area (acres) of New Development and Redevelopment projects approved or permitted in this FY for which Site Design BMPs were applied?	%	Enter percentage determined from Development database.	WQMP Measurable Goal
III	What are the three most common deficiencies identified in reviewing WQMPs?	Narrative Description		SWMP 4.4, F.1.d.vi
III	Did you evaluate the WQMP process by ensuring that all projects which needed WQMPS had WQMPs?	yes/no dropdown		SWMP, F.1.d.vi
III	Summarize changes to code requirements for onsite storage and retention of stormwater.	Narrative Description		F.1.f.ix.8
III	Is the Development and Redevelopment database for FY attached?	yes/no dropdown	Report describing the most common deficiency in WQMPs	SWMP 4.4, F.1.d.vi

Private Construction Program Effectiveness Assessment

Goals

- I Maintain construction site compliance with Permittee Storm Water Ordinance
- II Place additional focus on construction sites during Rainy Season

Goal Addressed	Program Element Assessment Request	Response	Additional Information Requested or Provided	2008 MS4 Permit or SWMP Section
II	Is a copy of the electronic file for the Standardized Spreadsheet for Construction Site Inspections for the reporting period attached?	yes/no dropdown	See SWMP Figure 5.2	SWMP 5.8, 9.2
I	Is a report summarizing and evaluating Permittee's inspection prioritization criteria and inspection schedule attached?	yes/no dropdown	Report summarizing and evaluating Permittee's inspection prioritization criteria and inspection schedule	F.1.d.vi
II	Does Permittee's construction site prioritization criteria adequately identify sites that pose a high threat to Receiving Water quality?	yes/no dropdown		SWMP 5.8, 9.2, F.1.d.vi
I	Do you continue to implement and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in urban runoff to the MS4 from construction sites that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre?	yes/no dropdown		F.1.d.i
I	Are you proposing any changes to this criteria based on your evaluation of its effectiveness?	yes/no dropdown		F.1.d.vi

Permittee Facilities and Activities Program Effectiveness Assessment

Goals

- I Maintain current MS4 facility map (Attachment C)
- II Ensure appropriate signage
- III Ensure that MS4 channels and storm drain inlets are properly managed
- IV Ensure that Permittee employees are trained to implement compliance programs
- V Sanitary Sewer
- VI Verify Accuracy of Permit Area

Goal Addressed	Program Element Assessment Request	Response	Additional Information Requested or Provided	2008 MS4 Permit or SWMP Section
IV	Have you continued to maintain and implement a FPPP for each of the Permittee facilities?	yes/no dropdown		F.1.e.ii.1, F.1.e.vi.3
IV	Number of Permittee facilities that are operated in your jurisdiction	#	Updated Permittee information on Table 6-3	F.1.e.vi.3, SWMP 6.6
I	Number of current outfalls in Permittees' MS4 facilities (Federal regulations identify an outfall as being 36" or 39" in diameter or larger)	#		SWMP 2.2.1, 6.6, 9.2, 2001 SWMP Annual Report
I	Number of new outfalls added to Permittees' MS4 facilities.	#		SWMP 2.2.1, 6.6, 9.2, 2001 SWMP Annual Report
I	Identify the locations of the outfalls.			
III	Number of new structural controls added to Permittees' MS4 facilities.	#		SWMP 2.2.1, 6.6, 9.2, 2001 SWMP Annual Report
II	Was an annual inspection of Permittee facilities conducted?	yes/no dropdown		SWMP 6.6
V	Are your sanitary sewer spill response plans up to date (for permittees with conveyance systems)	yes/no dropdown		F.1.e.vi.2
IV	Does Permittee own or operate a SARA Title III facility? If yes, provide the date that the monitoring data compiled was submitted to the Regional Board, and provide a list of facilities.	yes/no dropdown	Date report submitted and list of such facilities.	F.1.a.ix
VI	Did you review the Whitewater River Region map to see if it encompasses new urbanized areas within your jurisdiction? If yes, and additional urbanized areas (or non-urbanized areas are incorrectly identified as urbanized) within your jurisdiction are identified, then submit an amendment to the map with this Annual Report.	yes/no dropdown		E.1.h, E.2.b - Permit requirement

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Goals

- I To target residents, and commercial and industrial establishments
- II Providing general Urban Runoff and BMP information
- III Training

Goal Addressed	Program Element Assessment Request	Response	Additional Information Requested or Provided	2008 MS4 Permit or SWMP Section
I, II	Are public education materials made available at public counters and staff bulletin boards? Provide list or attach examples.	yes/no dropdown		2001 SWMP Annual Report
II, III	Identify any efforts made to inform contractors and/or agency staff of educational and training workshops for construction site erosion control and construction materials management.	Narrative Description		2001 SWMP Annual Report
II, III	Describe any activities to inform architects, engineers, building department personnel and local government officials on water quality problems associated with urban runoff - including information on workshops and distributing public information materials.	Narrative Description		2001 SWMP Annual Report
III	Summarize Permittee Staff Training, including the number of Permittee employees trained by department or function. Attach a table if necessary.	Narrative Description or Table		F.1.f.ix.7

2008-2009 Reporting Period Only

Goals

- I Ordinance Review
- II Verify Accuracy of Permit Area

Goal	Program Element Assessment Request	Response	Additional Information Requested or Provided	2008 MS4 Permit
I	Has legal counsel reviewed applicable ordinances to determine if adequate legal authority exists to implement and enforce each requirement in 40 CFR Section 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A-F) and the 2008 MS4 Permit?	yes/no dropdown		E. 3.b; E.4: one-time reporting requirement in FY 2008/2009
I	Has legal counsel signed a statement certifying adequate legal authority?	yes/no dropdown		L.15: FY 2008/09 Annual Report only
I	Is copy of legal counsel certification of adequate legal authority attached?	yes/no dropdown	Certification of adequate legal authority	L.15: FY 2008/09 Annual Report only
I	If existing ordinances do not provide requisite legal authority, has an implementation schedule been developed to adopt a new ordinance or to amend existing ordinances? If yes, please attach the schedule.	yes/no dropdown	Attach schedule.	E.4: FY 2008/2009 Annual Report only
II	Even if there have been no changes to the urbanized area within your jurisdiction, have you provided a disk containing a complete map of your jurisdictional area, in Coordinate System NAD 1983 Zone 6 State Plane-Shape File?	yes/no dropdown	Disk with file identifying urbanized area within Permittee jurisdiction	E.2.b