

# NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PHASE II

## STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System  
(NPDES)  
Phase II**

**Stormwater Management Program  
County of San Luis Obispo**

**Third Revision, June 2006**

Prepared by:

County of San Luis Obispo, Department of Public Works

Approved by the County of San Luis Obispo Board of Supervisors June 13, 2006

Submitted to the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board on  
June 30, 2006

**Second Revision, April 2004**

Prepared by:

County of San Luis Obispo, Department of Public Works

Approved by the County of San Luis Obispo Board of Supervisors April 27, 2004

Submitted to the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board on  
May 7, 2004

**First Revision, January 2003**

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Approved by the County of San Luis Obispo Board of Supervisors, February 25, 2003

Submitted to the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board on  
March 10, 2003

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## Table of Contents

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<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Section 1. Introduction</b>	<b>1-1</b>
1.1 Stormwater Management: Why It's Important	1-1
1.2 Stormwater Management: A Water Quality Mandate for San Luis Obispo County	1-2
1.3 The Purpose of the Stormwater Management Program	1-2
1.4 Summary of Regulatory Requirements	1-3
1.5 Scope and Responsibility for the Stormwater Management Program	1-4
1.6 The County's Approach to Stormwater Management	1-6
1.7 Special Considerations for San Luis Obispo County	1-7
<b>Section 2. Stormwater Management Program Development and Administration</b>	<b>2-1</b>
2.1 Stormwater Management Area Assessments: Land Use and Water Quality	2-1
2.2 Stormwater Pollutants of Concern	2-2
2.3 Stormwater Management Program Development	2-9
2.4 Inventory and Assessment of Existing County Water Quality Activities Related to Stormwater	2-10
2.5 Program Administration: Staff and Budget	2-11
<b>Section 3. Stormwater Management Program Requirements</b>	<b>3-1</b>
3.1 Minimum Control Measures, Best Management Practices, and Measurable Goals	3-1
<b>Section 4. Best Management Practices Implementation</b>	<b>4-1</b>
4.1 Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Public Education and Outreach	4-1
4.2 Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Public Participation and Involvement	4-37
4.3 Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	4-43
4.4 Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Construction Site Runoff Control	4-55
4.5 Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Post-Construction Stormwater Management	4-61

4.6	Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations	4-68
4.7	Progress Measurements, Target Pollutants of Concern, Alignment with Existing Activities, and Linkages Among BMPs	4-77
<b>Section 5. Monitoring, Annual Review and Reporting</b>		<b>5-1</b>

## **Appendices**

Appendix A:	Notice of Intent (NOI), Stormwater Management Area Maps, and Water Quality Assessment
Appendix B:	Inventory of Existing Stormwater Management Activities
Appendix C	Historical Development of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Public Education and Outreach Program
Appendix D	MS4 General Permit and Attachment 4
Appendix E	Laws, Regulations, and Regulatory Agencies
Appendix F	References
Appendix G	Glossary of Stormwater Terms and Acronyms

# Executive Summary

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## Introduction

The Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) was prepared by the County of San Luis Obispo to comply with mandatory requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Final Rule and the State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CA CAS000004, "Waste Discharge Requirements for Stormwater Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems" (MS4 General Permit). The NPDES Phase II Final Rule was adopted in December 1999 and requires operators of small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) located in designated urbanized areas (UAs) and in areas meeting certain regulatory criteria to develop and implement SWMPs. The State's MS4 General Permit was adopted on April 30, 2003 and implements the NPDES Phase II Final Rule in California.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has determined that the following unincorporated communities located in San Luis Obispo County are subject to NPDES Phase II requirements under the MS4 General Permit:

- 1) Baywood-Los Osos;
- 2) San Luis Obispo urban fringe;
- 3) Nipomo;
- 4) Atascadero/Paso Robles urban fringe including Templeton, Santa Margarita, and Garden Farms;
- 5) Cambria; and
- 6) Oceano

This SWMP covers the county owned or operated MS4 for unincorporated areas in San Luis Obispo County that have been designated and are within the jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo. The seven incorporated cities within San Luis Obispo County have separate SWMPs that cover areas within their jurisdiction. Although, this SWMP is not a "regional SWMP", the County partners with the cities and CSDs to provide a regional approach to Stormwater

Pollution Prevention Public Education and Outreach.

## Purpose of the SWMP

The NPDES Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit mandate that regulated entities develop and implement SWMPs to reduce stormwater pollutants to receiving waters to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP) through the application of Best Management Practices (BMPs). BMPs must be applied in six specific areas: 1) Public Education and Outreach; 2) Public Participation and Involvement; 3) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination; 4) Construction Site Runoff Control; 5) Post-Construction Stormwater Management; and 6) Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations. This SWMP defines the method for selecting and prioritizing BMPs under each category and provides a description, timetable, and set of measurable goals for each. The SWMP assigns responsibilities for implementation and describes the method for updating the SWMP and submitting annual reports.

The SWMP provides an integrated approach for prevention of pollution from stormwater runoff in San Luis Obispo County. The program relies heavily on public education and outreach and public participation and involvement to prevent pollution problems at the source. The program seeks to employ the most cost effective means to achieve the objectives of the NPDES Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit and to coordinate stormwater runoff pollution prevention efforts throughout the County. County staff members anticipate that the SWMP will continuously improve based upon an iterative process of evaluating the results of the program using measurable goals.

## Alignment with Existing Practices

The SWMP was designed to provide a framework for a comprehensive stormwater management program to meet the mandatory requirements of the NPDES

Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit. The SWMP capitalizes on aligning existing water quality activities and stormwater management practices with current BMPs. The SWMP includes BMPs, with Measurable Goals, that can be used to guide the County Board of Supervisors in their results based decision-making process during budget deliberations for the current fiscal year and in following years.

### **Accomplishments To Date**

Several county departments participated in developing the SWMP. In addition, county staff members coordinated with other local agencies and other Central Coast counties to determine the most effective BMPs to meet the needs of San Luis Obispo County. The County retained a team of consultants (RMC and CMCA) to perform a regulatory analysis, to research best management practices, to conduct surveys and compile information regarding existing practices in the County, and to prepare significant components of the program.

RMC completed a NPDES Stormwater Phase II Work Plan in February 2002, an action that preceded development of this SWMP. The Work Plan identified the costs and staffing required to implement a range of SWMP alternatives. Based on the Work Plan, the County Department of Public Works began the budget and hiring process for new staff and for developing the program. The County retained CMCA and RMC to assist in the preparation of this SWMP in September 2002. The team assessed existing programs and practices in the county and contacted the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) for recommendations. Based on the recommendations of the RWQCB, the team identified water bodies in the County affected by the designated communities and the beneficial uses that are impaired in those water bodies.

The team developed criteria for identifying appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) to address specific water quality problems, weighted criteria based on certain factors, and applied criteria to BMPs to determine a relative score. Based on their scores, BMPs were applied to address

impaired beneficial uses and pollutants of concern. Management strategies and opportunities for feedback and updating the program were identified. The Board of Supervisors approved the first revision of the SWMP on February 25, 2003 and it was submitted to the RWQCB on March 10, 2003.

The RWQCB reviewed the original version of the SWMP and requested revisions on February 6, 2004. The RWQCB requested that the County update the original SWMP to reference the MS4 General Permit and the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list that were adopted by the State after the original SWMP was submitted. The RWQCB also requested that the County add more detailed information about the BMPs and their associated measurable goals and move up the SWMP implementation timelines. The second revision of the SWMP reflects compliance with RWQCB requests and was approved by the Board of Supervisors on April 27, 2004 and submitted to the RWQCB on May 7, 2004.

On October 13, 2004, the RWQCB approved the second revision of the SWMP and posted it on the State Water Resources Control Board website for the required sixty-day public comment period. The RWQCB received extensive comments and a request for public hearing from a national environmental organization, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and their consultant on December 12, 2004, the last day of the public comment period. No other comments were received.

On November 7, 2005, the County received a letter from the RWQCB requesting additional revisions to the SWMP to be re-submitted no later than January 3, 2006. To ensure adequate time to revise the SWMP, the County requested an extension of the deadline to June 30, 2006. This request was granted by the RWQCB.

The Department of Public Works will continue to lead implementation of the SWMP following approval.

## Section 1 Introduction

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### 1.1 Stormwater Management: Why It's Important

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Water Quality Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit No. CAS000004, "Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems" (MS4 General Permit), reports the following findings:

- "Urban runoff is a leading cause of pollution throughout California."
- "Pollutants of concern found in urban runoff include sediments, non-sediment solids, nutrients, pathogens, oxygen-demanding substances, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), trash, and pesticides and herbicides."
- "During urban development, two important changes occur. First, where no urban development has previously occurred, natural vegetated pervious ground cover is converted to impervious surfaces such as paved highways, streets, rooftops, and parking lots. Natural vegetated soil can both absorb rainwater and remove pollutants providing a very effective purification process. Because pavement and concrete can neither absorb water nor remove pollutants, the natural purification characteristics of the land are lost. Second, urban development creates new pollutant sources as human population density increases and brings with it proportionately higher levels of vehicle emissions, vehicle maintenance wastes, municipal sewage, pesticides, household hazardous wastes, pet wastes, trash, etc., which can be washed into the MS4. As a result of these two changes, the runoff leaving a developed urban area may be significantly greater in volume, velocity, and/or pollutant load than pre-development runoff from the same area."
- "A higher percentage of impervious area correlates to a greater pollutant load, resulting in turbid water, nutrient enrichment, bacterial contamination, organic matter loads, toxic compounds, temperature increases, and increases of trash or debris."
- "Pollutants present in stormwater can have damaging effects on both human health and aquatic ecosystems. In addition, the increased flows and volumes of stormwater discharged from impervious surfaces resulting from development can significantly impact beneficial uses of aquatic ecosystems due to physical modifications of watercourses, such as bank erosion and widening of channels."
- "When water quality impacts are considered during the planning stages of a project, new development and many redevelopment projects can more efficiently incorporate measures to protect water quality."

## **1.2 Stormwater Management: A Water Quality Mandate for San Luis Obispo County**

Most of the unincorporated communities within the County lack formal stormwater infrastructure. The County currently uses the natural hydrology of the watershed to convey stormwater runoff to receiving waters. In areas lacking natural pathways for stormwater runoff, the County uses retention/detention basins to slow runoff and allow for infiltration. Urbanized portions of the County have a larger proportion of impervious surfaces (i.e., roofs, driveways, parking lots, roads) to “natural” surfaces than more rural portions of the County. Impervious surfaces prevent infiltration of stormwater, thereby increasing the velocity and volume of stormwater entering a water body at any one point. Urbanized communities have a higher concentration of land uses that increase the presence of household chemicals, commercial products, and vehicles, resulting in an increase in the potential release of pollutants to receiving waters.

Until recently, stormwater runoff in areas with populations of less than 100,000 people was not regulated. Although many existing stormwater runoff controls have been in place, there has not been an integrated and comprehensive approach to preventing pollution from stormwater runoff in these less populated areas. The MS4 General Permit requires that the County of San Luis Obispo, as a Phase II regulated MS4, develop a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) and to protect water quality.

### **1.3 The Purpose of the Stormwater Management Program (SWMP)**

The purpose of the SWMP is to comply with the mandatory requirements of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Final Rule and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Water Quality Order No. 2003-00005-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000004, “Waste Discharge Requirements for Stormwater Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) General Permit (referred to as the “MS4 General Permit”). The USEPA developed the NPDES Phase II Final Rule under the authority of the Clean Water Act to reduce impacts to water quality from stormwater pollution. The State of California adopted the MS4 General Permit on April 30, 2003 to implement the NPDES Phase II Final Rule in California.

The County prepared this SWMP to meet the Federal and State NPDES Phase II regulatory requirements and to align existing stormwater management activities in the County with current Best Management Practices (BMPs). Working cooperatively with other agencies and with public participation and involvement, the County will use this SWMP to achieve the intent of the regulation in the most cost effective and comprehensive manner. Preventing stormwater pollution of our water bodies is a duty shared by the Federal, State, County, and other local governments along with each and every resident of San Luis Obispo County.

## 1.4 Summary of Regulatory Requirements

Enacted in 1990, Phase I of the Stormwater Rule applied to municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) with a service population of 100,000 or more, to construction projects affecting five acres or more of land disturbance, and to certain industrial activities. Phase II of the Stormwater Rule is generally applicable to MS4s serving an urban population of 10,000 or more and construction activities affecting one acre or more of land disturbance.

Under the NPDES Phase II Rule and the MS4 General Permit, Small MS4s that meet specific criteria must obtain MS4 General Permit coverage for stormwater discharges. MS4 General Permit coverage for the County will be issued by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and must be renewed every five years. The County was required to comply with Federal NPDES Phase II requirements on March 10, 2003, at which time, the County submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with the State's MS4 General Permit to the RWQCB. To comply with the State's MS4 General Permit, the MS4 operator (in this case, the County) must implement a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) that reduces the discharge of pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable", that protects water quality, and that satisfies the requirements of the Clean Water Act according to California's MS4 General Permit. The County and other regulated communities were required to submit a NOI, a permit fee, and their SWMP on or before the State's General Permit deadline.

The MS4 General Permit was adopted by the State on April 30, 2003. The RWQCB reviewed the County's SWMP and requested revisions to the County's SWMP on February 6, 2004. The RWQCB requested that the County update the SWMP to refer to the MS4 General Permit and the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Impaired Water Bodies that were approved by the Federal and State governments after the original revision of the SWMP was submitted. The RWQCB also requested that the County add more detail to the SWMP and move the implementation timelines up wherever possible. The second revision of the SWMP reflects compliance with RWQCB requests and was approved by the Board of Supervisors on April 27, 2004 and submitted to the RWQCB on May 7, 2004.

On October 13, 2004, the RWQCB approved the second revision of the SWMP and posted it on the State Water Resources Control Board website for the required sixty-day public comment period. The RWQCB received extensive comments and a request for public hearing from a national environmental organization, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and their consultant on December 12, 2004, the last day of the public comment period. No other comments were received.

On November 7, 2005, the County received a letter from the RWQCB requesting additional revisions to the SWMP to be re-submitted no later than January 3, 2006. To ensure adequate time to revise the SWMP, the County requested an extension of the

January 3 deadline to June 30, 2006. This request for extension was granted by the RWQCB.

The Department of Public Works revised the SWMP for this third revision to incorporate RWQCB's comments. The third revision of the SWMP was approved by the Board of Supervisors on June 13, 2006 and will be submitted to the RWQCB on or before June 30, 2006.

USEPA and the SWRCB have determined that a SWMP will be considered to reduce pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP) if it fulfills the following minimum control measures (MCMs):

- 1) Public Education and Outreach;
- 2) Public Participation and Involvement;
- 3) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination;
- 4) Construction Site Runoff Control;
- 5) Post-Construction Stormwater Management; and
- 6) Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

To fulfill each of the six minimum control measures and reduce pollutants to achieve the MEP, MS4s are required to develop and implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) and measurable goals. BMPs consist of structural and non-structural activities that address stormwater. The BMPs in this SWMP were selected using a process based on EPA guidance documents, the MS4 General Permit, and on factors specific to the County and the regulated communities. As such, these BMPs provide controls that meet federal and state requirements and are locally applicable.

### **1.5 Scope and Responsibility for the Stormwater Management Program**

The SWRCB has determined that the following unincorporated communities located in San Luis Obispo County are subject to NPDES Phase II requirements and the MS4 General Permit:

1. Baywood-Los Osos;
2. San Luis Obispo (urban fringe);
3. Nipomo;
4. Atascadero/ Paso Robles (urban fringe including Templeton, Santa Margarita and Garden Farms);
5. Cambria; and
6. Oceano

These communities were selected based on criteria that take into account the potential to impact water quality due to conditions influencing discharges into their storm sewer systems or due to where they discharge. These criteria are listed below.

1) Areas Automatically Designated. In these areas, USEPA designated communities automatically due to their location within an urbanized area defined by the 2000 Census. The 2000 Census identified urbanized areas that have a population greater than 50,000 and have an overall population density greater than 1,000 people per square mile. The areas within the County's SWMP coverage area designated under this criterion include San Luis Obispo (urban fringe), the Atascadero/Paso Robles urban complex (urban fringe including Templeton, Garden Farms and Santa Margarita), and Nipomo, which is included in the Santa Maria urbanized area.

2) Areas Designated by the State: A community can be individually designated by the SWRCB and/or RWQCB based on:

- a "high population density" of at least 1,000 people per square mile (including tourists and commuters). Baywood-Los Osos, Cambria, and Oceano were added under this criterion.
- a "high growth" or "high growth potential" where an area grew by more than 25% between 1990 and 2000 or anticipates a growth rate of more than 25% over a 10 year period ending prior to the end of the first permit term. No communities under County jurisdiction were designated under this criterion.
- a significant contributor of pollutants to an interconnected permitted MS4. A small MS4 is interconnected with a separate permitted MS4 if stormwater that has entered the small MS4 is allowed to flow directly into a permitted MS4. No communities under County jurisdiction were designated under this criterion.
- discharges to sensitive water bodies. Sensitive water bodies are receiving waters including groundwater that are an environmental protection priority. Sensitive waters include 1) those listed as providing or known to provide habitat for threatened or endangered species; 2) those used for recreation that are subject to beach closures or health warnings; 3) those listed as impaired subject to the Clean Water Act (CWA) 303(d) list due to constituents of concern such as biological oxygen demand (BOD), sediment, pathogens, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, trash, and other constituents found in the MS4 discharge. Baywood-Los Osos and Cambria are listed under this criterion because Baywood-Los Osos discharges to Morro Bay, which is on the CWA 303(d) list for sediment, pathogens, and metals and Cambria because it discharges to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.
- a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States. Specific conditions presented by the MS4 may lead to significant pollutant loading to waters of the U.S. that are otherwise unregulated or inadequately regulated. An example of such a condition would be the presence of a large transportation

industry. No communities under County jurisdiction were designated under this criterion.

## **1.6 The County's Approach**

The County must address a relatively large and varied coverage area in this SWMP. Refer to Appendix A for management area assessments and maps for the SWMP coverage area. To most effectively address stormwater issues in the SWMP coverage area, the County has developed the following approach:

### **1) Provide General Guidance and Anticipate Specific Needs of the Community.**

The County has structured the SWMP to meet the requirements of the NPDES Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit. The County anticipates that application of the SWMP within each community will require further analysis of community-specific resources and issues. The SWMP has been designed to provide a menu of BMPs that can be tailored to the particular needs of a community.

**2) Provide for Community Input.** In the early stages of the SWMP, the County will provide opportunities for community input to the SWMP. The County anticipates presentations to the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) and other stakeholder groups. These stakeholder meetings and presentations will give the public opportunities to gain an understanding of the new regulation and its implications and to provide comment regarding the application of the SWMP in their local community.

**3) Review and Revise Ordinances.** Jurisdictions often find that their ordinances do not provide the language or authority necessary to implement and enforce Phase II requirements. The County anticipates a thorough review of applicable ordinances and formulation of the amendments to ordinances needed to implement the SWMP.

**4) Process New and/or Revised Ordinances.** The County anticipates processing of new and/or revised ordinances in Years 1 through 5 of SWMP implementation.

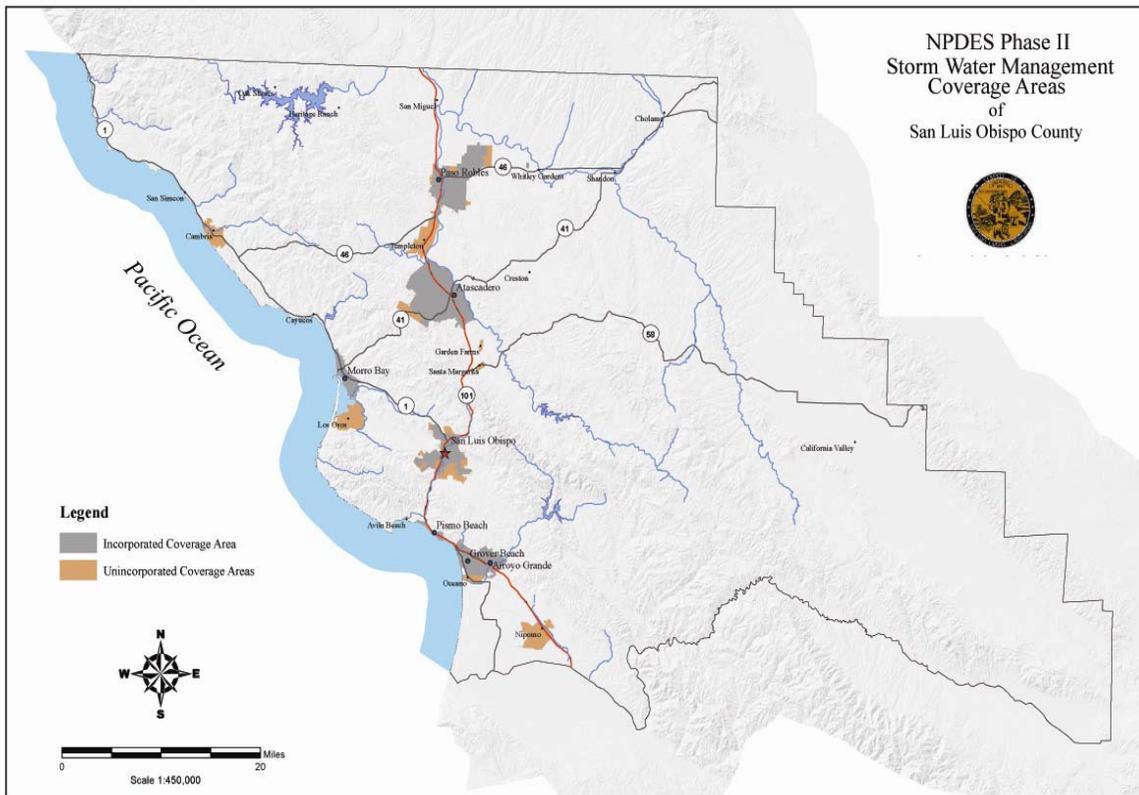
**5) Begin implementation of BMPs.** The schedule for implementation of BMPs over the first five-year permit term will vary depending on the BMP. More complex BMPs are broken down into a number of stages with measurable goals identified for each. The more complex BMPs will take longer than those that require relatively simple changes to existing practices. Refer to Section 4 for a description of the BMPs and Measurable Goals for each Minimum Control Measure and for the BMP implementation timetable and responsible parties.

**6) Review and Report on Effectiveness.** The County will determine whether the MEP is being achieved through annual review and reporting of stormwater management activities. On construction sites, the County will determine the MEP on a case-by-case basis. To determine the MEP for a specific site, the County will consider the proximity

of the site to local water bodies and the state of the water bodies, among other factors, for the proposed activity.

## 1.7 Special Considerations for San Luis Obispo County

San Luis Obispo County encompasses incorporated cities, unincorporated Community Services Districts (CSDs), and other unincorporated areas. The map below shows the unincorporated and incorporated areas designated for NPDES Phase II coverage. The scope and responsibility for this SWMP must take into account special considerations for the jurisdictions of the county, incorporated cities, and CSDs. Although this SWMP is not a “Regional SWMP”, the County has met with the cities and CSDs and will continue to coordinate regional efforts for public education and outreach and public participation and involvement activities. The roles of the incorporated cities and CSDs are described below.



### Incorporated Cities

San Luis Obispo County encompasses seven incorporated cities. The incorporated cities and other MS4s outside the County’s jurisdiction must prepare and maintain their own SWMPs for the areas within their jurisdictions. The County’s SWMP covers the unincorporated “urban fringe” areas adjacent to the City of San Luis Obispo, the City of Paso Robles, and the City of Atascadero. Managing stormwater considerations on a

regional scale increases the effectiveness of BMPs and reduces the burden on each individual permitted entity. During the course of this first five-year permit term, regional collaboration and planning are envisioned to evolve as this SWMP is implemented.

Currently several advisory bodies exist to address regional water quality concerns. The Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) is an organization of stakeholders and governmental representatives that meets to discuss regional water planning issues. The San Luis Obispo (SLO) County Partners for Water Quality (SLOCPWQ) is a coalition of MS4s that meets to address issues associated with NPDES Phase II implementation. The County anticipates continued participation in the WRAC and SLOCPWQ as part of SWMP implementation.

**Community Services Districts (CSDs)**

A variety of public services in the communities of Los Osos, Nipomo, Cambria, Templeton, and Oceano are governed by citizen-elected CSDs. Services provided by some of the CSDs include maintenance of detention basins, water quality monitoring, and other stormwater-related activities. The CSDs consist of elected boards of directors that have primary jurisdiction over specific aspects of municipal operations. CSD decisions are final, that is, they cannot be appealed to the County Board of Supervisors; therefore, the County does not have a direct role in certain municipal operations for these communities. In all of the above cases, the County retains jurisdiction over roads and building projects. Specific stormwater management responsibilities for the County and each CSD are shown in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 below.

**Table 1.1. Current CSD Stormwater-Related Activities**

<b>CSD</b>	<b>Description of CSD Stormwater-Related Activities</b>
Los Osos/ Baywood Park (LOCSD)	LOCSD maintains a number of stormwater retention basins and is generally responsible for drainage and septic systems. LOCSD has submitted a SWMP for their municipal operations. LOCSD has completed a drainage plan for the community and is in the design phase of a community wastewater treatment plant that will replace septic tanks in portions of the community and will allow for more control over localized drainage problems.
Nipomo (NCSD)	NCSD’s charter includes stormwater management; however, the County owns and operates the storm sewer system in Nipomo at this time. The County has prepared a drainage plan for the area and is coordinating efforts with NCSD. Nipomo falls entirely under the County SWMP.
Cambria (CCSD)	The County retains jurisdiction over drainage and flood control in the community of Cambria. Cambria falls entirely under the County SWMP.
Templeton (TCSD)	TCSD manages stormwater within a portion of the community and has been in discussions with the County about preparing a SWMP. Templeton’s stormwater issues are confined to the north Main Street area where the CSD operates one drainage basin and collects drainage fees.
Oceano (OCSD)	OCSD maintains at least two stormwater basins in the community. The County retains jurisdiction over all other aspects of stormwater management in the community.

**Table 1.2. County and CSD Stormwater Management Responsibilities**

<b>CSD</b>	<b>MCM1 Public Education &amp; Outreach</b>	<b>MCM2 Public Participation &amp; Involvement</b>	<b>MCM3 Illicit Discharge Detection &amp; Elimination</b>	<b>MCM4 Construction Site Runoff Control</b>	<b>MCM5 Post- Construction Stormwater Management</b>	<b>MCM6 Pollution Prevention Good House- keeping for Municipal Operations</b>
Los Osos/ Baywood Park	County & LOCS	County & LOCS	County except for water and waste- water services	County	County	County for roads and all other County owned facilities. LOCS for LOCS owned facilities.
Nipomo	County	County	County except for water and waste- water services	County	County	County except for NCS owned facilities.
Cambria	County	County	County except for water and waste- water services	County	County	County except for CCS owned facilities.
Templeton	County & TCS	County & TCS	County except for water and waste- water services	County	County	County for roads and all other County owned facilities. TCS for TCS owned facilities.
Oceano	County	County	County except for water and waste- water services	County	County	County for roads and all other County owned facilities. OCS for OCS owned facilities.

## **Section 2 Stormwater Management Program Development and Administration**

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### **2.1 Stormwater Management Area Assessments: Land Use and Water Quality**

One of the first steps toward developing the SWMP was to determine the stormwater areas to be managed. The following unincorporated areas were designated as subject to the NPDES Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit as described in Section 1: 1) Baywood-Los Osos; 2) San Luis Obispo (urban fringe); 3) Nipomo; 4) Atascadero/Paso Robles (urban fringe, including Templeton, Santa Margarita and Garden Farms); 5) Cambria; and 6) Oceano. USEPA mapped "Urbanized Areas" (UAs) for all of these communities except Cambria, Oceano, and Los Osos. The USEPA UA maps were derived from the U.S. Census 2000 census blocks. The USEPA UA maps are of limited use because they are not drawn at the parcel level and do not follow roads or any other landmarks. In addition, the census blocks do not follow city limits, county urban or village reserve lines, or any other adopted jurisdictional boundaries. Due in part to these limitations, MS4's have been encouraged to propose their own boundaries and maps based, in part, on a municipal assessment that can be more or less detailed depending on the time and resources available to the MS4.

Next, the County prepared an assessment of each community based on current land use maps. The County noted general land use predominance and the location of major water bodies for each community. The details of this assessment and management area maps are shown in Appendix A.

The assessment revealed that most of the development in each community occurred within the boundaries of urban and village reserve lines (URLs and VRLs). The County General Plan and Area Plans have established urban or village reserve lines for each of the subject communities. The reserve lines represent the twenty-year planning and growth boundary for each community. In each of the communities, the URL or VRL adequately delineates areas of more concentrated development. The outlying land uses were largely agricultural or otherwise rural in nature. For the reasons described above, the County proposes that the SWMP boundaries be drawn at the URL or VRL for a particular community. Refer to Appendix A for the management boundary map for each community.

The predominant land use in each of the subject areas is single family residential with the exception of the San Luis Obispo urban fringe. All of these communities, with the exception of the San Luis Obispo urban fringe, have a smaller amount of small-scale commercial development. Industrial development is limited overall. Land use in the San Luis Obispo urban fringe is predominantly commercial, industrial, and agricultural, with a smaller amount of single family residential.

## 2.2 Stormwater Pollutants of Concern

Once the stormwater management areas were identified, the County analyzed existing water quality data to determine the Pollutants of Concern impacting waterbodies within the permit coverage area. Water quality monitoring data from the Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP) were reviewed to determine which parameters have been monitored and the pollutant load trends that have been reported. See Appendix A for the results of this review. Next, key water quality reports and Watershed Management Plans for waterbodies within the permit coverage area were reviewed to look for local water quality problems caused by stormwater runoff. See Table 2.1 for a listing of the water quality reports and watershed management plans that were reviewed for stormwater pollution impacts on waterbodies located within the permit coverage area.

**Table 2.1 Key Local Water Quality Reports and Watershed Management Plans for Waterbodies in the Permit Coverage Area**

Water Quality Document	Watersheds Covered	Internet Hyperlink, where available
San Luis Obispo Integrated Regional Water Management Plan	All	<a href="http://www.slocountywater.org/reports/irwm/toc.htm">http://www.slocountywater.org/reports/irwm/toc.htm</a>
Morro Bay National Estuary Program Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan for Morro Bay	Morro Bay	<a href="http://www.mbnep.org/publications/">http://www.mbnep.org/publications/</a>
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Program Action Plan IV: Agriculture and Rural Lands	All watersheds draining to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	<a href="http://montereybay.noaa.gov/resourceports/agactioniv_99/welcome.html">http://montereybay.noaa.gov/resourceports/agactioniv_99/welcome.html</a>
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Program Action Plan I: Implementing Solutions to Urban Runoff	All watersheds draining to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Program Water Quality Protection Program Implementation Action Plan	All watersheds draining to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	
Upper Salinas River Watershed Action Plan	Upper Salinas River	
San Luis Obispo Creek Waterway Management Plan	San Luis Obispo Creek	<a href="http://suntzu.larc.calpoly.edu/slo_creek/reports.htm">http://suntzu.larc.calpoly.edu/slo_creek/reports.htm</a>
Arroyo Grande Creek Watershed Management Plan, Central Coast Salmon Enhancement, Draft	Arroyo Grande Creek	

<b>Water Quality Document</b>	<b>Watersheds Covered</b>	<b>Internet Hyperlink, where available</b>
Nipomo Creek Watershed Management Plan	Nipomo Creek	<a href="http://www.special-places.org/ecm/Conservation_Planning/Nipomo_Creek_Watershed_Management_Plan.html">http://www.special-places.org/ecm/Conservation_Planning/Nipomo_Creek_Watershed_Management_Plan.html</a>
Salinas River Watershed Management Action Plan, October 1999	Salinas River	<a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/WMI/Salinas%20River.pdf">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/WMI/Salinas%20River.pdf</a>
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan	All	<a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/BasinPlan/Index.htm">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/BasinPlan/Index.htm</a>
Watershed Management Initiative, January 2002	All	<a href="http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb3/WMI/WMI%202002,%20Final%20Document,%20Revised%201-22-02.pdf">http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb3/WMI/WMI%202002,%20Final%20Document,%20Revised%201-22-02.pdf</a>
Water Quality Priorities and Targeted Projects 2004-2005	All	<a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/WMI/documents/WMI2004WaterQualityPrioritiesAppendixDFINAL.pdf">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/WMI/documents/WMI2004WaterQualityPrioritiesAppendixDFINAL.pdf</a>
Draft 2005 Basin Plan Triennial Review Priority List	All	<a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/BasinPlan/TriennialReview/documents/AttachATRL2004revised4-6-05.pdf">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/BasinPlan/TriennialReview/documents/AttachATRL2004revised4-6-05.pdf</a>
Final 2001 Basin Plan Triennial Review Priority List	All	<a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/BasinPlan/TriennialReview/documents/">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/BasinPlan/TriennialReview/documents/</a>
Central Coast RWQCB 303(d) Investigations and TMDL Projects	See Table 2.3	<a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/TMDL/303dandTMDLprojects.htm">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/TMDL/303dandTMDLprojects.htm</a>
Central Coast RWQCB 2002 CWA 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies	See Table 2.2	<a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/tmdl/docs/2002reg3303dlist.pdf">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/tmdl/docs/2002reg3303dlist.pdf</a>
RWQCB Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP)	See Appendix A	<a href="http://www.ccamp.org/">http://www.ccamp.org/</a>
Heal the Bay Annual Beach Report for San Luis Obispo County	Coastal watersheds	<a href="http://www.healthebay.org/brc/annual/default.asp">http://www.healthebay.org/brc/annual/default.asp</a>

In general, Pollutants of Concern vary for each subject community, but generally fall within one of two categories: 1) pollutants associated with soil disturbance and 2) pollutants entering the system from other surface runoff. These pollutants are generally associated with land use and enter waterways through runoff from urban surfaces. For more detailed assessment information for each community, refer to Appendix A.

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act requires States to identify waters not attaining applicable water quality standards and to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for pollutants. The State complies with this requirement by periodically assessing the conditions of the rivers, lakes and bays and identifying them as “impaired” if they do not meet water quality standards. These waters, and the pollutant causing the impairment,

are placed on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies. In addition to creating this list of impaired waterbodies, the Clean Water Act mandates that the states rank each waterbody by factors such as the severity of the problem, potential to restore beneficial uses, availability of data, etc., and develop TMDLs for each waterbody listed.

A TMDL is the amount of a particular material that a waterbody can assimilate on a regular basis and still remain at levels that protect beneficial uses designated for that waterbody. A TMDL is approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the US Environmental Protection Agency. Once a TMDL is approved, it establishes the following:

- 1) An allowable amount of a pollutant to a waterbody;
- 2) Proportional responsibility for controlling the pollutant;
- 3) Numeric indicators of water quality; and
- 4) Implementation to achieve the allowable amount of pollutant loading.

TMDLs are developed by analyzing information from existing or commissioned studies, and/or by stakeholders interested in the waterbody or conditions being investigated. TMDL development results in a definition of water quality problems in a waterbody or watershed, a numeric value for the TMDL, and an implementation plan that identifies how the problems will be solved and the TMDL achieved. The implementation plans identify new requirements, based on existing regulations, in conjunction with other existing water quality management activities. The implementation plans identify which requirements or activities apply to which agencies, landowners, resource managers, and/or the public.

Table 2.2 lists the waterbodies in the permit coverage area that are impaired by pollutants and the potential sources of pollutants. The pollutants identified on the 303(d) list are Pollutants of Concern for San Luis Obispo County.

**Table 2.2 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Listed Waterbodies and TMDL Priority in the Permit Coverage Area**

From the California 2002 Clean Water Action Section 303(d) List

Note: The 303(d) list is revised every 3 years. The 2005 list is still in draft form at the time of this writing.

<b>Waterbody</b>	<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>TMDL Priority</b>	<b>Potential Sources</b>
Atascadero Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unknown</li> </ul>
Atascadero Creek	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unknown</li> </ul>
Chorro Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unknown</li> </ul>
Chorro Creek	Nutrients	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal Point Sources</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Irrigated Crop Production</li> <li>• Agricultural storm runoff</li> </ul>

<b>Waterbody</b>	<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>TMDL Priority</b>	<b>Potential Sources</b>
Chorro Creek	Sedimentation/Siltation	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Irrigated Crop Production</li> <li>• Range grazing – riparian and/or upland</li> <li>• Agricultural storm runoff</li> <li>• Construction/Land Development</li> <li>• Road Construction</li> <li>• Resource extraction</li> <li>• Hydromodification</li> <li>• Channelization</li> <li>• Streambank modification/destabilization</li> <li>• Channel erosion</li> <li>• Erosion/siltation</li> <li>• Natural sources</li> <li>• Golf course activities</li> <li>• Nonpoint source</li> </ul>
Los Osos Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source Unknown</li> </ul>
Los Osos Creek	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Pasture grazing – riparian and/or upland</li> <li>• Urban runoff/storm sewers</li> <li>• Natural Sources</li> </ul>
Los Osos Creek	Nutrients	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Irrigated crop production</li> <li>• Agricultural storm runoff</li> <li>• Agricultural return flows</li> </ul>
Los Osos Creek	Sedimentation/Siltation	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Irrigated Crop Production</li> <li>• Range Grazing – riparian and/or upland</li> <li>• Agricultural storm runoff</li> <li>• Hydromodification</li> <li>• Channelization</li> <li>• Dredging</li> <li>• Habitat modification</li> <li>• Removal of riparian</li> </ul>

<b>Waterbody</b>	<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>TMDL Priority</b>	<b>Potential Sources</b>
			vegetation • Streambank modification/destabilization • Channel erosion • Erosion/Siltation • Natural Sources • Nonpoint Source
Morro Bay	Metals	Medium	• Surface Mining • Nonpoint Source • Boat Discharges/Vessel Wastes
Morro Bay	Pathogens	High	• Range Grazing – Upland • Urban Runoff/Storm sewers • Septage disposal • Natural sources • Nonpoint Source
Morro Bay	Sedimentation/Siltation	High	• Agriculture • Irrigated Crop Production • Construction/Land Development • Resource Extraction • Channelization • Channel Erosion
Nipomo Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	• Agriculture • Urban Runoff/Storm sewers • Natural Sources
Oso Flaco Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	• Source Unknown
Oso Flaco Creek	Nitrate	Low	• Source Unknown
Salinas River - upper	Chloride	Low	• Agriculture • Pasture grazing – riparian and/or upland • Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers
Salinas River - upper	Sodium	Low	• Agriculture • Pasture grazing – riparian and/or upland • Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers
San Luis Obispo Creek	Nutrients	High	• Municipal Point Sources • Agriculture • Irrigated Crop Production

Waterbody	Pollutant	TMDL Priority	Potential Sources
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural storm runoff</li> </ul>
San Luis Obispo Creek	Pathogens	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source Unknown</li> </ul>
San Luis Obispo Creek	Priority Organics	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source Unknown</li> </ul>

Table 2.3 lists the TMDLs that have been approved for the impaired waterbodies in the permit coverage area for this SWMP. A complete listing of the status of all of the TMDLs in the region can be seen on the internet at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/TMDL/303dandTMDLprojects.htm>

**Table 2.3 Approved TMDLs for Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Listed Waterbodies in the Permit Coverage Area as of June 2006**

TMDL	Status
Morro Bay TMDL and Implementation Plan for Pathogens, Including Chorro and Los Osos Creeks	Final approval January 20, 2004 November 19, 2003 effective date
Morro Bay TMDL and Implementation Plan for Sediment Including Chorro Creek, Los Osos Creek and the Morro Bay Estuary	Final approval January 20, 2004 December 3, 2003 effective date
San Luis Obispo Creek Pathogen TMDL	Final approval September 23, 2005 July 25, 2005 effective date
San Luis Obispo Creek Nutrient TMDL	Approved by RWQCB September 9, 2005

This SWMP addresses the Pollutants of Concern identified in the TMDLs that have been approved at the time of this writing as follows:

### San Luis Obispo Creek Pathogen TMDL

See Section 4 for a detailed description of the BMPs listed below.

BMP as Cited in TMDL	Discussion as Cited in TMDL	How the Pollutant of Concern (Pathogens) is Addressed in this SWMP
"Public Participation and Outreach"	"Educate the public regarding sources of fecal coliform and associated health risks of fecal coliforms in surface waters. Educate the public regarding actions that individuals can take to reduce loading."	BMP PE18 Pet waste management public education and outreach campaign BMP PE3 Television Public Service Announcements BMP PE5 Printed Materials targeting residential audiences BMP PE10 Educational Programs for School Age Children BMP PE11 College Students BMP PE12 Tourists BMP PE 13 Website BMP PE16 Public Events and Displays

BMP as Cited in TMDL	Discussion as Cited in TMDL	How the Pollutant of Concern (Pathogens) is Addressed in this SWMP
<i>"Pet Waste Management"</i>	<i>"Develop and implement enforceable means (e.g. an ordinance) of reducing/eliminating fecal coliform loading from pet waste."</i>	BMP IL11 Adopt and enforce a Pet Waste Management Ordinance BMP PE18 Pet waste management public education and outreach campaign
<i>"Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination"</i>	<i>"Develop and implement strategies to detect and eliminate discharges (whether mistaken or deliberate) of sewage to the Creek."</i>	BMP IL4 Illicit connections/discharge inspections BMP IL6 Sanitary Sewer Overflow Prevention and Spill Response Program BMP IL1 IDDE Ordinance BMP IL 12 IDDE Education and Training Program BMP IL2 Storm sewer GIS map BMP IL3 Citizen reporting hotline BMP IL7 Septic system management program
<i>"Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping"</i>	<i>"Develop and implement strategies to reduce/eliminate fecal coliform loading from streets, parking lots, sidewalks, and other urban areas potentially collecting and discharging fecal coliform to the Creek."</i>	BMP MO1 Employee training program BMP MO2 Street sweeping program BMP MO 3 Storm drain cleaning and inspection BMP MO6 Facility inspection program

### San Luis Obispo Creek Nutrient TMDL

See Section 4 for a detailed description of the BMPs listed below.

BMP as Cited in TMDL	Discussion as Cited in TMDL	How the Pollutant of Concern (Nutrients) is Addressed in this SWMP
<i>"Reduce nutrient loading to San Luis Obispo Creek from residential sources"</i>	<i>"Implement management practices consistent with and required by small MS4 permits for residential sources of nutrients."</i>	BMP PE18 Pet waste management public education and outreach campaign BMP PE5 Printed materials targeting residential audiences including proper use of fertilizers and septic system maintenance

### Morro Bay Pathogen TMDL

See Section 4 for a detailed description of the BMPs listed below.

BMPs/Projects as Cited in TMDL	Discussion/Actions as Cited in TMDL	How the Pollutant of Concern (Pathogens) is Addressed in this SWMP
<i>"Pet Waste Management"</i>	<i>"Create an off leash dog park*, provide supplies to pick up pet waste, ordinance."</i>	BMP IL11 Adopt and enforce a Pet Waste Management Ordinance BMP PE18 Pet waste management public education and outreach

BMPs/Projects as Cited in TMDL	Discussion/Actions as Cited in TMDL	How the Pollutant of Concern (Pathogens) is Addressed in this SWMP
	The County operates an off leash dog park at El Chorro Regional Park in the Morro Bay watershed	campaign which includes mutt mitt stations in County Parks
<i>"Septic system maintenance"</i>	<i>"Inspect and maintain all septic systems throughout the watershed."</i>	BMP IL7 Septic system management program
<i>"Spay/neuter pets"</i>	<i>"Educate the public to promote spaying and neutering pets."</i>	BMP PE18 Pet waste management campaign including spay/neuter programs.
<i>"Reduce the number of feral dogs/cats"</i>	<i>"Reduce the number of feral dogs/cats"</i>	BMP PE18 Pet waste management campaign including programs for feral cats and dogs.

### Morro Bay Sediment TMDL

See Section 4 for a detailed description of the BMPs listed below.

BMPs/Projects as Cited in TMDL	Discussion/Actions as Cited in TMDL	How the Pollutant of Concern (Sediment) is Addressed in this SWMP
<i>"Road Maintenance"</i>	<i>"Increase the use of management measures for road maintenance and construction."</i>	BMP MO5 County road and bridge maintenance procedures BMP MO3 Storm drain inspection and maintenance
<i>"Stormwater Sediment Controls on Roads"</i>	<i>"Include specific road sediment control measures in County stormwater management plan."</i>	BMP MO5 County road and bridge maintenance procedures BMP MO3 Storm drain inspection and maintenance BMP CON1 County grading ordinance

Additional analysis of the Pollutants of Concern can be found in Appendices A and C.

### 2.3 SWMP Program Development

To further develop the program, the County inventoried existing water quality activities related to stormwater and evaluated potential alternative BMPs. The inventory of existing water quality activities related to stormwater is described in Appendix B. The process used for evaluating and prioritizing potential BMPs for augmenting the County's existing stormwater practices is described below.

The Decision Matrix method for evaluating and prioritizing BMPs was developed to assist the County in identifying the most appropriate BMPs for the SWMP. A prioritization process was used as a tool for selecting BMPs. The steps involved in the

BMP prioritization process were as follows:

- 1) Identify decision criteria;
- 2) Determine criteria weighting;
- 3) Score BMPs based on each criterion;
- 4) Rank BMPs based on total score;
- 5) Review BMP scoring results; and
- 6) Decide which BMPs to implement

Decision criteria were used to help identify and prioritize BMPs that would best fit the County's SWMP. The decision criteria selected reflected factors that were most important to the County. Each decision criterion was considered to be exclusive to prevent overlapping criteria. Based on County staff discussions, benefit, ease of implementation, use of existing activities, and cost were selected as criteria for comparing potential BMPs.

Criteria weighting was used to assign more value to criteria that were more important in prioritization of the BMPs. Each criterion was assigned a weighting factor based on its importance relative to the other criteria. The weightings were assigned using a "pair-wise" comparison where each criterion was compared to the others and given a score. The results of the criteria weighting process are shown below.

<u>Criterion</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Benefit	45%
Ease of implementation	30%
Use of existing activities	20%
Cost	5%

After the criteria selection and criteria weighting were complete, a decision matrix was used to rank BMPs for each of the six minimum control measures. A rating scale ranging from 0 to 4 was used to describe how well a BMP met each individual criterion. After the scores were assigned they were multiplied by the weight factor and totaled for each BMP. Upon completion of the BMP scoring, County staff reviewed the BMP rankings and confirmed that they were correct and appropriate. After the BMPs were prioritized, County staff decided which BMPs to implement based on available resources. The BMPs selected for each minimum control measure are described in Section 4.

## **2.4 Inventory and Assessment of Existing County Water Quality Activities Related to Stormwater**

Currently, the County is engaged in a number of water quality activities that are related to stormwater. These activities are summarized in Appendix B. The existing water quality activities are consistent with the extent of the County's jurisdiction and are continued and refined in the SWMP BMPs. Refer to Section 4.7 to see how existing

water quality activities are aligned and linked to the SWMP BMPs.

It is important to note that there are a number of other agencies and non-profit organizations that also administer water quality programs related to stormwater. Refer to Appendix B for a summary of water quality activities sponsored by these groups. The County will continue to work with other agencies and organizations to implement regional public education and outreach and public participation and involvement programs.

## **2.5 SWMP Program Administration: Staff and Budget**

### **Staff**

The County Department of Public Works Environmental Programs Division has the mission of achieving compliance with federal, state and local environmental regulations. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator has been hired to administer the SWMP. The four key County departments involved in the implementation of the SWMP are the Department of Public Works, the Department of Planning and Building, the Department of General Services, and the Department of Public Health, Environmental Health Services Division. The department responsible for each BMP is shown in Section 4. The roles for each of the key departments are described below.

The Department of Public Works manages the County's roads and the majority of the drainage facilities in the unincorporated areas. The department also operates several water systems and one sanitary sewer collection system within the SWMP coverage area. In addition, the department manages construction projects on County roads and utility systems countywide. The Department of Public Works conducts plan review for all private development projects that propose grading or drainage changes and inspects all privately constructed facilities intended for dedication to the public such as new subdivision roads. The County's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator is located in the department and reports to the Public Works Environmental Programs Manager.

The Department of Planning and Building oversees private development projects in the unincorporated areas of the County. In addition, the Department of Planning and Building develops and manages the County General Plan, Area Plans, and Local Coastal Plan. The Department of Planning and Building will participate in the implementation of the County's SWMP by ensuring compliance with construction site runoff controls and post-construction stormwater management, distributing public education and outreach materials to the development community, and by developing and implementing land use and infrastructure policies and programs that benefit stormwater.

The Department of General Services manages County facilities including buildings and parks. The Department of General Services will participate in the implementation of the

County's SWMP by implementing BMPs at County facilities and by distributing educational materials to users of County parks and buildings.

The Environmental Health Services Division of the Department of Public Health works to protect the health of the community by preventing the transmission of disease and exposure to harmful levels of environmental contaminants. County Environmental Health Services works with organizations, businesses and regulatory agencies to protect the overall health of residents and visitors by preventing the transmission of disease and exposure to harmful chemicals and microbes in the environment. Environmental Health programs address issues related to: drinking water, recreational water, food safety, indoor mold abatement, lead abatement, liquid and solid waste, water well contamination, hazardous materials and wastes, vector surveillance, land use hazards, and housing and institutions. Environmental Health will assist in the implementation of the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination minimum control measure BMPs.

The County has formed a Stormwater Pollution Prevention (SWP2) Team made up of representatives from each of the four departments and led by the County Stormwater Coordinator. The SWP2 Team's mission is to implement the County's SWMP in compliance with the NPDES Phase II stormwater regulations and the MS4 General Permit. The SWP2 Team seeks to protect and improve water quality in San Luis Obispo County by implementing stormwater pollution prevention BMPs. Teamwork among county departments enables the County to consider stormwater quality in all aspects of the County's activities and to leverage the synergies afforded by inter-departmental communication and coordination of stormwater efforts.

## **Budget**

The original development of the SWMP was funded by the Flood Control and Water Conservation District with a budget of \$150,000. The 2005/06 budget for program implementation was approximately \$110,000 and was funded by the County General Fund rather than the District. The proposed 2006/07 budget is approximately \$138,000. Ultimately, SWMP implementation will have a broad impact on the County, the District, the Development Community, and County Departments including Public Works, Planning and Building, General Services, and Environmental Health, as well as the general public. The total financial impact will be based on the details of how the plan is implemented, or modified, during the five-year permit term.

## **Section 3 Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Requirements**

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Section D of the MS4 General Permit requires the following:

“The Permittee shall maintain, implement, and enforce an effective SWMP, and develop adequate legal authority to implement and enforce the SWMP, designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the permitted MS4 to the MEP and to protect water quality. The SWMP shall serve as the framework for identification, assignment, and implementation of control measures/BMPs. The Permittee shall implement the SWMP and shall subsequently demonstrate its effectiveness and provide for necessary and appropriate revisions, modifications, and improvements to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges to the MEP. The SWMP shall be fully implemented by the expiration of the MS4 General Permit, or within five years of designation for Small MS4s designated subsequent to Permit adoption, with reasonable progress made toward implementation throughout the term of the General Permit. Existing programs that have stormwater quality benefits can be identified in the SWMP and be part of a Permittee’s stormwater program.”

“The SWMP shall be revised to incorporate any new or modified BMPs or measurable goals developed through the Permittee’s annual reporting process. The Permittee shall incorporate changes required by or acceptable to the RWQCB Executive Officer into applicable annual revisions to the SWMP and adhere to its implementation.”

“The SWMP must describe BMPs and associated measurable goals, that fulfill the requirements of the following six Minimum Control Measures: 1) Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts; 2) Public Participation and Involvement; 3) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination; 4) Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control; 5) Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment; and 6) Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.”

### **3.1 Minimum Control Measures, Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals**

The Stormwater Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit require that the County implement a SWMP that “***reduces stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) to protect water quality, meet water quality standards, and comply with receiving water limitations***”. MEP can be achieved by implementing BMPs for the six minimum control measures described below. Measurable goals allow for evaluation of BMP effectiveness in improving stormwater quality.

## **Minimum Control Measure #1: Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts**

### **What is required?**

Section D.2.a. of the MS4 General Permit requires that regulated Small MS4s develop and implement BMPs, measurable goals and timetables for implementation of the Public Education and Outreach Minimum Control Measure. “The Permittee must educate the public in its permitted jurisdiction about the importance of the stormwater program and the public’s role in the program. The Permittee must implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impact of stormwater discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff.”

USEPA provides additional guidance in Fact Sheet 2.3, “Public Education and Outreach”, which states that this section of the SWMP must include the following minimum requirements:

- Implementation of a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of stormwater discharges on local water bodies and the steps that can be taken to reduce stormwater pollution; and
- Determination of appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for the public education and outreach minimum control measure.

### **Why is it necessary?**

Public education and outreach is necessary as a means to inform the public about the importance of stormwater pollution prevention. An effective public education and outreach program is essential to ensure public support and compliance. The public education and outreach program must target a number of audiences and must be designed to focus on why stormwater pollution prevention is important, the benefits of stormwater pollution prevention, and how each individual plays a role. Public education and outreach is a critical pollution prevention measure because it helps reduce the source of pollutants that are generated during common everyday urban activities.

## **Minimum Control Measure #2: Public Participation and Involvement**

### **What is required?**

Section D.2.b. of the MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee comply with all

State and local public notice requirements when implementing a public participation and involvement program.

U.S. EPA provides additional guidance in Fact Sheet 2.4, “Public Participation and Involvement”, which says that this section of the SWMP must include the following minimum requirements:

- Comply with applicable State and local public notice requirements; and
- Determine the appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for the public participation and involvement minimum control measure.

### **Why is it necessary?**

BMPs for this minimum control measure are intended to promote community support for the SWMP and to ensure that the community has opportunities to provide input and direction regarding SWMP implementation. Public participation ensures that the program reflects community values and priorities and has the greatest potential for success. An effective public participation and involvement program engages the community, instills a sense of personal ownership for water quality issues, and encourages behavioral changes that can lead to water quality improvement.

## **Minimum Control Measure #3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination**

### **What is required?**

The MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee adopt and enforce ordinances or take equivalent measures that prohibit illicit discharges. The Permittee must also implement a program to detect illicit discharges. Section D.2.c. of the MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee:

- 1) “Develop, implement, and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (as defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(2) into the regulated Small MS4;
- 2) Develop, if not already completed, a storm sewer map, showing the location of all outfalls and the names and locations of all waters of the U.S. that receive discharges from those outfalls;
- 3) To the extent allowable under State or local law, effectively prohibit, through ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, non-stormwater discharges into the MS4 and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions;
- 4) Develop and implement a plan to detect and address non-stormwater discharges, including illegal dumping to the system that are not authorized by a separate NPDES permit;
- 5) Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of the hazards that are generally associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste; and

6) Address the following categories of non-stormwater discharges or flows (i.e., authorized non-stormwater discharges) only where they are identified as significant contributors of pollutants to the Small MS4:

1. water line flushing;
2. landscape irrigation;
3. diverted stream flows;
4. rising ground waters;
5. uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR §35.2005(20) to separate storm sewers;
6. uncontaminated pumped ground water;
7. discharges from potable water sources;
8. foundation drains;
9. air conditioning condensation;
10. irrigation water;
11. springs;
12. water from crawl space pumps;
13. footing drains;
14. lawn watering;
15. individual residential car washing;
16. flows from riparian habitats and wetlands; and
17. dechlorinated swimming pool discharges.”

“Discharges or flows from fire fighting activities are excluded from the effective prohibition against non-stormwater and need only be addressed where they are identified as significant sources of pollutants to the waters of the U.S.”

“If the RWQCB Executive Officer determines that any individual or class of non-stormwater discharge(s) listed above may be a significant source of pollutants to waters of the U.S. or physically interconnected MS4, or poses a threat to water quality standards (beneficial uses), the RWQCB Executive Officer may require the appropriate Permittee(s) to monitor and submit a report and to implement BMPs on the discharge.”

### **Why is it necessary?**

An illicit discharge is defined by U.S. EPA as “a point source discharge of pollutants to a separate storm drain system that is not composed entirely of stormwater and is not authorized by a NPDES permit.” Illicit discharges are considered “illicit” because MS4s are not designed to accept, process, or discharge such non-stormwater wastes. Sources of illicit discharges include sanitary wastewater, septic tank effluent, car wash wastewater, improper oil disposal, radiator flushing disposal, laundry wastewater, spills from roadway accidents, and improper disposal of auto and household toxic materials. Controlling and eliminating illicit discharges through a comprehensive stormwater management program can protect public health and safety. The BMPs for this minimum control measure are intended to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff to receiving

waters. The development and implementation of a system to detect and eliminate sources of illicit discharge and illegal dumping is required.

### **Minimum Control Measure #4: Construction Site Runoff Control**

#### **What is required?**

The MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee develop a program to control the discharge of pollutants from construction sites greater than or equal to one acre in size within its permitted jurisdiction. The program must include inspection of construction sites and enforcement actions against violators.

Section D.2.d. of the MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee “develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any stormwater runoff to the Small MS4 from construction activities that result in land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Reduction of stormwater discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in the 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 include the development and implementation of, at a minimum:

- 1) An ordinance 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 washout, 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;
- 5) Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public;
- 6) Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures.”

Based on additional guidance provided by EPA in Fact Sheet 2.6, “Construction Site Runoff Control”, this section of the SWMP must include the following minimum requirements:

- Have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism requiring the implementation of proper erosion and sediment controls and controls for other wastes on applicable construction sites;
- Have procedures for site plan review of construction plans that consider potential water quality impacts;

- Have procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures;
- Have sanctions to ensure compliance (established in the ordinance or other regulatory mechanism);
- Establish procedures for the receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public; and
- Determine the appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for the construction site runoff minimum control measure.

### **Why is it necessary?**

The intent of this minimum control measure is to prevent the introduction of sediment, construction materials, construction waste and debris, concrete truck washout, sanitary waste, chemicals, and other non-stormwater discharges into the storm sewer system and receiving water bodies. Sediment is an important Pollutant of Concern in San Luis Obispo County.

### **Minimum Control Measure #5: Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment**

### **What is required?**

The MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee “require long-term post-construction BMPs that protect water quality and control runoff flow to be incorporated into new development and significant redevelopment projects. Post-construction programs are most efficient when they stress (i) low impact design; (ii) source controls; and (iii) treatment controls.”

Section D.2.e. of the MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee:

- 1) “Develop, implement, and enforce a program to address stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger plan of development or sale, that discharge to the Small MS4 by ensuring that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts;
- 2) Develop and implement strategies, which include a combination of structural and/or nonstructural BMPs appropriate for the community;
- 3) Use an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to the extent allowable under State or local law. For those Small MS4s described in Supplemental Provision E, the requirements must at least include the design standards contained in Attachment 4 of the MS4 General Permit or a functionally equivalent program that is acceptable to the appropriate RWQCB. ***[Note: because the***

***population of the County's SWMP coverage area exceeds, 50,000, the requirements of Supplemental Provision E contained in Attachment 4 of the MS4 General Permit apply to this SWMP]; and***

4) Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs.”

“The MS4 General Permit does not require redesign of K-12 school or community college facilities that have been submitted to the Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect before adoption of the permit, and which receive final approval from the State Allocation Board or the Public Works Board, as appropriate, on or before December 21, 2004.”

Based on additional guidance provided by EPA in Fact Sheet 2.7, “Post-Construction Site Runoff Control”, this section of the SWMP must include the following minimum requirements:

- Develop and implement strategies that include a combination of structural and/or non-structural best management practices;
- Have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism requiring the implementation of post-construction runoff controls to the extent allowable under State or local law;
- Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of controls; and
- Determine the appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for the post-construction runoff minimum control measure.

### **Why is it necessary?**

The BMPs for this minimum control measure provide one of the best opportunities to reduce the generation of nonpoint source pollution from urban runoff through construction planning and design prior to development. Once a parcel is built, it is increasingly complex and expensive to correct problems. Site design and site-specific considerations are the focus of this minimum control measure. Stormwater pollution prevention considerations are most effective when addressed in the planning and design stages of project development. Effective long-term management and maintenance are critical. The best design opportunities are those with minimum maintenance needs. The goal of the SWMP is to integrate basic and practical stormwater management techniques into new development and significant redevelopment to protect water quality.

Conversion of formerly rural lands to urban development is one of the most important impacts to water quality in San Luis Obispo County. As watersheds become developed, the amount of total impervious surface area in the watershed increases which disrupts the natural hydrology of the watershed. Low Impact Development (LID) is a post-construction stormwater management technology that can protect and improve water quality by helping to restore watersheds to their pre-development hydrology.

## **Minimum Control Measure #6: Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations**

### **What is required?**

The MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee examine its own activities and develop a program to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these activities. At a minimum, the program must educate staff on pollution prevention and minimize pollutant sources.

Section D.2.f. of the MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee:

- 1) “Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes a training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations; and
- 2) Using training materials that are available from the U.S. EPA, the State, or other organizations, the program must include employee training to prevent and reduce stormwater pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and stormwater system maintenance.”

Based on additional guidance provided by U.S. EPA in Fact Sheet 2.8, “Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping”, this section of the SWMP must include the following minimum requirements:

- Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program with the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations into the storm sewer system;
- Include employee training on how to incorporate pollution prevention/good housekeeping techniques into municipal operations such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and stormwater system maintenance. To minimize duplication of effort and conserve resources, the MS4 operator can use training materials that are available from EPA, their State, or relevant organizations; and
- Determine the appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for the pollution prevention/good housekeeping minimum control measure.

### **Why is it necessary?**

Municipal operations can contribute to stormwater pollution. Some examples of municipal operations that can contribute to stormwater pollution are:

- Road and bridge maintenance which can generate sediment, oil and grease, poly

- aromatic hydrocarbons, and other contaminants;
- Streets and storm drains can contribute sediment, trash, and other pollutants;
  - Government vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, repair, and storage can be a source of oil and grease, gasoline spills, and other automotive fluids;
  - County Parks and Golf Courses can be a source of pesticides and fertilizers;
  - Corporation yards can be a source of oil and grease and other chemicals;
  - Government building and landscape maintenance can be a source of pesticides and fertilizers as well as other chemicals;
  - Municipal water treatment facilities can be a source of chlorine; and
  - Municipal wastewater treatment facilities can be a source of sewage, chlorine, and other chemicals.

BMPs for pollution prevention and good housekeeping for municipal operations can prevent the introduction of these pollutants into stormwater runoff.

### **Summary of BMPs Selected for Each Minimum Control for this SWMP**

The BMPs the County selected for each Minimum Control Measure are summarized in Table 3.1 below. Each BMP and its measurable goals are described in more detail in Section 4. The BMP implementation timetable and County department responsibilities for the Measurable Goals for each BMP are shown in Section 4, Tables 4.1 – 4.6.

**Table 3.1 Summary of Minimum Control Measures and Best Management Practices Selected for this SWMP**

Minimum Control Measure	Best Management Practices
<p><b>1. Public Education and Outreach</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Collaborative regional partnerships</li> <li>▪ Public opinion surveys</li> <li>▪ Stormwater pollution prevention television public service announcements</li> <li>▪ Stormwater pollution prevention radio public service announcements</li> <li>▪ Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting residential audiences</li> <li>▪ Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting commercial businesses</li> <li>▪ Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting industrial operations</li> <li>▪ Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting the development community and construction industry</li> <li>▪ Stormwater pollution prevention educational programs for school age children</li> <li>▪ Stormwater pollution prevention educational information and activities for college students</li> <li>▪ Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting tourists</li> <li>▪ Stormwater pollution prevention website</li> <li>▪ Stormwater pollution prevention library</li> <li>▪ Stormwater pollution prevention public presentations and workshops</li> <li>▪ Stormwater pollution prevention public events and displays</li> <li>▪ Stormwater pollution prevention telephone information and hotline</li> <li>▪ Special pet waste management public education and outreach campaign</li> <li>▪ Special anti-litter/trash public education and outreach campaign with emphasis on marine plastic debris</li> <li>▪ Storm drain marking events</li> <li>▪ Tributary, watershed, and interpretative signage and displays</li> <li>▪ Sammy the Steelhead stormwater pollution prevention icon, logo, and slogan</li> <li>▪ Public education and outreach for municipal employees</li> <li>▪ Stormwater pollution prevention information targeting quasi-governmental agencies</li> <li>▪ Community based social marketing incentive programs</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Public Participation and Involvement</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compliance with public notice requirements for stormwater public participation and involvement activities</li> <li>▪ Stakeholder meetings and workshops</li> <li>▪ Coastal and creek cleanup events</li> <li>▪ Storm drain marking program</li> <li>▪ Watershed stewardship programs</li> <li>▪ Adopt-a-Road and Storm Drain program</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ordinance to prohibit illicit discharges</li> <li>▪ Storm sewer GIS mapping program</li> <li>▪ Stormwater pollution prevention hotline for the public to use to report illicit discharges</li> <li>▪ IDDE inspections</li> <li>▪ Construction plan review for illicit connections</li> <li>▪ Sanitary sewer overflow and spill prevention and response program</li> <li>▪ Septic system management program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges from faulty septic systems</li> <li>▪ Signage prohibiting illegal dumping</li> <li>▪ Recycling and hazardous waste programs</li> <li>▪ Hazardous material spill protection and control procedures and training</li> <li>▪ Pet waste ordinance</li> <li>▪ IDDE education and training</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Construction Site Runoff Control</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Revise grading ordinances to require erosion and sediment controls for projects that disturb one acre or more of land and provide sanctions to ensure compliance</li> <li>▪ Construction site plan reviews</li> <li>▪ Construction site inspections and enforcement</li> <li>▪ Construction site runoff control public education and outreach</li> <li>▪ Construction site BMP policy and procedures manual</li> <li>▪ Training for municipal operations employees involved in construction</li> <li>▪ Stormwater pollution prevention hotline for citizen reporting of construction violations</li> </ul>

Minimum Control Measure	Best Management Practices
<b>5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ordinance revision requiring post-construction stormwater management controls</li> <li>▪ CEQA checklist revisions for post-construction stormwater management controls</li> <li>▪ Development review for post-construction stormwater management</li> <li>▪ Site inspection and self-certification for long-term maintenance</li> <li>▪ Low Impact Development design standards manual</li> <li>▪ Low impact development public education and outreach</li> <li>▪ Low impact development incentive programs</li> <li>▪ Integrated Regional Water Management Plan goals and objectives</li> <li>▪ Revisions to the Conservation Element of the General Plan</li> </ul>
<b>6. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ County employee training program for stormwater pollution prevention</li> <li>▪ Street sweeping program</li> <li>▪ Storm sewer inspection and maintenance procedures and schedules</li> <li>▪ Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) and inspections for Public Works corporation yards</li> <li>▪ County road and bridge maintenance procedures for stormwater pollution prevention</li> <li>▪ County facility stormwater pollution prevention inspections</li> <li>▪ Hazardous material storage and spill prevention procedures stormwater pollution prevention</li> <li>▪ County vehicle fuel dispensing and maintenance facility procedures stormwater pollution prevention</li> <li>▪ County vehicle and equipment cleaning procedures stormwater pollution prevention</li> <li>▪ Dechlorination procedures for pools and other sources of chlorinated water</li> <li>▪ County landscaping and lawn care procedures stormwater pollution prevention</li> </ul>

Detailed information about the BMPs selected for this SWMP is described in Section 4 which follows.

## **Section 4 Best Management Practices Implementation**

The Best Management Practices (BMPs) described in this section are designed to meet the requirements for each Minimum Control Measure defined by the Stormwater Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit. The proposed BMPs were selected because they are specific to the needs of the communities in the SWMP coverage area, they protect and improve water quality, they are feasible based on the County's resources, and they are flexible to allow for continuous improvement over the course of the first five-year permit term.

Implementation of this SWMP will require that the County expend resources and staff time to ensure that the MEP requirement is satisfied. The County will take advantage of existing water quality activities related to stormwater, community volunteer groups, teamwork among county departments, and collaboration with a coalition of other agencies to implement the SWMP. By building upon the synergistic effect of these activities, the County will be able to implement a more effective and efficient SWMP.

There are numerous constraints that must be overcome to ensure that the SWMP is successful. Many of the unincorporated areas included in the SWMP are urban fringe areas and the County must coordinate with multiple agencies and community groups to implement BMPs across the SWMP coverage area. In many of the SWMP coverage areas, stormwater is conveyed through natural channels as opposed to a curb and gutter storm sewer drain and/or pipe system. In addition, the areas that will be covered by this SWMP are not congruent making implementation of BMPs that share common resources more difficult. To overcome these constraints, the County must implement BMPs that can be effective across multiple communities.

The BMPs selected by the County for implementation are described below.

### **Best Management Practice Implementation for the Six Minimum Control Measures**

#### **4.1 Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Public Education and Outreach**

BMPs for Stormwater Pollution Prevention Public Education and Outreach are listed below:

- 1) Collaborative regional partnerships;
- 2) Public opinion surveys;
- 3) Stormwater pollution prevention television public service announcements;
- 4) Stormwater pollution prevention radio public service announcements;
- 5) Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting residential audiences;
- 6) Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting commercial businesses;
- 7) Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting industrial operations;
- 8) Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting the development community

- and construction industry;
- 9) Stormwater pollution prevention educational programs for school age children;
  - 10) Stormwater pollution prevention educational information and activities for college students;
  - 11) Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting tourists;
  - 12) Stormwater pollution prevention website;
  - 13) Stormwater pollution prevention library;
  - 14) Stormwater pollution prevention public presentations and workshops;
  - 15) Stormwater pollution prevention public events and displays;
  - 16) Stormwater pollution prevention telephone information and hotline;
  - 17) Special pet waste management and responsible pet ownership public education and outreach campaign;
  - 18) Special anti-litter/trash public education and outreach campaign with special emphasis on marine plastic debris;
  - 19) Storm drain marking events;
  - 20) Tributary, watershed, and interpretative signage and displays;
  - 21) Sammy the Steelhead stormwater pollution prevention icon, logo, and slogan;
  - 22) Public education and outreach for municipal employees;
  - 23) Stormwater pollution prevention information targeting quasi-governmental agencies; and
  - 24) Community based social marketing incentive programs to motivate stormwater pollution prevention behavioral changes.

Table 4.1 shows detailed information about each Stormwater Pollution Prevention (SWP2) Public Education and Outreach BMP, its intent, measurable goals and outcomes, implementation timeline, and the parties responsible for implementation. See Table 4.7 for Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP.

Section 4.1.1 illustrates examples of SWP2 public education and outreach BMPs that have been implemented to date. Refer to Appendix C for historical information about how the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Public Education and Outreach Program was developed.

## Table 4.1 Best Management Practices Implementation for Public Education and Outreach

The Measurable Goals and Outcomes outlined below are due within 12 months from the annual anniversary of permit coverage under the MS4 General Permit for each year indicated by an "X". See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

### MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #1: PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

**OBJECTIVE:** *To implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community and/or conduct outreach activities about the impacts of stormwater discharges on waterbodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff.*

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH									
BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	BMP INTENT	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE		COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS			
	<i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	<i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	<i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>		<i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>			
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>PE1</b>	Use collaborative regional partnerships ("SLO County Partners for Water Quality") to leverage shared resources to distribute stormwater pollution prevention public education and outreach information, materials, and activities throughout the County. Target audiences include, but are not limited to: General Public, Residential, Commercial Business, Industrial, Construction, Development, Municipal and Quasi-governmental agencies, as well as Tourists, School Age	To reduce the <u>source</u> of stormwater pollutants by reaching out to the public and providing educational information, materials, and activities about what each individual can do to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff.	<p><b>PE1A:</b> Conduct bimonthly (6) SLO County Partners for Water Quality Meetings each year for planning and evaluating the status and performance of the stormwater pollution prevention public education and outreach program and for sharing information about what is working or not working.</p> <p><b>PE1B:</b> Measure and record meeting participation rates. Increase outreach efforts if the participation rate falls below 50% of the total number of Partners.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
				X	X	X	X	X	

**STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
	Children, and College Students. Topics to be covered are described in the BMPs below.		<b>PE1C:</b> Review and update the public education and outreach work plan annually. Review new materials gathered from other agencies and programs for inclusion in the program.	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>PE2</b>	Use public opinion surveys to understand local public awareness, perceptions, and attitudes toward the problem of urban runoff and to measure the effectiveness of the stormwater pollution prevention public education and outreach program over time.	To provide a means to identify program needs and measure program performance in eliminating the sources of stormwater runoff pollution.	<p><b>PE2A:</b> Conduct and analyze the initial (baseline) survey in Year One. Survey households in all of the communities in the permit coverage area (Cambria, Los Osos/Baywood Park, Nipomo, Oceano, Templeton, Santa Margarita, Garden Farms, and the urban fringes of San Luis Obispo, Atascadero, and Paso Robles). Target to achieve a 20% response rate or better.</p> <p><b>PE2B:</b> Conduct and analyze follow up surveys to measure changes in Years 3 and 5. Target to achieve at least a 50% increase in awareness by</p>	X					Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
						X		X	

**STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
			Year 5.  <b>PE2C:</b> Use survey results to update the program for continuous improvement.	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>PE3</b>	Broadcast stormwater pollution prevention television (TV) public service announcements (PSAs) about actions the public can take to reduce stormwater pollutants such as sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, metals, and other chemicals.	To reduce the source of stormwater pollutants using television to reach out to the public and provide information about stormwater pollutants that impair local waterbodies and what actions the public can take to prevent stormwater pollution. See Pollutants of Concern analysis in Section 2.2.	<b>PE3A:</b> Measure and record the reach and frequency achieved using TV PSAs. Target to reach approximately 180,000 households using 30 second television public service announcements broadcast on at least one local TV channel at least two times per year.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
<b>PE4</b>	Broadcast stormwater pollution prevention radio public service announcements about actions the public can take to reduce stormwater pollutants such as sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides,	To reduce the source of stormwater pollutants using radio to reach out to the public and provide information about stormwater pollutants that impair local waterbodies and what actions the public can	<b>PE4A:</b> Measure and record the reach and frequency achieved using radio PSAs. Target to reach approximately 60,000 individuals using 30 second radio public service announcements broadcast on at least one local radio station at least two times	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

**STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
	fertilizers, metals, and other chemicals.	take to prevent stormwater pollution. See Pollutants of Concern analysis in Section 2.2.	per year.						
<b>PE5</b>	Distribute stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials targeting <u>residential audiences</u> . Topics to be included, but not limited to: General stormwater pollution prevention information about the impacts of urban runoff and the distinction between municipal storm sewer and sanitary sewer systems; Proper lawn and garden care; Proper automobile washing, repair and maintenance; Proper household hazardous waste storage and disposal including used motor oil; Proper septic system maintenance; Proper pet waste disposal; Proper trash and green waste storage and disposal; Waste reduction and recycling; Water and energy	To reduce the source of stormwater pollutants using printed materials to reach out to the public and provide educational information including both general and specific stormwater pollution prevention actions that people can take in their everyday activities to reduce stormwater pollutants such as sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, metals, and other chemicals.	<p><b>PE5A:</b> Distribute printed materials in all of the communities in the stormwater permit coverage area each year. Target to reach 100% of the households in the permit coverage area by Year 3 and again by Year 5.</p> <p><b>PE5B:</b> Measure and record the number of brochures distributed.</p> <p><b>PE5C:</b> Post brochures on the County SWP2 website.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
				X	X	X	X	X	
				X	X	X	X	X	

**STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
	conservation; Integrated Pest Management and use of less toxic household products; Littering, illegal dumping, and illicit discharge prohibitions; Water quality laws, regulations, and permits; Public hotline reporting mechanisms; Sustainable landscaping; Proper washing, maintenance and repair practices for equipment and recreational vehicles; and Traffic reduction and alternative fuels.								
<b>PE6</b>	Distribute stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other educational materials targeting <u>commercial business operations</u> including, but not limited to: restaurants, automobile services, mobile cleaners, contractors, and landscape and property management services. Topics to be included, but not limited to: General stormwater pollution prevention	To reduce the source of stormwater pollutants using printed materials to reach out to commercial businesses to provide educational information including both general and specific stormwater pollution prevention actions that businesses can take to reduce stormwater pollutants such as	<b>PE6A:</b> Distribute educational materials to 100% of the restaurants, automobile service, mobile cleaning, contractors, landscape service and property management companies in the stormwater permit coverage area by Year 3 beginning in Year 1 and continuing on an ongoing basis.  <b>PE6B:</b> Post brochures on County website.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division  Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
				X	X	X	X	X	

**STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
	information about the impacts of urban runoff and the distinction between municipal storm sewer and sanitary sewer systems; Proper landscaping care; Proper equipment and vehicle washing, repair and maintenance; Proper hazardous waste storage and disposal; Proper spill prevention and clean up; Proper septic system maintenance; Proper solid waste storage and disposal; Waste reduction and recycling; Water and energy conservation; Integrated Pest Management and use of less toxic products; Littering, illegal dumping, and illicit discharge prohibitions; Water quality laws, regulations, and permits; Public hotline reporting mechanisms; Sustainable landscaping; Construction runoff control BMPs; Post Construction Stormwater Management; Low Impact Development; and Green Building. Also see BMPs PE 7, 8, 9,	sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, metals, and other chemicals.							

**STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
	and 12 for outreach to other business sectors.								
<b>PE7</b>	Distribute stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials targeting <u>industrial</u> operations in the stormwater permit coverage area. Topics to be included, but not limited to: General stormwater pollution prevention information about the impacts of urban runoff and the distinction between municipal storm sewer and sanitary sewer systems; Proper landscaping care; Proper equipment and vehicle washing, repair and maintenance; Proper hazardous waste storage and disposal; Proper spill prevention and clean up; Proper septic system maintenance; Proper solid waste storage and disposal; Waste Reduction and Recycling; Water and Energy Conservation; Integrated Pest Management and use of less toxic products;	To reduce the source of stormwater pollutants using printed materials to reach out to industrial operations to provide educational information including both general and specific stormwater pollution prevention actions that industrial operators can take in their everyday activities to reduce stormwater pollutants such as sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, metals, and other chemicals.	<b>PE7A:</b> Distribute brochures to 100% of the industrial operations in the stormwater permit coverage area by Year 3 beginning in Year 1 and continuing on an ongoing basis.  <b>PE7B:</b> Post brochures on County website.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
				X	X	X	X	X	

**STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH**

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				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
	Littering, illegal dumping, and illicit discharge prohibitions; Water quality laws, regulations, and permits; Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans; Public hotline reporting mechanisms; Sustainable landscaping; Construction runoff control BMPs; Post Construction Stormwater Management; Low Impact Development; and Green Building								
<b>PE8</b>	Distribute stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials targeting the <u>development community and construction industry</u> including construction site owners and operators and contractors. Topics to be included, but not limited to: Construction Stormwater General Permit requirements; County ordinances and permits; Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirements; Erosion and sediment control BMPs; Non-stormwater management; Illicit	To reduce the source of stormwater pollutants using printed materials to reach out to the development community and construction industry to provide educational information including both general and specific stormwater pollution prevention actions that people can take in their construction and development activities to reduce stormwater pollutants such as sediment, pathogens,	<p><b>PE8A:</b> Distribute brochures with every building permit application for projects one acre or more in size.</p> <p><b>PE8B:</b> Distribute brochures to 100% of the General Contractors, Builders, and Developers operating in San Luis Obispo County by Year 3 and again by Year 5.</p> <p><b>PE8C:</b> Post brochures on the County website.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building Supervising Planner (Permit Center)  with assistance from the Environmental Resource Specialist,  the Public Works Solid Waste Coordinator  and  the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

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				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
	discharge detection and elimination; and Proper disposal and recycling of construction materials. Also see BMP CON5.	oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, metals, and other chemicals.							
<b>PE9</b>	Distribute stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials about post-construction stormwater management BMPs targeting the <u>development community and construction industry</u> . Topics to be included, but not limited to: <b>Attachment 4 General Permit Requirements</b> ; Low Impact Development (LID) Design Standards; LID Benefits and Incentives; Post-construction treatment BMPs, and Long-term maintenance requirements. Also see BMP PC6.	To reduce the source of stormwater pollutants using printed materials to reach out to the development community and construction industry to provide educational information including both general and specific stormwater pollution prevention actions they can take to reduce stormwater pollutants using post-construction stormwater management BMPs.	<p><b>PE9A:</b> Distribute brochures with every building permit application for projects one acre or more in size.</p> <p><b>PE9B:</b> Distribute brochures to 100% of the Builders, Developers, Architects, Landscape Architects, and Engineering companies operating in San Luis Obispo County by Year 3 and again by Year 5.</p> <p><b>PE9C:</b> Post brochures on County website.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building Supervising Planner (Permit Center)  and Environmental Resource Specialist with assistance from the the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
<b>PE10</b>	Implement educational programs for <u>school age children</u> . Topics to be included, but not limited to: Why stormwater pollution prevention is important; Impacts on local	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by educating school age children and their families about stormwater pollution prevention and what	<b>PE10A:</b> Distribute educational materials targeting grades 2-5, middle school science, and high school students for all schools within the coverage area at least once every	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division  Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

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				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
	waterbodies and ecosystems; What kids and their families can do to prevent stormwater pollution, Watershed stewardship service learning opportunities, the Don't Trash California campaign, the Our Water Our World Program, and the SWRCB Water Quality educational curriculum.	actions they can take to reduce stormwater pollutants such as sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, metals, and other chemicals.	<p>three years. This translates to approximately 35% of the schools each year.</p> <p><b>PE10B:</b> Provide Sammy the Steelhead activity books for pre-school through grade 1 children.</p> <p><b>PE10C:</b> Provide Sammy's Kid's Club educational materials and activities for children pre-school through Grade 6.</p> <p><b>PE10D:</b> Provide Sammy the Steelhead educational appearances at public events for children.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>PE11</b>	Collaborate with the local university and community college to provide stormwater pollution prevention educational information, materials, and activities for <u>college students</u> .	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by educating college students about stormwater pollution prevention and what actions they can take to reduce stormwater pollutants such as sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers,	<p><b>PE11A:</b> Promote watershed stewardship volunteer service learning opportunities for college students.</p> <p><b>PE11B:</b> Promote on-campus stormwater pollution prevention events and activities.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

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				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
		metals, and other chemicals.							
<b>PE12</b>	Distribute stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials targeting <u>tourists</u> through hotels and local tourist attractions. Topics to be included, but not limited to: Why stormwater pollution prevention is important; Impacts of urban runoff on local waterbodies; Keep the Central Coast Beautiful for Your Children and Grandchildren; Stormwater Pollution Prevention Travel Tips; Clean Water recreational guides; Don't Feed the Wildlife, the Marine Plastic Debris Problem, and Don't Trash California campaign.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by educating tourists about stormwater pollution prevention and what actions they can take to reduce stormwater pollutants such as sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, metals, and other chemicals.	<b>PE12A:</b> Distribute brochures to 100% of the hotels and local tourist attractions in the coverage area by Year 3 and again by Year 5 beginning in Year 1.  <b>PE12B:</b> Promote eco and sustainable agriculture tourism programs.  <b>PE12C:</b> Provide interpretative stormwater pollution prevention signage in the top three high tourist impact areas in the permit coverage area.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
<b>PE13</b>	Distribute stormwater pollution prevention educational materials using the County's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Website. Audiences and topics to be included, but not limited to: General Public; Residential BMPs;	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by educating the public about the importance of stormwater pollution prevention and the public's role using the internet to distribute	<b>PE13A:</b> Maintain and update the County Stormwater Pollution Prevention website at least once per quarter.  <b>PE13B:</b> Record the number of website hits and document downloads to	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

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				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
	Commercial Business BMPs; Industrial BMPs; Tourists, School Age Children and Educators, and College Students. See BMPs above for topics to be covered.	stormwater pollution prevention information and provide contact information for public comment and requests for additional information.	measure utilization.  <b>PE13C:</b> Provide contact information and record the number and nature of website contacts and inquiries.	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>PE14</b>	Establish a library of stormwater pollution prevention educational materials for school, youth, and other community groups.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by providing water quality educational materials for the public and by providing contact information for public comment and requests for information.	<b>PE14 A:</b> Measure and record the number and types of requests for library materials.  <b>PE14B:</b> Promote the availability of library materials in all of the communities in the coverage area. (Cambria, Los Osos/Baywood Park, Nipomo, Oceano, Templeton, Santa Margarita, Garden Farms, and the urban fringes of San Luis Obispo, Atascadero, and Paso Robles).	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
				X	X	X	X	X	
<b>PE15</b>	Provide public presentations and workshops about the importance of stormwater pollution prevention and what the public can do.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by providing water quality information for the public and by providing contact information for public comment and	<b>PE15A:</b> Target at least one public presentation or workshop in each community in the permit coverage area per year. (Cambria, Los Osos/Baywood Park, Nipomo, Oceano,	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

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				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
		requests for information	Templeton, Santa Margarita, Garden Farms, and the urban fringes of San Luis Obispo, Atascadero, and Paso Robles)  <b>PE15B:</b> Establish a speaker's bureau for public presentations including volunteer citizen educators.	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>PE16</b>	Support and participate in public events and provide stormwater pollution prevention printed materials and public displays including, but not limited to: Watershed Fairs, Coast and Creek Cleanups, Home and Garden Shows, Educational Workshops, Community Events, and Farmers Markets.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by reaching out to the public and providing stormwater pollution prevention educational displays and materials at public events especially events that involve the public in cleanup and watershed stewardship activities to provide an interactive opportunity to learn by doing.	<b>PE16A:</b> Support and participate in at least one public event or display per year in each community in the permit coverage area including (Cambria, Los Osos/Baywood Park, Nipomo, Oceano, Templeton, Santa Margarita, Garden Farms, and the urban fringes of San Luis Obispo, Atascadero, and Paso Robles).  <b>PE16B:</b> Provide public display materials for the communities listed above.  <b>PE16C:</b> Record the number of people participating and the amount of printed	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
				X	X	X	X	X	

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				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
			materials distributed. Target to reach at least 10,000 people per year using public events and displays.						
<b>PE17</b>	Provide a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Telephone Information Line and a Pollution Reporting Hotline for the public to get more information and report stormwater pollution problems. Also see BMPs IL3 and CON8.	To identify stormwater problems areas by providing an easy to use means for citizens to report stormwater problems, complaints, and potential violations.	<p><b>PE17A:</b> Maintain the 788-FISH SLO County Partners for Water Quality Stormwater Information Line to direct users to their local stormwater pollution prevention program.</p> <p><b>PE17B:</b> Promote the County Pollution Reporting Hotline (see BMP#IL3 and CON8) in printed materials and on the County Stormwater Pollution Prevention Website beginning in Year 1.</p> <p><b>PE17C:</b> Record the number of Hotline calls received. Track and trend the types of reports and inquiries and how they were resolved.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
<b>PE18</b>	Implement a special pet waste management and responsible pet ownership public education and outreach campaign targeting dog, cat, horse	To prevent the introduction of pathogen and nutrient contaminants in stormwater runoff from animal wastes in	<b>PE18A:</b> Provide educational materials and mutt mitt stations in all County Parks in the permit coverage area by Year 3. Maintain mutt mitt supplies			X	X	X	General Services County Parks Superintendent,  and

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				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>						
				PERMIT YEAR						
				1	2	3	4	5		
	<p>and other animal owners. The program will place special emphasis on protecting sea otters and other sensitive wildlife. The program will also emphasize public health concerns for surfers and other recreational water users and shell fish harvesting as well as other water quality problems associated with urban runoff contaminated by pathogens and nutrients from fecal material. Critical topics include, but are not limited to: instructions on how to properly dispose of cat litter and other pet wastes in the trash rather than flushing it down the toilet to keep pathogens out of creeks and the ocean; proper storage of pet food to avoid attracting opossums and other wildlife into urban areas, pet spay/neuter programs, and feral animal control programs.</p> <p>Also see BMP IL11 Pet Waste Management Ordinance.</p>	<p>urban areas.</p> <p>To protect public health, sea otters and other wildlife, and water quality by educating the public about the proper disposal of pet and animal wastes and other responsible pet owner behaviors.</p>	<p>on an ongoing basis.</p> <p><b>PE18B:</b> Adopt a pet waste ordinance including enforcement provisions by the end of Year 2. Publicize the pet waste ordinance on an ongoing basis.</p> <p><b>PE18C:</b> Distribute pet waste management brochures with dog license renewals.</p> <p><b>PE18D:</b> Distribute pet waste management brochures at Animal Shelters, Pet Stores, Veterinarian Offices, 4H Clubs, and Farm Supply Stores in the permit coverage area.</p> <p><b>PE18E:</b> Post pet waste management public education and outreach information on the County website.</p> <p><b>PE18F:</b> Distribute pet waste management educational information to general residential</p>							<p>Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator</p>
					X	X	X	X		
					X	X	X	X		
				X	X	X	X	X		
				X	X	X	X	X		

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
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				WHEN WE WILL DO IT						
				PERMIT YEAR						
				1	2	3	4	5		
			<p>audiences using radio and TV PSAs.</p> <p><b>PE18G:</b> Promote humane society and other nonprofit organizations dedicated to trap, neuter, and release/adopt programs for feral cats and dogs.</p> <p><b>PE18H:</b> Promote spray/neuter assistance programs to reduce feral cat and dog populations.</p> <p><b>PE18I:</b> Provide pet spay/neuter educational materials and other information to promote responsible pet ownership through the Animal Services Division.</p> <p><b>PE18J:</b> Promote the use of off leash dog parks in County parks.</p>	X	X	X	X	X		
				X	X	X	X	X		
				X	X	X	X	X		
				X	X	X	X	X		
<b>PE19</b>	Implement a special Anti-Litter/Trash Public Education and Outreach Campaign with special emphasis on the marine plastic debris problem.	To reduce the amount of trash and litter introduced into waterbodies by educating the public about the problem and what they can do	<p><b>PE19A:</b> Promote the use of cloth reusable bags to reduce the use of plastic shopping bags.</p> <p><b>PE19B:</b> Eliminate the use of polystyrene disposable</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator  and	
					X	X	X	X		

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				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>						
				PERMIT YEAR						
1	2	3	4	5						
		<p>to help.</p> <p>To eliminate the sources of plastic litter that makes its way into the ocean.</p> <p>To protect marine wildlife and water quality.</p>	<p>food and beverage containers in County facilities. Encourage broader prohibitions on use.</p> <p><b>PE19C:</b> Promote the use of reusable food and beverage containers through the public education and outreach program.</p> <p><b>PE19D:</b> Broadcast the Algalita Research River to Sea Marine Plastic Debris videos at public meetings and on local cable TV channels.</p> <p><b>PE19E:</b> Provide educational materials at Coast and Creek Clean Up Days and Watershed Fairs.</p> <p><b>PE19F:</b> Promote plastic recycling.</p> <p><b>PE 19G:</b> Promote the Caltrans “Don’t Trash California” Campaign” and the California “Erase the Water” program.</p>	X	X	X	X	X		Solid Waste Coordinator

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			<b>PE 19H:</b> Provide interpretative signage in high impact areas. Also see BMPs PE12, PE21, and IL8.						
<b>PE20</b>	Storm Drain Marking Education and Outreach Events  Also see BMP PP4.	To reduce the source of pollutants entering the storm sewer system by engaging the public in volunteer storm drain marking events to increase stormwater pollution prevention awareness.	<b>PE20A:</b> Mark all storm drains in the following communities according to schedule below: Urban Fringe San Luis Obispo Nipomo Océano Cambria Templeton Santa Margarita Garden Farms Urban Fringe Atascadero Urban Fringe Paso Robles Los Osos/Baywood	X					Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator  and  Road Operations Superintendent
<b>PE21</b>	Tributary, Watershed, and Interpretative Signage and Displays	To reduce the source of stormwater pollutants by increasing public awareness of local watersheds and water quality issues.	<b>PE21A:</b> Add stormwater pollution prevention interpretative signage and displays in county government facilities.  <b>PE21B:</b> Add tributary and/or watershed signage during new County road and bridge projects crossing major waterways.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator  and  Road Operations Superintendent  and

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				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
			<b>PE21C:</b> Add “Do Not Dump” signage in areas of illegal dumping. Also see BMP IL8.		X	X	X	X	Development Services Engineer V
<b>PE22</b>	Use the Sammy the Steelhead Stormwater Pollution Prevention Icon, Logo, and Slogan for public education and outreach materials.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by educating the public about the importance of stormwater pollution prevention and the public’s role using an effective stormwater pollution prevention icon, slogan, and logo that will be recognized countywide.	<p><b>PE22A:</b> Promote the use of Sammy the Steelhead, the SLO County Partners for Water Quality stormwater pollution prevention icon in the stormwater pollution prevention public education and outreach program.</p> <p><b>PE22B:</b> Promote the use of the SLO County Partners for Water Quality logo and slogan, “<i>You are the solution to stormwater pollution.</i>” in the stormwater pollution prevention public education and outreach program.</p> <p><b>PE22C:</b> Use the stormwater pollution prevention icon, slogan, and logo in at least three (3) media formats (print, television, radio and/or public displays/events).</p> <p><b>PE22D:</b> Measure Sammy the Steelhead icon, logo, and slogan recognition in</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
				X	X	X	X	X	
				X		X		X	

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				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
			the public opinion surveys described in BMP PE2.						
<b>PE23</b>	Provide stormwater pollution prevention education and outreach to Municipal Departments and Personnel  Also see BMP MO1.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by educating municipal departments and personnel that perform activities that can contribute to stormwater pollution.	<b>PE23A:</b> Distribute Stormwater Pollution Prevention Newsletters to municipal employees at least twice per year beginning in Year 1. Target to reach at least 400 employees per year.  <b>PE23B:</b> Provide annual stormwater training to municipal operations employees. See BMP MO1	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator  and Municipal Operations Division Heads
<b>PE24</b>	Provide stormwater pollution prevention education and outreach to Quasi-Governmental agencies such as educational institutions, water and sanitation districts.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by educating quasi-governmental agencies that perform functions that can contribute to stormwater pollution.	<b>PE 24A:</b> Conduct public presentations to the Water Resource Advisory Committee (WRAC) which includes members from educational institutions, and all the water and sanitary districts and municipalities in the County at least twice per year.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
<b>PE25</b>	Implement Community Based Social Marketing incentive programs to motivate stormwater pollution prevention behavior changes.	To motivate behavior changes that will reduce the sources of stormwater pollutants.	<b>PE25A:</b> Implement Sammy's Kids Club to motivate children and their families to adopt behaviors that will prevent stormwater pollution.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

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				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					
				PERMIT YEAR					
1	2	3	4	5					
			<p><b>PE25B:</b> Implement Youth Patch Programs to motivate school aged children to adopt behaviors that will prevent stormwater pollution.</p> <p><b>PE25C:</b> Provide Money Saving Pollution Prevention and Conservation Tips to motivate residents and businesses to adopt behaviors that will prevent stormwater pollution.</p> <p><b>PE25D:</b> Develop and implement a Clean Water Business Recognition Award and Certification Program to motivate businesses to adopt behaviors that will prevent stormwater pollution.</p> <p><b>PE25E:</b> Promote Green Business Certification Programs to motivate businesses to adopt practices that will prevent stormwater pollution.</p> <p><b>PE25F:</b> Promote Green Building and Sustainable</p>	X	X	X	X	X	
				X	X	X	X	X	
					X	X	X	X	
					X	X	X	X	
				X	X	X	X	X	

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH									
BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS) <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE <i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
			Development Programs. <b>PE25G:</b> Promote Sustainable Agriculture and Organic Gardening Programs.  <b>PE25H:</b> Promote Low Impact Development and Smart Growth implementation.	X	X	X	X	X	
				X	X	X	X	X	

#### 4.1.1 Examples of Stormwater Pollution Prevention (SWP2) Public Education and Outreach Best Management Practices Implemented To Date

Although permit coverage has not yet been granted at the time of this writing, the SLO County Partners for Water Quality Coalition (“the Partners”) continues to push forward on the implementation of SWP2 public education and outreach and public participation and involvement activities in San Luis Obispo County. As a result, the program continues to evolve as the Partners learn from experience and develop additional partnerships and opportunities to collaborate. The Partners meet bimonthly with other active stakeholder groups to collaborate on opportunities to reach out to the community and provide education, outreach, and public participation and involvement activities. The Partners mailing list includes not only representatives from the fourteen MS4 agency partners, but also many local and regional environmental and conservation groups as well as resource agencies. The Partners Coalition has become a valuable forum to coordinate SWP2 efforts throughout the County.

Here are some of the highlights of the Program to date:

##### I. Sammy the Steelhead Stormwater Icon, Slogan, and Logo

One of the early goals of the SWP2 program was to identify a SWP2 icon, slogan and logo. Sammy the Steelhead, the City of San Luis Obispo’s water conservation fish, was selected to represent the Partners in his new role as “Stormwater Pollution Prevention Expert and Official Spokesfish”. The Partners adopted the SWP2 slogan **“You are the solution to stormwater pollution!”** to emphasize the public’s role in preventing stormwater pollution. The Partners SWP2 logo featuring Sammy the Steelhead and the SWP2 slogan along with the official seals of all fourteen MS4 Partner agencies is shown below.



Sammy the Steelhead was selected to be the SWP2 Icon because he was already recognized as a celebrity in the community and because steelhead trout are designated as “threatened” in San Luis Obispo County streams. The community places high value on steelhead trout and since steelhead are very sensitive to water pollution, the connection between stormwater runoff pollution and Sammy the Steelhead’s ecosystem

is readily apparent.

Sammy came to life in 2004 in his initial debut at the Partners SWP2 Earth Day Expo. Sammy has appeared live “in fish” at beach and creek cleanups, watershed fairs, and other public events. Since Earth Day 2004, Sammy has appeared in many public events and his water quality “brand recognition” continues to increase due to his frequent appearance on local television in stormwater pollution prevention and water conservation PSAs. Here is a picture of Sammy live “in fish”.



**Hi,  
I'm Sammy  
the Steelhead**

## **II. Television and Radio SWP2 Public Service Announcements (PSAs)**

The first Sammy the Steelhead TV PSA was launched in 2004 to reach out to citizens across the County to take stormwater pollution prevention actions before the rainy season. The PSA builds on the community’s existing awareness of Sammy the Steelhead and was designed to develop an overall public awareness of stormwater runoff pollution. Here are the scenes and script from the first Sammy the Steelhead TV PSA.

Scene: Sammy at mouth of the San Luis Obispo Creek Watershed in Avila Beach



**“Hi Folks. Sammy the Soaring Steelhead here. What do ya say we soar upstream and check out the scene”**

Scene: Sammy swimming upstream in San Luis Obispo Creek



Scene: Sammy at a storm drain outfall



**“Well, wat’er we waiting for?”**

Scene: Sammy swimming through the storm sewer system



**“You know polluted runoff goes straight into the storm drain which is bad for my ecosystem”.**

Scene: Sammy popping head out of storm drain inlet



**“Stormwater isn’t treated so remember...”**

Scene: Still photo collage of four stormwater pollutants



**“debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants “**

Scene: :Sammy at storm drain outfall into creek



**“flow directly into our streams,”**

Scene: Sammy at Santa Margarita Lake (drinking water reservoir for the City of San Luis Obispo)



**lakes,**

Scene: Sammy at the Morro Bay National Estuary



**wetlands,**

Scene: Sammy at Morro Strand State Beach



**“and eventually the ocean.”**

Scene: Sammy with logos and telephone numbers featuring the Partner’s “788-FISH” SWP2 information line.



**“Call today for information on the solution to stormwater pollution”**

Scene: Scuba diver man



**“Water - supplies are limited. Prevent stormwater pollution.”**

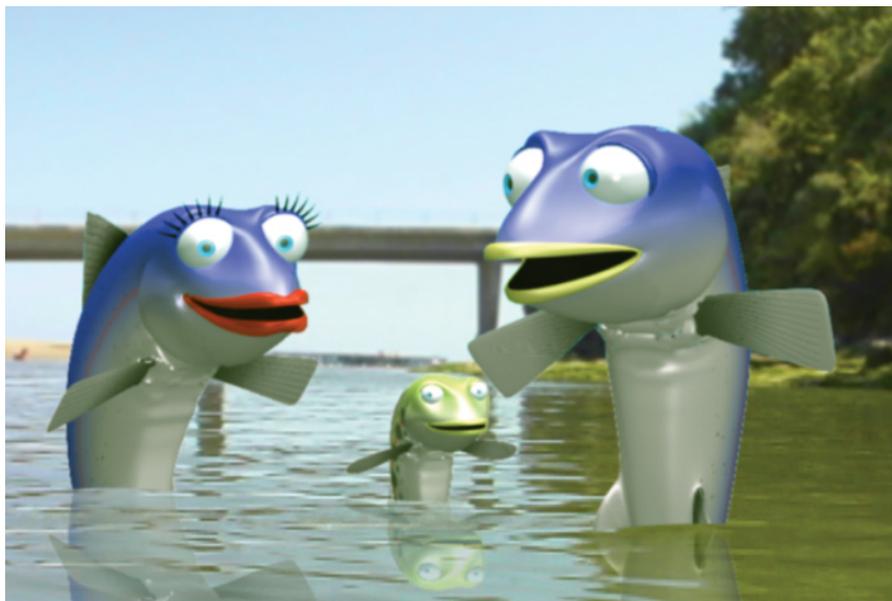
## Sammy with scuba diver man



**“Right now.”**

The original television SWP2 PSA used older Sammy animation. New animation and graphics for Sammy were introduced in 2005. Sammy was reanimated to look more like a real steelhead trout. The colors and body shape appear more realistic again to build on Sammy’s connection to water quality and ecosystem protection. In addition, Sammy has a wife, Samantha and a little fry, Sammy Jr. who joined him in the new SWP2 PSAs. Three new PSAs were launched before the 2005-2006 rainy season using the new animation and featuring Sammy and his new family. The new PSAs focus on specific actions the public can take to prevent stormwater runoff pollution.

Here is a family portrait of Sammy and his family at the mouth of San Luis Obispo Creek.



Sammy the Steelhead SWP2 PSAs are broadcast on the local San Luis Obispo television channel and are estimated to reach 180,000 households throughout the County. Currently, three different Sammy the Steelhead SWP2 PSAs target residential audiences and cover the following topics:

- Proper pet waste management;

- Litter and trash in storm drains;
- Proper car washing;
- Proper car maintenance;
- Proper trash and green waste disposal;
- Proper use of pesticides and fertilizers; and
- Sweeping driveways instead of hosing them down.

Here is picture of Sammy discussing the problem of trash in the storm drain and the effect on his ecosystem.



In addition to the television PSAs, radio PSAs are currently in development.

### **III. SWP2 Information Telephone Line 788-FISH**

As advertised in TV PSAs, printed materials, and poster displays at public events, Sammy speaks in a recorded message to callers when the Partners 788-FISH telephone number is called. Sammy tells callers how to contact each Partner for more information about SWP2 in their communities.

### **IV SWP2 Website at [www.yourstormwater.org](http://www.yourstormwater.org)**

The County's SWMP has been on line for public review since early 2004. The existing website at [www.yourstormwater.org](http://www.yourstormwater.org) features information targeted toward homeowners, commercial businesses, the construction industry, and children. The website provides links to additional sources of information from USEPA and California SWRCB. Email contact information for the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator is also provided.

Plans are underway to upgrade the website to feature Sammy the Steelhead and to link to the other Partner's SWP2 websites as they become available. Sammy's television

and radio PSAs and Sammy's Kids Club are planned as additions to the SWP2 website. The website will be expanded to target additional audiences and include additional topics as the SWMP is implemented.

## **V. Printed Materials**

A variety of brochures and flyers are distributed to the public at public events. Some examples of brochures currently being distributed include:

General Stormwater Awareness and Pollution Prevention:

- Make Your Home the Solution to Stormwater Pollution
- A Citizen's Guide to Understanding Stormwater
- Protecting Water Quality from Urban Runoff

Specific Actions Citizens Can Take:

- Our Water Our World Less Toxic Alternatives to Pesticide Use factsheets, booklets, wallet cards, magnets, and posters
- Household Hazardous Waste Facilities and Guidelines for the County
- A Homeowner Guide to Septic Systems
- 10 Things You Can Do to Prevent Stormwater Pollution Bookmarks and Display
- Materials

SWP2 Printed Materials for Children:

- Sammy the Steelhead SWP2 Activity Book
- Stormwater Challenge Crossword Puzzle
- Caltrans Don't Trash California Activity Book
- Our Water Our World Pest or Pal Activity Book
- Bookmarks

## **VI. Our Water Our World Program**

The Our Water Our World Program was launched in San Luis Obispo County in January 2005. Press releases, local newsletter articles, and flyers were used to promote the program launch as shown below.

### **Get Rid of Pests Without the Poison**

*[New program points the public towards less toxic solutions that protect water quality](#)*

How to get rid of pesky ants, hungry snails, or threatening spiders without poisoning your family or pets is a big concern for many people. Not to mention the threats to water quality posed by toxic sprays or pellets. What to do? A new program in San Luis Obispo County has the answers.

As a result of a partnership called “Our Water, Our World”, eleven businesses throughout the County now display information about less toxic pesticide products in their stores. Customers can visit participating stores and find free fact sheets on specific pest problems and the “Our Water, Our World” logo next to a variety of less toxic products to help customers make more informed choices when purchasing pesticide products. Participating stores include:

- Orchard Supply Hardware stores in Paso Robles and Pismo Beach,
- Miner’s Ace Hardware stores in Atascadero, Los Osos, and Morro Bay,
- Farm Supply stores in Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo, and Arroyo Grande,
- Pacific Home Improvement in San Luis Obispo,
- Cambria Nursery, and
- Old Towne Nursery in Nipomo.

The “Our Water, Our World” program is aimed at informing consumers about less toxic alternatives to common household pesticides that threaten water quality in water bodies nationwide. Rain water and over-irrigation of gardens and lawns can send these pesticides into streets and storm drains, especially when they are over-used. Remember that stormwater is not treated and flows directly into our rivers, lakes, and streams.

The program in San Luis Obispo County is sponsored by the SLO County Partners for Water Quality, a coalition of municipalities working together to prevent stormwater pollution. The “Our Water, Our World” program is part of a larger campaign involving garden supply stores and local government agencies throughout California, and is funded primarily through the Coastal Nonpoint Source Grant Program (Prop 13.)

**For more information, go to [www.ourwaterourworld.org](http://www.ourwaterourworld.org).**



The Our Water Our World Program has been well received in San Luis Obispo County. Eleven retail stores display Our Water Our World Factsheets and shelf talkers at their pesticide and herbicide point of sale areas. Training was conducted at each store by the OWOW Program consultant, Annie Joseph. Annie also conducted public workshops at the retail outlets, the Mid-State Fair, and to the general public at the SLO City/County Library.

An educational workshop entitled “Healthy Gardening for Families, Pets, and the Environment” sponsored by the Partners was presented to the public in June 2005. The

workshop was conducted by Debi Tidds, Education Director from Heather Farms Gardens and emphasized Integrated Pest Management (IPM), organic gardening, and composting techniques to reduce and in many cases totally eliminate the use of toxic pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers in homes, lawns, and gardens. The workshop was advertised in the local San Luis Obispo newspaper. The workshop will be offered again in Nipomo in the summer of 2006.

The most common questions asked at SWP2 public events throughout the County are about how to get rid of pests without using pesticides and how to get rid of unwanted pesticide products in the home. The Our Water Our World materials and IWMA Household Hazardous Waste information are distributed at public events to fill this need. The Our Water Our World banner and posters are displayed and promote the Our Water Our World website as a source of information and expert advice. This information has also been presented to Master Gardeners, girl scouts, watershed groups, and to other gardening enthusiasts. The Our Water Our World printed materials also point the public to the Our Water Our World website which directs the public to additional sources of information in San Luis Obispo County including the SWP2 Program.

Although the funding for the program through Prop 13 ended in December 2005, the program will continue to be implemented. Funding through the SLO County Partners for Water Quality has been secured through 2007.

## VII. Public Events and Displays



The Partners promote and participate in a number of public events such as Coast and Creek cleanups, watershed fairs, home and garden shows, Mid-State Fair, and Earth Day festivals. Here is a picture of Sammy the Steelhead and the Partners SWP2 display booth at the 2005 San Luis Obispo Creek Cleanup. Here Sammy can be seen ready to play “Trash ball” with kids to promote the Caltrans “Don’t Trash California” campaign. In addition to the printed materials described above, examples of other giveaway items that have been distributed at public events include:

- Sammy the Steelhead “Don’t be a Litterbug” Lollipops;
- Don’t Trash California T shirts, key chains, pencils, bumper stickers, car litter bags, and tattoos;
- Cloth eco-bags; and
- “10 Things You Can Do To Prevent Stormwater Pollution” bookmarks.

The Partners also use the interactive Enviroscape Watershed Model at public events to demonstrate the effects of stormwater pollution on local waterbodies. Here is a picture of the watershed model in use at an Earth Day public event.



### **VIII. SWP2 Classroom Education**

The Our Water Our World Pest or Pal classroom education program was launched in San Luis Obispo County in 2005. The program includes a teacher’s workshop, curriculum guide including classroom activities, student activity book, bug viewer equipment for the classroom, and an Our Water Our World booklet to take home to parents. The Pest or Pal program targets children in 2<sup>nd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> grades.

The Partners have also promoted the SWRCB water quality curriculum in San Luis Obispo County. This curriculum provides water quality activities for grade school children.

Additional materials and activities for classroom use are being developed. Development of Sammy's Kids Club has begun and is expected to launch before the 2006-2007 school year.

### **IX. Newsletters and Direct Mailings**

The Partners share public education and outreach information for their local community newsletters and direct mailings.

### **X. Storm Drain Marking Events**

Storm drain marking events will be scheduled for all of the communities in the permit coverage area. The first storm drain marking event, the *"Waterway Protection Day: Help Us Stick It to Stormwater Pollution"* was led by the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County in May of 2006 and was funded by a grant from the Avila Trustee Council. Approximately 1,450 storm drains in the SLO Creek watershed were labeled by 250 volunteers using the storm drain markers shown below. These storm drain markers will be used in the other communities in the permit coverage area as well.





The Partners SWP2 Public Education and Outreach Program is still in its infancy and from the BMPs that have been implemented to date, much has been learned about what works best in San Luis Obispo County. For example, we have learned that television is our single most effective medium for outreach to a large number of households and that Sammy the Steelhead has many fans in San Luis Obispo County. Most importantly, we have learned about the power of teamwork and the synergy that can be achieved when we work together. We have also gained a great respect and appreciation for the strong spirit of citizen involvement and dedication to environmental stewardship present in our communities. We still have a long way to go, but as we continue to implement our SWMPs, we will continue to learn and improve our effectiveness.

## **4.2 Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Public Participation and Involvement**

The BMPs selected for Stormwater Pollution Prevention Public Participation and Involvement are listed below:

- 1) Compliance with public notice requirements for stormwater public participation and involvement activities;
- 2) Public stakeholder involvement meetings and workshops;
- 3) Support and participation in Coastal and Creek cleanup events;
- 4) Implementation of the volunteer storm drain marking program;
- 5) Support and participation in watershed stewardship programs including volunteer water quality monitoring, watershed planning, community reforestation, and other environmental restoration activities;
- 6) Meetings with the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) for stakeholder input; and
- 7) Implementation of the volunteer Adopt-a-Road and Storm Drain program.

Table 4.2 shows detailed information about each Public Participation and Involvement BMP, its intent, measurable goals and outcomes, implementation timeline, and the parties responsible for implementation. See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP.

## Table 4.2 Best Management Practices Implementation for Public Participation and Involvement

The Measurable Goals and Outcomes outlined below are due within 12 months from the annual anniversary of permit coverage under the MS4 General Permit for each year indicated by an "X". See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

### MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #2: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

**OBJECTIVE:** *To comply with all state and local notice requirements and include the public in developing, implementing, and reviewing the stormwater management program including efforts to reach out and engage the communities within the permit coverage area.*

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT									
BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				WHEN WE WILL DO IT					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>PP1</b>	Comply with public notice requirements for stormwater public participation and involvement activities.	To ensure compliance with applicable public notice requirements.	<p><b>PP1A:</b> Determine public notice requirements for each public participation and involvement activity and ensure compliance.</p> <p><b>PP1B:</b> Maintain records for public participation and involvement events.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
				X	X	X	X	X	

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT									
BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT	BMP INTENT  WHY WE WILL DO IT	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  WHO WILL DO IT
				WHEN WE WILL DO IT					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
PP2	Hold Public Involvement Stakeholder Meetings /Workshops including volunteer educators and speakers.	To promote community support for the SWMP and to ensure the community has opportunities to provide input and direction regarding SWMP development, implementation, and review.	<p><b>PP2A:</b> Maintain a master stormwater stakeholder and interested parties list.</p> <p><b>PP2B:</b> Organize and conduct at least two (2) stormwater stakeholder meetings per year to review the status and performance of the SWMP.</p> <p><b>PP2C:</b> Post the stormwater annual report on the County website for public review.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
				X	X	X	X	X	
				X	X	X	X	X	
PP3	Promote public participation in Coastal Cleanup Day and Creek Cleanups by providing advertising and incentives for participation as well as other support.	To promote community support for the SWMP and to reduce pollution from litter, trash, and illegal dumping.	<p><b>PP3A:</b> Promote and support at least 3 annual coast and creek cleanup opportunities within the SWMP coverage area. Record the amount and types of trash and debris removed.</p> <p><b>PP3B:</b> Work with community groups, SLO County Partners for Water Quality, and nonprofit organizations to promote and support these programs.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
				X	X	X	X	X	

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT										
BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>	
				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>						
				PERMIT YEAR						
				1	2	3	4	5		
<b>PP4</b>	Storm Drain Marking Program  Also see BMP PE20.	To promote community support for the SWMP and to reduce pollution from litter and illegal dumping.	<p><b>PP4A:</b> Recruit and organize community volunteers for storm drain marking events in the SWMP coverage area according to the following schedule:</p> <p>San Luis Obispo urban fringe X  Nipomo X  Océano X  Santa Margarita X  Garden Farms X  Cambria X  Templeton X  Atascadero urban fringe X  Paso Robles urban fringe X  Los Osos/Baywood X</p> <p><b>PP4B:</b> Include provisions for storm drain marking on all new development projects with storm drains.</p> <p><b>PP4C:</b> Maintain storm drain markings on an ongoing basis.</p>	X						Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator,  Road Operations Superintendent  and Development Services Engineer V

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT									
BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>PP5</b>	Promote and support Watershed Stewardship Programs including, but not limited to: volunteer water quality monitoring, watershed planning, community reforestation, storm drain marking, community cleanups, and other environmental restoration activities.  Also see BMP PE16.	To promote community support for the SWMP and reduce pollution from urban runoff.	<p><b>PP5A:</b> Promote and support the introduction of Urban Watch and First Flush Monitoring Programs in SLO County.</p> <p><b>PP5B:</b> Promote and support Snapshot Day Citizen's Monitoring Program.</p> <p><b>PP5C:</b> Promote and support community reforestation programs.</p> <p><b>PP5D:</b> Promote and support watershed planning activities.</p> <p>Also see BMP PE16.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
				X	X	X	X	X	
				X	X	X	X	X	
				X	X	X	X	X	
<b>PP6</b>	Meet with Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) to obtain stakeholder input and feedback on stormwater issues, program priorities, and program performance.	To provide a mechanism to engage stakeholder involvement.	<p><b>PP6A:</b> Provide stormwater updates to the WRAC at least twice per year.</p> <p><b>PP6B:</b> Record meeting attendance and comments.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
				X	X	X	X	X	

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT									
BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE  <i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
PP7	Promote the County Adopt a-Road Program and add an Adopt a Storm Drain component.	To provide a mechanism to reach out and engage the community in the Stormwater Management Program.	PP7A: Measure and record participation in the program. Target to increase participation by 10% per year starting in Year 1.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator  and  Road Operations Superintendent

### 4.3 Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

BMPs selected for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) are listed below:

- 1) Adopt and enforce an IDDE ordinance to prohibit illicit discharges;
- 2) Implement the storm sewer GIS mapping program;
- 3) Maintain the stormwater pollution prevention hotline for the public to use to report illicit discharges;
- 4) Conduct IDDE inspections;
- 5) Conduct construction plan reviews for illicit connections;
- 6) Implement a sanitary sewer overflow and spill prevention and response program;
- 7) Implement a septic system management program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges from faulty septic systems;
- 8) Post signage prohibiting illegal dumping;
- 9) Promote recycling and hazardous waste programs;
- 10) Implement hazardous material spill protection and control procedures and training;
- 11) Adopt and enforce a pet waste ordinance; and
- 12) Conduct IDDE education and training.

Examples of how non-stormwater discharges can be addressed in the IDDE ordinance are described in BMP IL1 as shown in Table 4.3.1 below.

**Table 4.3.1 Examples of Ways to Address Non-Stormwater Discharges**

Note the exact language for the IDDE ordinance cannot be determined at this time because it will be subject to a public review process.

Water Source	Water Quality Concerns	Ways to Address Non-Stormwater Discharges in the IDDE Ordinance
Water line flushing	Chlorine	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system
Landscape irrigation	Pesticides, fertilizers, bacteria	Prohibit over-watering into the storm sewer system
Diverted stream flows	Sediment, turbidity, erosion	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system. Follow Army Corps of Engineer permit and any other permit requirements.

<b>Water Source</b>	<b>Water Quality Concerns</b>	<b>Ways to Address Non-Stormwater Discharges in the IDDE Ordinance</b>
Rising groundwaters	Depending on the situation, the water may be contaminated by septic system effluents, leaking underground tanks, or may be high in Total Dissolved Solids, nitrate, sulphates, radionuclides, or other contaminants that can be found in groundwater.	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system
Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration to separate storm sewers	No contamination concerns would be evident; however, groundwater may be naturally higher in TDS or other contaminants than the receiving waterbody.	May be unavoidable in areas with high groundwater table. Situation may be prevented with proper drainage design.
Uncontaminated pumped groundwater	No contamination concerns would be evident; however, groundwater may be naturally higher in TDS or other contaminants than the receiving waterbody.	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system
Discharges from potable water sources	Chlorine	Prohibit discharge to storm sewer system
Foundation drains	Depending on the situation, the water may be contaminated by septic system effluents, leaking underground tanks, or may be high in Total Dissolved Solids, nitrate, sulphates, radionuclides, or other contaminants found in groundwater.	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system
Air conditioning condensation	May be contaminated with metals, fungicides, bacteria, or other industrial fluids.	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system

<b>Water Source</b>	<b>Water Quality Concerns</b>	<b>Ways to Address Non-Stormwater Discharges in the IDDE Ordinance</b>
Irrigation water	Pesticides, fertilizers, and bacteria	Prohibit over-watering into the storm sewer system
Springs	May be high in temperature, sulfur, or TDS	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system
Water from crawl space pumps	May be contaminated by septic system effluents, leaking underground tanks, or may be high in Total Dissolved Solids, nitrate, sulphates, radionuclides, or other contaminants found in groundwater.	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system
Footing drains	May be contaminated by septic system effluents, leaking underground tanks, or may be high in Total Dissolved Solids, nitrate, sulphates, radionuclides or other contaminants.	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system
Lawn watering	Pesticides, fertilizers, and bacteria	Prohibit over-watering into storm sewer system
Individual residential car washing	Water temperature, sediment, trash/debris, organics, soaps, detergents, oils, automotive fluids, metals, and bacteria	Prohibit car wash discharges into the storm sewer system. Recommend using a commercial car wash that recycles wash water, diking wash water and collecting for discharge into the sanitary sewer system, or washing car using biodegradable, nontoxic materials on a lawn or other vegetated area not directly connected to a storm drain or waterbody.

<b>Water Source</b>	<b>Water Quality Concerns</b>	<b>Ways to Address Non-Stormwater Discharges in the IDDE Ordinance</b>
Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands	May be contaminated with nutrients, coliforms, or other pollutants.	Prohibit direct discharge into the storm sewer system
Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges	Bacteria and salinity/Total Dissolved Solids	Prohibit discharge to the storm sewer system. Discharge to the sanitary sewer system for treatment. Call wastewater service provider for instructions.

Table 4.3 shows detailed information about each IDDE BMP, its intent, measurable goals and outcomes, implementation timeline, and the parties responsible for implementation. See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

## Table 4.3 Best Management Practices Implementation for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

The Measurable Goals and Outcomes outlined below are due within 12 months from the annual anniversary of permit coverage under the MS4 General Permit for each year indicated by an "X". See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

### MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #3: ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

**OBJECTIVE:** *To adopt and enforce ordinances or take equivalent measures that prohibit illicit discharges and to implement a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges.*

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION										
BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>	
				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>						
				PERMIT YEAR						
					1	2	3	4	5	
<b>IL1</b>	Adopt an ordinance prohibiting illicit discharges and including enforcement provisions. <b>The ordinance must also address the categories of non-storm water discharges or flows listed in Section D.2.c. (6) of the MS4 General Permit. See Section 4.3 for information about how non-stormwater discharges will be addressed.</b> The ordinance will include a system of enforcement and penalties. Model ordinances will be used to help draft this ordinance.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by enforcing illicit discharge prohibitions.	<b>IL1A:</b> Ordinance to be drafted and adopted by Year 2.  <b>IL1B:</b> Establish a system of enforcement and penalties and train inspectors.  <b>IL1C:</b> Track and trend annual enforcement reports. Violation types will be evaluated to measure effectiveness over time.	X						Public Works Environmental Programs Division Manager  and  Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

**ILLCIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS) <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE <i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>	
				PERMIT YEAR						
				1	2	3	4	5		
<b>IL2</b>	Use GIS to map the storm sewer system showing the location of storm sewer features and all outfalls and the names and locations of all waters of the US that receive discharges from those outfalls.	To reduce pollutants in storm water runoff by mapping the storm sewer system to facilitate tracking the source of stormwater pollutants.	<p><b>IL2A:</b> Complete storm sewer maps according to the following schedule:                      Santa Margarita and Garden Farms                      Nipomo                      Oceano                      Cambria                      Templeton                      Urban fringes of San Luis Obispo, Atascadero, and Paso Robles                      Los Osos/Baywood</p> <p><b>IL2B:</b> Update maps on an annual basis to include new and modified storm sewer facilities.</p>	X						Public Works Road Operations Superintendent  and  Development Services Engineer V  with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

ILLCIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION										
BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT	BMP INTENT  WHY WE WILL DO IT	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE  WHEN WE WILL DO IT					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  WHO WILL DO IT	
				PERMIT YEAR						
				1	2	3	4	5		
IL3	Maintain a Public Stormwater Pollution Prevention Hotline for citizens to report illicit discharges, illegal dumping, construction site runoff violations, and other stormwater pollution problems. Also see BMPs IL3 and CON8.	To reduce pollutants in storm water runoff by providing a mechanism to detect and eliminate illicit discharges, illegal dumping, construction site runoff violations and other stormwater pollution problems through citizen reporting.	<p><b>IL3A:</b> Enhance the County's existing Environmental Health Services pollution complaint reporting line to include illicit discharge, illegal dumping, and construction site runoff citizen reporting.</p> <p><b>IL3B:</b> Advertise the availability of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention hotline and provide instructions for how to report stormwater problems as part of the public education and outreach program.</p> <p><b>IL3C:</b> Record the number of stormwater reports and document follow up actions and problem resolution. Track and trend report types. Report results in annual report.</p> <p><b>IL3D:</b> Measure and record hotline follow-up response times.</p>	X						Public Health Environmental Health Services Division Supervising Environmental Health Specialist, Hazardous Materials Section  and  Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
				X	X	X	X	X		
				X	X	X	X	X		
				X	X	X	X	X		

**ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE <i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>IL4</b>	Implement procedures for illicit connections/discharge inspections and dry weather screening for the storm sewer system including residential, commercial business, industrial and other governmental and quasi-governmental discharges. These procedures will apply to anyone discharging into the County storm sewer system. The procedures will ensure that any illicit connection or discharge detected will be detected and eliminated.	To reduce pollutants in storm water runoff by detecting and eliminating illicit connections and discharges to the storm sewer system.	<p><b>IL4A:</b> Develop and implement a procedure and checklist for detecting illicit connections and discharges.</p> <p><b>IL4B:</b> Inspect for illicit connections and discharges during storm drain and cross-connection inspections. See MO3.</p> <p><b>IL4C:</b> Establish a system of enforcement and penalties to ensure illicit connections and discharges are eliminated according to the adopted ordinance in BMP IL1.</p> <p><b>ILD:</b> Track and trend violations to determine additional preventive and corrective actions that may be needed. Report these results annually.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Road Operations Superintendent  and  Public Health Environmental Health Services Division Supervising Environmental Health Specialist, Hazardous Materials Section  with assistance from  the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

**ILLCIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>IL5</b>	Incorporate illicit connection prohibitions and inspections in construction plan review and building inspections for new development and redevelopment projects.	To prevent the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff by preventing new illicit connections in new development and redevelopment projects.	<p><b>IL5A:</b> Revise inspection checklists and procedures to prohibit illicit connection and discharge to the storm sewer system.</p> <p><b>IL5B:</b> Include stormwater illicit connections and discharges in construction plan review and building inspections on an ongoing basis for all new development and redevelopment projects.</p>		X				Department of Planning and Building Chief Building Official  and  Public Works Development Services Engineer V
<b>IL6</b>	Sanitary Sewer Overflow Prevention and Spill Response Program	To reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from sanitary sewer overflows and spills from County operated wastewater systems.	<p><b>IL6A:</b> Audit the adequacy of the operations and maintenance programs for county-operated wastewater treatment systems to ensure that these systems are properly operated and maintained to prevent sanitary sewer overflows and spills into the storm sewer system.</p> <p><b>IL6B:</b> Track and trend sanitary sewer overflow events and implement corrective and preventive measures. Report performance annually.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Utilities Division Supervisors
				X	X	X	X	X	

**ILLCIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS) <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE <i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>IL7</b>	Implement the Septic System Management Program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges from faulty septic systems.	To reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from faulty septic systems.	<p><b>IL7A:</b> Identify and map areas in the SWMP coverage area served by septic systems including county operated systems.</p> <p><b>IL7B:</b> Establish inspection/monitoring criteria for key areas.</p> <p><b>IL7C:</b> Inspect 25% of the county owned septic systems and septic systems in key areas per year.</p>	X					Department of Planning and Building Chief Building Official  and General Services for county-owned septic systems General Services County Parks Superintendent
<b>IL8</b>	Post signage prohibiting littering and illegal dumping.	To reduce pollution in storm water runoff from litter and illegal dumping.	<p><b>IL8A:</b> Survey county road maintenance employees for field observations about littering and illegal dumping activities. Identify and prioritize the top ten locations experiencing littering and illegal dumping in the stormwater permit coverage area.</p> <p><b>IL8B:</b> Post signs prohibiting illegal dumping in the top ten illegal dumping areas by permit year 3 beginning in permit year 1.</p>	X					Public Works Road Operations Superintendent  and  the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

**ILLCIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT	BMP INTENT  WHY WE WILL DO IT	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE  WHEN WE WILL DO IT					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  WHO WILL DO IT
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>IL9</b>	Support and promote the SLO County Integrated Waste Management Authority (IWMA) Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Programs.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from litter and illegal dumping by promoting recycling and household hazardous waste programs.	<p><b>IL9A:</b> Include the SLO County IWMA Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Programs in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention public education and outreach and public participation and involvement BMPs.</p> <p><b>IL9B:</b> Coordinate activities with the IWMA.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Solid Waste Coordinator  and  the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
<b>IL10</b>	Enhance hazardous spill protection and control procedures and training to prevent illicit discharge into the storm sewer system.  Also see Municipal Operations BMP MO1.	To reduce the chance of hazardous materials spills into the storm sewer system.	<b>IL10A:</b> Revise hazardous spill protection and control procedures and training to emphasize preventing illicit discharge into the storm sewer system.	X	X	X	X	X	Department of Public Health Environmental Health Services  Department of Public Works Road Operations Superintendent  General Services County Parks Superintendent
<b>IL11</b>	Adopt and enforce a Pet Waste Management Ordinance	To reduce pollutants in storm water runoff by adopting and enforcing a pet waste ordinance to prohibit the introduction of animal wastes into waterbodies.	<b>IL11A:</b> Adopt and enforce a pet waste ordinance according to schedule. The ordinance adoption process includes public review.		X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

**ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>IL12</b>	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Education and Training Program	To reduce the incidences of illicit discharges and illegal dumping in the storm sewer system by educating municipal employees, commercial businesses, industrial operations, and the General Public.	<p><b>IL12A:</b> Emphasize IDDE in the municipal operations employee training program. See BMP MO1.</p> <p><b>IL12B:</b> Include IDDE in public education and outreach BMPs.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
				X	X	X	X	X	

#### **4.4 Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Construction Site Runoff Control**

BMPs selected for Construction Site Runoff Control are listed below:

- 1) Revise County grading ordinances to require erosion and sediment controls for projects that disturb one acre or more of land and provide sanctions to ensure compliance. The ordinance will also include requirements for construction operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, sanitary waste and other materials at construction sites that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;
- 2) Conduct construction site plan reviews that incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts;
- 3) Conduct construction site inspections and enforce control measures;
- 4) Provide construction site runoff control public education and outreach;
- 5) Provide a construction site BMP policy and procedures manual;
- 6) Conduct training for municipal operations employees involved in construction; and
- 7) Implement a stormwater pollution prevention hotline for citizen reporting of construction violations.

Table 4.4 shows detailed information about each Construction Site Runoff Control BMP, its intent, measurable goals and outcomes, implementation timeline, and parties responsible for implementation. See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

## Table 4.4 Best Management Practices Implementation for Construction Site Runoff Control

The Measurable Goals and Outcomes outlined below are due within 12 months from the annual anniversary of permit coverage under the MS4 General Permit for each year indicated by an "X". See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

### MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #4: CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL

**OBJECTIVE:** *To develop a program to control the discharge of pollutants from construction sites greater than or equal to one acre in size. The program must include inspections of construction sites and enforcement actions against violators.*

CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL									
BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	BMP INTENT	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS
	WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT	WHY WE WILL DO IT	HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS	WHEN WE WILL DO IT					WHO WILL DO IT
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>CON1</b>	Revise County grading ordinances (Titles 22 and 23) to update erosion and sediment control requirements and enforcement provisions for projects that disturb one acre or more of land to comply with the MS4 General Permit and Construction Stormwater General Permit requirements. Model ordinances will be used to draft these ordinance revisions.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by controlling the discharge of pollutants from construction sites greater than or equal to one acre in size by adopting and enforcing ordinances requiring construction site runoff controls required by the MS4 General Permit and Construction Stormwater General Permit.	<b>CON1A:</b> Revise existing grading ordinances to require additional specific construction site runoff control measures as required by the MS4 General Permit and Construction Stormwater General Permit including, but not limited to: use of good site planning, minimization of soil movement, erosion and sediment control BMPs, good housekeeping practices for recycling and disposal of discarded building materials, concrete truck washouts, chemicals,			X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building Chief Enforcement Official

CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL										
BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT	BMP INTENT  WHY WE WILL DO IT	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  WHO WILL DO IT	
				WHEN WE WILL DO IT						
				PERMIT YEAR						
1	2	3	4	5						
			litter, and sanitary waste at construction sites. The ordinance revisions must include provisions for enforcement and penalties for noncompliance.  <b>CON1B:</b> Enforce new ordinance requirements.			X	X	X		
<b>CON2</b>	Conduct Construction Site Plan Reviews	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by controlling the discharge of pollutants from construction sites greater than or equal to one acre in size using construction site plan reviews.	<b>CON2A:</b> Implement procedures for reviewing grading plans to verify that erosion and sediment control BMPs are included and are adequate before issuing permits for projects that involve one acre or more of land disturbance according to schedule.  <b>CON2B:</b> Establish a protocol to verify that the project proponent has coverage under the General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity for projects that involve one acre or more of land disturbance before issuing permits. Record the WDID	X	X	X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building  Grading Specialist,  Supervising Planner (Permit Center)  and  Public Works Development Services Engineer V	
				X	X	X	X	X		

CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL										
BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT	BMP INTENT  WHY WE WILL DO IT	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  WHO WILL DO IT	
				WHEN WE WILL DO IT						
				PERMIT YEAR						
				1	2	3	4	5		
			number.							
<b>CON3</b>	Conduct construction site inspections and enforce construction site runoff control requirements.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by controlling the discharge of pollutants from construction sites greater than or equal to one acre in size using construction site inspections and enforcement.	<b>CON3A:</b> Create a procedure for inspecting construction site stormwater BMPs to ensure that they are being implemented and are properly maintained. Establish a protocol to determine inspection priorities and frequency based on potential water quality impacts.		X	X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building Chief Building Official  and  Public Works Development Services Engineer V	
<b>CON4</b>	Conduct a public education and outreach program for construction runoff controls targeting project applicants, contractors, developers, property owners and other responsible parties. Also see BMP PE8.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by controlling the discharge of pollutants from construction sites greater than or equal to one acre in size using public education and outreach.	<b>CON4A:</b> Issue construction site education and outreach information with 100% of all construction permit applications for projects with one acre or more of land disturbance.  <b>CON4B:</b> Include construction site runoff control public education and outreach information in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Public Education and Outreach Program.  <b>CON4C:</b> Measure and record the number of permittees receiving	X	X	X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building Supervising Planner (Permit Center)  and Environmental Resource Specialist  and Public Works Development Services Engineer V	
				X	X	X	X	X		

CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL										
BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT	BMP INTENT  WHY WE WILL DO IT	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  WHO WILL DO IT	
				WHEN WE WILL DO IT						
				PERMIT YEAR						
				1	2	3	4	5		
			education and outreach materials to ensure that 100% of the applicants with projects greater than or equal to one acre receive them.  <b>CON4D:</b> Post information on County website.	X	X	X	X	X		
<b>CON5</b>	Develop and disseminate a construction site BMP policy and procedures guidance manual. The CASQA Construction BMP Manual can be used as a model.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by controlling the discharge of pollutants from construction sites by providing guidance on policies and procedures.	<b>CON5A:</b> Disseminate policy and procedure guidance materials according to schedule using handouts and the County website. See CON4.		X	X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building  Environmental Resource Specialist	
<b>CON6</b>	Train municipal operations staff involved in reviewing grading plans, inspecting construction sites, or managing or monitoring construction sites for runoff control.  Also see BMP MO1.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by controlling the discharge of pollutants from construction sites by training County staff in erosion and sediment control and all other aspects of effective construction site runoff control.	<b>CON6A:</b> Provide construction site runoff control training for County staff on an ongoing basis. The training will include at a minimum the Construction Stormwater General Permit requirements and erosion and sediment control BMPs.						Department of Planning and Building Manager and Supervisors,  Public Works Construction and , Environmental Division Managers, and Development Services Engineer V  and  General Services Park Superintendent	

**CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				<i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>CON7</b>	Use the Public Stormwater Pollution Prevention Hotline for citizen reporting on construction site runoff violations.  Also see BMPs PE17 and IL3.	To reduce the discharge of pollutants from construction sites using citizen reporting.	<b>CON7A:</b> Train hotline operators to forward citizen reports about construction runoff violations to County Planning and Building Code Enforcement.  <b>CON7B:</b> Record the number of citizen reports and problem resolution and report annually.	X	X	X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building Chief Enforcement Official  and  Public Work Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

#### **4.5 Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Post-Construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment**

BMPs selected for Post-Construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment are listed below:

- 1) Adopt and enforce ordinance revisions requiring post-construction stormwater management controls. The ordinance must include the requirements in Attachment 4 of the MS4 General Permit;
- 2) Revise the CEQA initial study checklist to include post-construction stormwater management controls;
- 3) Conduct development review for post-construction stormwater management;
- 4) Conduct site inspection and require self-certification for long-term maintenance;
- 5) Develop and implement a Low Impact Development design standards manual;
- 6) Provide Low Impact Development public education and outreach;
- 7) Develop and implement Low Impact Development incentive programs;
- 8) Implement Integrated Regional Water Management Plan goals and objectives for Low Impact Development and Smart Growth; and
- 9) Add post-construction stormwater management to the revised Conservation Element of the General Plan.

Table 4.5 shows detailed information about each Post-Construction Stormwater Management BMP, its intent, measurable goals and outcomes, implementation timeline, and the parties responsible for implementation. See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

**Table 4.5 Best Management Practices Implementation for Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment**

The Measurable Goals and Outcomes outlined below are due within 12 months from the annual anniversary of permit coverage under the MS4 General Permit for each year indicated by an "X". See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

**MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #5: POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT**

**OBJECTIVE:** *To require long-term post-construction BMPs that protect water quality and control runoff flow to be incorporated into new development and significant redevelopment projects. Post-construction programs are most effective when they stress (1) low impact design; (2) source controls; and (3) treatment controls.*

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT									
BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>PC1</b>	Adopt and enforce revisions to the County Land Use Ordinances (Titles 22 and 23) to require specific post-construction stormwater management controls for new development and redevelopment projects that disturb one acre or more of land and provide enforcement sanctions to ensure compliance. Model ordinances will be used to draft these revisions.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by requiring long-term post-construction BMPs that protect water quality and control runoff in new development and significant redevelopment projects.	<b>PC1A:</b> Revise existing ordinances to require specific post-construction stormwater management controls including <u>the Design Standards specified in Attachment 4 of the MS4 General Permit</u> according to the schedule shown. <b>See Appendix D for Attachment 4 requirements.</b>			X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building Code Enforcement Chief Investigator

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT									
BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>PC2</b>	Revise the CEQA initial study checklist to include urban runoff quantity and quality and post-construction stormwater management considerations.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by checking for good site design and post-construction stormwater management during the CEQA process.	<b>PC2A:</b> Revise the CEQA initial study checklist according to schedule.			X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building Environmental Resource Specialist
<b>PC3</b>	Include post-construction stormwater management in the development review process.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by checking for good site design and post-construction stormwater management during the development review process.	<b>PC3A:</b> Add post-construction stormwater management to development review beginning in Year 1.	X	X	X	X	X	Planning and Building Planning Staff  and  Public Works Development Services Engineer V

**POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>PC4</b>	Include post-construction stormwater management in site inspection and ongoing storm sewer system inspections. Include self-certification to ensure long-term maintenance of post-construction stormwater management controls.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by inspecting for post-construction stormwater management controls during the site inspection and ongoing storm sewer inspection processes.	<p><b>PC4A:</b> Inspect project sites one acre or more in size for compliance with post-construction stormwater management controls as defined in the revised County Land Use Ordinances. Inspections must include a check to verify that that post-construction runoff controls have been implemented and are being maintained.</p> <p><b>PC4B:</b> Add a self-certification requirement to ensure long-term maintenance of post-construction stormwater facilities.</p>			X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building Staff  Public Works Development Services Engineer V  and  Road Operations Superintendent

**POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>PC5</b>	Develop and implement a Low Impact Development (LID) Design Standards Manual. The Los Angeles County Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) can be used as a model for developing this manual.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by implementing Low Impact Development Design Standards in San Luis Obispo County.	<p><b>PC5A:</b> Develop and publish the LID Design Manual.</p> <p><b>PC5B:</b> Provide copies of the LID Design Manual on the County website and at the Permit Center.</p>		X				Department of Planning and Building Planning Staff  and  Public Works Development Services Engineer V  with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
<b>PC6</b>	Provide Low Impact Development public education and outreach for project applicants, contractors, developers, architects, property owners, and other interested parties.  Also see BMP PE9.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by educating the public about the benefits, value, and standards for Low Impact Development and maintenance of long-term post-construction stormwater management facilities in San Luis Obispo County.	<p><b>PC6A:</b> Distribute LID and impervious surface reduction public education and outreach information with construction permit applications for projects involving one acre or more of land disturbance.</p> <p><b>PC6B:</b> Include LID and impervious surface reduction public education and outreach information on the County website and at the Permit Center Front Desk.</p> <p><b>PC6C:</b> Measure and record</p>	X	X	X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building Supervising Planner (Permit Center),  Environmental Resource Specialist  and  Public Works Development Services Engineer V

**POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
			the number of permittees receiving LID public education and outreach materials to ensure that 100% of the applicants with projects greater than or equal to one acre receive them.						
<b>PC7</b>	Develop and implement a Low Impact Development incentive program to encourage the use of low impact development integrated management practices.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by implementing Low Impact Development Design Standards in San Luis Obispo County.	<b>PC7A:</b> Implement the LID incentive program by Year 2.		X	X	X	X	Planning and Building Environmental Resource Specialist  with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
<b>PC8</b>	Implement the San Luis Obispo County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan goals and objectives for Smart Growth and LID which have been identified as high priorities for the County.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by implementing Low Impact Development Design Standards and Smart Growth in San Luis Obispo County.	<b>PC8A:</b> Monitor these IRWM Plan goals on an annual basis.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Utilities Division Water Resources Engineer  and  Planning and Building Planning Staff  with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

**POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>PC9</b>	Include the importance of post-construction stormwater management in the revised Conservation Element of the General Plan.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by requiring implementation and long-term maintenance of post-construction stormwater management BMPs.	<b>PC8A:</b> Include post-construction stormwater management in the new revision of the Conservation Element.	X	X	X	X	X	Planning and Building Planning Staff  with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

#### **4.6 Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations**

The County operates a number of municipal facilities within the SWMP coverage area. These facilities include roads, bridges, storm drains, detention basins, corporation yards, water and waste water treatment plants, parks, swimming pools, golf courses, and government buildings. These facilities have the potential to impact stormwater runoff and water quality. For example, roads can contribute sediment, oil and grease and parks can contribute pesticides and herbicides to stormwater runoff. Operation and maintenance of these facilities with stormwater pollution prevention procedures in place will help achieve pollutant reduction to MEP and will provide a model for the community. The County is currently engaged in a number of activities at the municipal level that will continue under this SWMP. The BMPs in the following section have been selected to make efficient use of existing practices while expanding training and educational opportunities for employees.

BMPs for Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations are listed below:

- 1) Implement a county municipal operations employee training program for stormwater pollution prevention;
- 2) Implement a street sweeping program;
- 3) Implement storm sewer inspection and maintenance procedures and schedules;
- 4) Implement Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) and inspections for Public Works corporation yards;
- 5) Implement county road and bridge maintenance pollution prevention procedures;
- 6) Conduct county facility stormwater pollution prevention inspections;
- 7) Implement hazardous material storage and spill prevention procedures;
- 8) Implement county vehicle fuel dispensing and maintenance facility stormwater pollution prevention procedures;
- 9) Implement county vehicle and equipment stormwater pollution prevention cleaning procedures;
- 10) Implement dechlorination procedures for pools and other sources of chlorinated water; and
- 11) Implement county landscaping and lawn care stormwater pollution prevention procedures.

Table 4.6 shows detailed information about each Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations BMP, its intent, measurable goals and outcomes, implementation timeline, and parties responsible for implementation. See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

## Table 4.6 Best Management Practices Implementation for Good Housekeeping and Pollution Prevention for Municipal Operations

The Measurable Goals and Outcomes outlined below are due within 12 months from the annual anniversary of permit coverage under the MS4 General Permit for each year indicated by an "X". See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

### MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #6: GOOD HOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS

**OBJECTIVE:** *To examine the County's activities and develop a program to prevent the discharge from these activities. At a minimum, the program must educate staff in pollution prevention and minimize pollutant sources.*

GOODHOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS										
BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE  <i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>		COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>				
				PERMIT YEAR						
				1	2	3	4	5		
<b>MO1</b>	Implement an employee training program for municipal operations employees including, but not limited to, road maintenance, park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, water and wastewater system operators, and stormwater system maintenance operations employees. The training program includes provisions for new employee training	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by preventing the discharge of pollutants from municipal operations.	<p><b>MO1A:</b> Implement an employee training program for Public Works, General Services, Planning and Building, and Environmental Health staff covering how to incorporate pollution prevention and good housekeeping into municipal operations.</p> <p><b>MO1B:</b> Provide stormwater pollution prevention training to municipal operations staff on an annual basis.</p> <p><b>MO1C:</b> Measure the</p>	X	X	X	X	X	<p>Municipal Operations Supervisors in Public Works, Planning and Building, and General Services</p> <p>with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator</p>	

**GOODHOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE  <i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
	and annual refresher training.		effectiveness of the training using scored quizzes and evaluations. Repeat training for scores less than 70%.	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>MO2</b>	Implement a County street sweeping program in the NPDES permit coverage area.	To reduce the amount of pollutants in stormwater runoff from paved county roads with curb and gutter.	<b>MO2A:</b> Sweep county roads with storm drains, curb, and gutter in the NPDES permit coverage area on a quarterly basis or sooner in heavily soiled areas.			X	X	X	Public Works Road Operations Superintendent

**GOODHOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE  <i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>MO3</b>	Implement Storm Sewer Inspection and Maintenance Procedures and Schedules	To reduce the amount of pollutants in stormwater runoff by inspecting and properly maintaining the storm sewer system	<b>MO3A:</b> Implement routine inspection and cleaning procedures and schedules for storm drain catch basins and other components of the storm sewer system that require cleaning at least twice per year on an ongoing basis. Additional cleaning may be needed based on historical need in specific locations.		X	X	X	X	Public Works Road Operations Superintendent  with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
<b>MO4</b>	Implement Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) and Self-Inspection Checklists for Public Works Corporation Yards	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by preventing the discharge of pollutants from County Public Works Corporation Yards	<b>MO4A:</b> Develop and implement SWPPPs for Public Works corporation yards.  <b>MO4B:</b> Use a self-inspection checklist to conduct biannual inspections.  <b>MO4C:</b> Track the number and type of nonconformances and response time for preventive and corrective actions.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Road Operations Superintendent  with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

**GOODHOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE  <i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>MO5</b>	Implement County road and bridge maintenance procedures to prevent the discharge of pollutants during maintenance operations	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from County roads and bridges	<p><b>MO5A:</b> Maintain the County road and bridge inventory.</p> <p><b>MO5B:</b> Develop and implement a road and bridge maintenance procedure manual that includes water quality protections including, but not limited to, proper stockpiling, erosion and sediment control BMPs, spill prevention and cleanup, saw cutting, paving and striping, equipment maintenance, proper fueling, and storm sewer system maintenance.</p> <p><b>MO5C:</b> Train road and bridge maintenance employees to the manual.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	<p>Public Works Road Operations Superintendent</p> <p>with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator</p>
<b>MO6</b>	Conduct County Facility Stormwater Pollution Prevention inspections including, but not limited to, County Golf Courses, Parks, Polls, Operational Facilities and Buildings, Vehicle and Equipment service and fueling stations, county construction sites, water and wastewater facilities, and fleet and corporation yards in the permit coverage area.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from County facilities.	<p><b>MO6A:</b> Use a self-inspection checklist to inspect county facilities for stormwater pollution prevention practices and procedures.</p> <p><b>MO6B:</b> Inspect facilities annually at a minimum to ensure ongoing compliance.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	<p>General Services County Parks Superintendent</p> <p>Public Works Road Section Supervisors</p> <p>Public Works Construction Division Manager</p> <p>Public Works</p>

**GOODHOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE  <i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
									Utilities Supervisors  with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
<b>MO7</b>	Monitor hazardous materials storage and spill prevention and control procedures for stormwater pollution prevention in County facilities.	To reduce the possibility of pollutants entering the County storm sewer system from hazardous material storage or spills from County facilities.	<p><b>MO7A:</b> Audit existing hazardous materials storage and spill prevention and control procedures and practices for stormwater pollution prevention requirements.</p> <p><b>MO7B:</b> Include checks for proper hazardous materials storage and spill prevention on the self-inspection checklist used for the county facility inspections described in MO6 above.</p> <p><b>MO7C:</b> Report the number of noncompliances and preventive and corrective actions implemented.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	General Services County Parks Superintendent  Public Works Road Section Supervisors  Public Works Construction Division Manager  Public Works Utilities Supervisors  with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator  and

**GOODHOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE  <i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
									Environmental Health Division Supervising Environmental Health Specialist, Hazardous Materials Section
<b>MO8</b>	Implement procedures to prevent stormwater runoff pollution from County vehicle fuel dispensing and maintenance facilities.	To prevent stormwater runoff pollution from County vehicle fuel dispensing and maintenance facilities.	<p><b>MO8A:</b> Audit county vehicle maintenance and fueling procedures and practices for stormwater pollution prevention BMPs including, but not limited to, proper material storage and spill prevention and control, proper cleaning procedures, proper material disposal, and oil recycling.</p> <p><b>MO8B:</b> Revise procedures and retrain employees based on audit findings by Year 2.</p> <p><b>MO8C:</b> Inspect for compliance on an ongoing basis according to BMP MO6.</p>	X					General Services County Parks Superintendent
					X				
				X		X	X	X	

**GOODHOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE  <i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>
				PERMIT YEAR					
				1	2	3	4	5	
<b>MO9</b>	Implement procedures to prevent stormwater runoff pollution from County vehicle and equipment washing.	To prevent stormwater runoff pollution from County vehicle and equipment washing.	<p><b>MO9A:</b> Maintain oil water separator systems at least biannually.</p> <p><b>MO9B:</b> Use commercial vehicle washing systems that do not discharge into the storm sewer system. Systems that treat and recycle wash water should be used.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	General Services County Parks Superintendent  and Road Operations Superintendent
<b>MO10</b>	Implement procedures to prevent stormwater runoff pollution from County pools and other municipal operations that use chlorinated water.	To prevent stormwater runoff pollution from County operations that use chlorinated water.	<p><b>MO10A:</b> Implement procedures for dechlorinating water from County operated swimming pools and water and wastewater treatment facilities that use chlorinated water.</p> <p><b>MO10B:</b> Inspect for compliance annually during the county facility inspections described in BMP MO6.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	General Services County Parks Superintendent  and Public Works Utilities Supervisors

**GOODHOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)  <i>WHAT WE WILL DO AND HOW WE WILL DO IT</i>	BMP INTENT  <i>WHY WE WILL DO IT</i>	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES  <i>HOW WE WILL MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS</i>	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE  <i>WHEN WE WILL DO IT</i>					COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS  <i>WHO WILL DO IT</i>	
				PERMIT YEAR						
				1	2	3	4	5		
<b>MO11</b>	Implement County landscaping and lawn care stormwater pollution prevention procedures for County facilities in the permit coverage area including, but not limited to: parks, golf courses, and other recreational facilities, government buildings, operational facilities, and parking lots.	To prevent stormwater runoff pollution from County facility landscaping and lawn care operations.	<p><b>MO11A:</b> Audit County landscape and lawn care procedures and practices for stormwater pollution prevention including, but not limited to: the proper use of less toxic alternative products for pesticide and herbicide use, proper use of fertilizers, proper green waste disposal, proper irrigation practices, proper trash management and recycling practices, proper storage and maintenance of equipment, riparian corridor protection, and sustainable landscape design.</p> <p><b>MO11B:</b> Revise procedures and retrain employees based on audit findings.</p> <p><b>MO11C:</b> Inspect for compliance during facility inspections described in BMP MO6.</p>	X						General Services County Parks Superintendent
					X			X	X	

## 4.7 Progress Measurements, Target Pollutants of Concern, and Linkages Among BMPs and Existing Water Quality Activities

Table 4.7 shows the Progress Measurements, Target Pollutants of Concern, and Linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for this SWMP.

Progress measurements are valuable for use in evaluating SWMP performance and compliance. In this initial five-year permit term it is difficult to establish meaningful and accurate quantitative measurable goals and progress measurements for some BMPs. Many of the BMPs are new activities for which there are no baseline data available to set reasonable expectations for performance. It is difficult to estimate how much something can be improved without some baseline information to build upon. In addition, many activities depend upon the adoption of new or revised ordinances for which there is no history of use. This SWMP enables data to be collected in this first five-year permit term to set more accurate and meaningful measurable goals in the future.

In these first years of SWMP implementation, it is important that BMPs remain flexible enough to enable new learnings to be incorporated, rather than being rigidly locked into arbitrary details about activities that have never been tried in this county. Every community is different and a rural county like San Luis Obispo County should not be compared to an ultra-urban Phase I community like Los Angeles that has been implementing NPDES stormwater management for more than ten years.

An adaptive management approach will allow for continuous improvement and capacity building in San Luis Obispo County. Rather than waiting for the “perfect SWMP” (*if it is even possible for one to exist in any moment in time amidst ever evolving standards and the constant influx of new information*), water quality will improve much faster by implementing this SWMP under NPDES Phase II permit coverage as soon as possible and allowing the SWMP to evolve as was originally intended for NPDES Phase II communities.

The annual reporting process as provided for in the MS4 General Permit allows for opportunities to correct the SWMP on an annual basis as it is being implemented. The best form of learning is to learn by actually doing, rather than by continuously revising the SWMP document. Although, the measurable goals and progress measurements may not be as quantitative as desired in the short-term, the SWMP is comprehensive and will benefit water quality greatly in both the short and the long-term.

**Table 4.7 Progress Measurements, Target Pollutants of Concern, and BMP Linkages**

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
<b>MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #1: PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH</b>				
PE1	Regional partnerships to distribute stormwater pollution prevention public education and outreach information, materials, and public participation and involvement activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of meetings conducted</li> <li>▪ Partner participation rates</li> <li>▪ Annual review of work plan conducted (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Amount of material distributed</li> <li>▪ Number of activities conducted</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	The SLO County Partners for Water Quality Coalition have been actively pursuing SWP2 public education and outreach and public participation and involvement activities since early 2004.
PE2	Public opinion surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Baseline survey results in Year 1</li> <li>▪ Follow up survey results in Years 3 and 5</li> <li>▪ % increase in stormwater pollution awareness over baseline by Year 5</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity.
PE3	Television (TV) public service announcements (PSAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reach and frequency of 180,000 households at least twice per year</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics	Television SWP2 PSAs have been broadcast in San Luis Obispo County for the last two years.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
			Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PE4	Radio public service announcements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reach and frequency of 60,000 individuals at least twice per year</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity.
PE5	Stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials targeting <u>residential audiences</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of households reached</li> <li>▪ Number of brochures distributed</li> <li>▪ % of total households reached</li> <li>▪ Brochures posted on website (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	SWP2 brochures have been distributed to the public by the Partners for the last three years. This BMP proposes far deeper and broader coverage. Other agencies such as Solid Waste Management, IWMA, UC Cooperative Extension, Animals Services, Parks, City-County Library, and Planning and Building, and others also distribute similar materials.
PE6	Stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other educational materials targeting <u>commercial business</u> operations including, but not limited to: restaurants, automobile services, mobile cleaners, contractors, and landscape and property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of commercial businesses reached as a percent of the total (target is 100%)</li> <li>▪ Number of brochures distributed</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease	This is a new activity. The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Program has provided educational materials for restaurants.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
	management services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Brochures posted on website (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PE7	Stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials targeting <u>industrial operations</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of industrial operations reached as a percent of the total (target is 100%)</li> <li>▪ Number of brochures distributed</li> <li>▪ Brochures posted on website (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Brochures posted on website (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity for the SWMP. Many of these operations are already regulated under the Industrial Stormwater General Permit.
PE8	Stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials about construction site runoff controls targeting the <u>development community and construction industry</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of building permit applicants reached as a percent of the total. (Target is 100%)</li> <li>▪ Number of brochures distributed</li> <li>▪ Number of General Contractors, Builders, and Developers reached (Target is 100%)</li> <li>▪ Brochures posted on website (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) <b>Sediment</b> Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances <b>Building materials and chemicals</b> <b>Construction waste and debris</b> Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Information about the Construction Stormwater General Permit has been distributed with permit applications since 2003.  CON4
PE9	Stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials about post-construction stormwater management BMPs targeting the <u>development community and construction industry</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of building permit applicants reached as a percent of the total. (Target is 100%)</li> <li>▪ Number of brochures distributed</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease	This is a new activity.  PC6

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of General Contractors, Builders, Architects, Landscape Architects, Engineering companies, and Developers reached (Target is 100%)</li> <li>▪ Brochures posted on website (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PE10	Educational programs for <u>school age children</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of schools covered each year</li> <li>▪ Number of students covered each year</li> <li>▪ Amount of educational materials distributed</li> <li>▪ Number of kids enrolled in Sammy's Kids Club</li> <li>▪ Number of Sammy public appearances and number of outreach "touches"</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This BMP expands upon current efforts to date.  Opportunities to Partner with the CREEC Network in the SLO County Office of Education
PE11	Educational information, materials, and activities for <u>college students</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of events and activities for College students.</li> <li>▪ Amount of educational material distributed</li> <li>▪ Number of college students who participate in activities</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Opportunities to partner with Cal Poly State University and Cuesta Community College which have their own separate SWMPs
PE12	Brochures targeting tourists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of hotels and tourist attractions reached</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates)	This is a new activity for the SWMP. Eco-tourism and sustainable/organic

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of eco tourism and sustainability programs promoted</li> <li>▪ Number of signs installed</li> </ul>	Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	agriculture tourism programs are actively promoted in the County.
PE13	County Stormwater Pollution Prevention Website.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Website updates on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Number of website hits to measure utilization</li> <li>▪ Number and type of website contacts and inquiries</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	The original County SWP2 website has been up for more than two years.
PE14	Library of stormwater pollution prevention educational materials for community and school groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of requests for materials</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity for the SWMP.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
PE15	Public presentations and workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of presentations given per year</li> <li>▪ Number of people attending</li> <li>▪ Number of speakers participating</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PE16	Public events and displays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of events and displays per year</li> <li>▪ Number of communities with displays or events</li> <li>▪ Number of people in attendance</li> <li>▪ Amount of printed materials and giveaways distributed</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PE17	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Telephone Information and a Pollution Reporting Hotline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of information calls received from communities in the permit coverage area</li> <li>▪ Number and types of hotline calls received</li> <li>▪ Number and types of problems resolved</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	County Environmental Health Services has an existing hotline for citizen reporting. This BMP will enhance the existing pollution hotline.  BMPs IL3 and CON7

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
PE18	Special pet waste management public education and outreach campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of County Parks with mutt mitt stations</li> <li>▪ Pet waste ordinance adopted on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Number of pet waste management brochures distributed</li> <li>▪ Number of TV and radio PSAs about pet waste management broadcast</li> <li>▪ Rates of participation in spay, neuter and feral cat and dog programs</li> <li>▪ Number of responsible pet ownership brochures distributed</li> </ul>	<b>Pathogens</b> Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates)	The Animal Services Division offers a Spay/Neuter incentive program and provides responsible pet ownership public education and outreach.
PE19	Special Anti-Litter/Trash Public Education and Outreach Campaign emphasizing the marine plastic debris problem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of cloth bags distributed</li> <li>▪ Number of polystyrene disposal containers used in County facilities before and after campaign</li> <li>▪ Number of times the marine plastic debris videos are broadcast</li> <li>▪ Number of anti-litter/trash and marine plastic debris printed materials that are distributed</li> <li>▪ Number of events with anti-litter/trash displays and number of people attending</li> </ul>	<b>Trash and Litter</b> <b>Marine Plastic Debris</b>	This is a new special emphasis campaign.  Caltrans “Don’t Trash California” campaign  California Erase the Waste Program  Algalita Research Rivers to Sea Program  IWMA Plastic Recycling Program

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rates of plastic recycling before and after campaign</li> </ul>		
PE20	Storm Drain Marking Education and Outreach Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of volunteers participating</li> <li>▪ Number of storm drain markers applied</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	The first storm drain marking event was held in May 2006.  BMP PP4 and the IDDE BMPs
PE21	Tributary, Watershed, and Interpretative Signage and Displays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of signs and displays installed</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity for this SWMP.
PE22	Sammy the Steelhead Stormwater Pollution Prevention Icon, Logo, and Slogan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of Sammy appearances</li> <li>▪ Percent of survey respondents recognizing Sammy and his message <i><b>“You are the solution to stormwater pollution”</b></i></li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in	Sammy was adopted as the Partners SWP2 Icon in 2004.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
			contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PE23	Stormwater pollution prevention education and outreach to Municipal Departments and Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of employee newsletters published</li> <li>▪ Number of employees receiving the newsletters</li> <li>▪ Number of employees trained each year</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	BMP MO1
PE24	Stormwater pollution prevention education and outreach to Quasi-Governmental agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of presentations made</li> <li>▪ Number of quasi-governmental agencies attending</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PE25	Community Based Social Marketing incentive programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of Community Based Social Marketing incentive programs implemented.</li> <li>▪ Numbers of participants</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater	This is a new activity for this SWMP.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
			discharges	
<b>MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #2: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT</b>				
PP1	Comply with public notice requirements for stormwater public participation and involvement activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maintain records for events requiring public notice</li> </ul>	N/A	The County currently complies with Brown Act requirements.
PP2	Public Involvement Stakeholder Meetings /Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of stakeholders and interested parties on master list</li> <li>▪ Number of stakeholder meetings held per year</li> <li>▪ Annual report posted (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Meetings have been held since 2003.
PP3	Coastal and Creek Cleanups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of clean up events</li> <li>▪ Number of participants</li> <li>▪ Amount and types of trash and debris removed</li> </ul>	Litter and Trash	Partners have participated since 2003.
PP4	Storm Drain Marking Program	See BMP PE20 above.  Storm drain markings maintained (Yes/No)	Same as BMP PE 20 above.	BMP PE20
PP5	Watershed Stewardship Programs including, but not limited to: volunteer water quality monitoring, watershed planning, community reforestation, storm drain marking, community cleanups, and other environmental restoration activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of programs supported</li> <li>▪ Number of participants</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease	Many excellent opportunities to partner with existing programs.  BMP PE16

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
			Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PP6	Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) stakeholder input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of meetings per year</li> <li>▪ Number of participants</li> <li>▪ Number and types of comments and questions</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Currently meet with WRAC to discuss stormwater issues about twice a year.
PP7	County Adopt a-Road and Storm Drain Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of participants</li> <li>▪ Percent increase in participation</li> <li>▪ Number of roads and drains adopted</li> </ul>	Litter and Trash	The Adopt a Road program was already in existence; the storm drain component is new. This BMP will enhance the existing program.
<b>MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #3: ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION</b>				
IL1	Ordinance prohibiting illicit discharges and including enforcement provisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ordinance adopted on schedule (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This will be a new ordinance.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
IL2	GIS maps of the storm sewer system in the permit coverage area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Storm sewer maps completed on schedule (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity that began in August 2005.
IL3	Public Stormwater Pollution Prevention Hotline for citizens to report illicit discharges, illegal dumping, construction site runoff violations, and other stormwater pollution problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number and types of complaints reported</li> <li>▪ Number and types of complaints resolved</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	County Environmental Health Services has an existing hotline for citizen reporting  BMPs IL3 and CON 7
IL4	Illicit connections/discharge inspections and dry weather screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Procedure and checklist implemented on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Number of inspections conducted</li> <li>▪ Number of violations issued</li> <li>▪ Violation trends over time</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Cross-connection inspections and standards already exist for water and sanitary lines.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
IL5	Illicit connection prohibitions and inspections in construction plan review and building inspections for new development and redevelopment projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Procedures and checklists revised and implemented on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Number of inspections conducted</li> <li>▪ Number of violations issued</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	New activity for stormwater cross-connections
IL6	Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Prevention and Spill Response Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Audit conducted (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Sanitary sewer overflow trends and number of corrective and preventive actions taken</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances	SSO Procedures and reporting systems are already in place
IL7	Septic System Management Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps completed on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Inspection/monitoring criteria completed (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Number of inspections conducted</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Organics Oxygen demanding substances	Also regulated under AB 885
IL8	Signage prohibiting littering and illegal dumping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Survey completed on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Top ten illegal dumping locations</li> <li>▪ Number of signs installed</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances	Existing signs in place. This BMP enhances the current program.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
			Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
IL9	Support and promote the SLO County Integrated Waste Management Authority (IWMA) Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste materials distributed</li> </ul>	Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Excellent programs are already in place.
IL10	Hazardous spill protection and control procedures and training to prevent illicit discharge into the storm sewer system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of procedures revised</li> <li>▪ Number of people trained</li> </ul>	Solvents Fuels Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Priority Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other hazardous chemicals	Procedures are already in place.  BMP MO1
IL11	Adopt and enforce a Pet Waste Management Ordinance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ordinance adopted on schedule (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates)	This is a new activity.
IL12	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Education and Training Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of employees trained</li> <li>▪ Number of IDDE materials distributed</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
<b>MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #4: CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL</b>				
CON1	Revise County grading ordinances to comply with the MS4 General Permit and Construction Stormwater General Permit requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ordinance revised according to schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Ordinance enforced on schedule (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	<b>Sediment</b> Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances <b>Building materials and chemicals</b> <b>Construction waste and debris</b> Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Erosion and sediment controls are required in the existing County grading ordinances. A construction material recycling ordinance is already in place.
CON2	Conduct Construction Site Plan Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Procedures implemented on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Percent of project applications of one acre or more that are reviewed and have WDID number before permit approval.</li> </ul>	<b>Sediment</b> Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances <b>Building materials and chemicals</b> <b>Construction waste and debris</b> Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Grading plans are already being reviewed and WDID number required.
CON3	Conduct construction site inspections and enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inspection procedures implemented on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Number of inspections conducted</li> </ul>	<b>Sediment</b> Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals	This BMP will expand current efforts.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
			Organics Oxygen demanding substances <b>Building materials and chemicals</b> <b>Construction waste and debris</b> Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
CON4	Construction site runoff control public education and outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of brochures issued with building permits (Target is 100% of all applications for project one acre or more in size)</li> </ul>	<b>Sediment</b> Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances <b>Building materials and chemicals</b> <b>Construction waste and debris</b> Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Information about the Construction Stormwater General Permit has been distributed with permit applications since 2003.  BMP PE8
CON5	Construction site BMP policy and procedures guidance manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Manual developed and distributed on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Number of manuals distributed</li> </ul>	<b>Sediment</b> Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances <b>Building materials and chemicals</b> <b>Construction waste and debris</b> Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity. Model manuals and reference materials such as the CASQA and Caltrans construction BMP manuals are readily available.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
CON6	Train municipal operations staff involved in reviewing grading plans, inspecting construction sites, or managing or monitoring construction sites for runoff control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of employees trained</li> </ul>	<b>Sediment</b> Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances <b>Building materials and chemicals</b> <b>Construction waste and debris</b> Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	BMP MO1
CON7	Public Stormwater Pollution Prevention Hotline for citizen reporting on construction site runoff violations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of hotline operators trained</li> <li>▪ Number and types of citizen reports</li> <li>▪ Number and types of problem resolution or violations resulting from citizen reporting</li> </ul>	<b>Sediment</b> Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances <b>Building materials and chemicals</b> <b>Construction waste and debris</b> Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	BMPs PE17 and IL3
<b>MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #5: POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT</b>				
PC1	Adopt and enforce revisions to the County Land Use Ordinances (Titles 22 and 23) to require specific post-construction stormwater management controls for new development and redevelopment projects that disturb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ordinance adopted and enforced on schedule (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides	Many of these requirements will be new to the existing ordinances.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
	one acre or more of land and provide enforcement sanctions to ensure compliance.		Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PC2	Revise the CEQA initial study checklist to include post-construction stormwater management controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Checklist revised on schedule (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Water quality impacts are already considered. This BMP will enhance current efforts.
PC3	Include post-construction stormwater management in the development review process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Development reviews incorporating post-construction stormwater management in schedule (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity.
PC4	Post-construction stormwater management on-site inspection and ongoing storm sewer system inspections and self-certification requirement for long-term maintenance of post-construction runoff control BMPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inspections beginning on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Certification process for long-term maintenance on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Number of</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals	This is a new activity.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
		inspections conducted	Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PC5	Low Impact Development (LID) Design Standards Manual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ LID Design Standards Manual developed and published on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Number of copies of manual distributed</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity. Several model documents are available.
PC6	Low Impact Development public education and outreach for project applicants, contractors, developers, architects, property owners, and other interested parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of LID brochures distributed (Target is 100% of permit applicants with projects one acre or more in size)</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity. Some initial efforts have been made.  BMP PE9
PC7	Low Impact Development incentive program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Program implemented on schedule(Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances	This is a new activity.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
			Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PC8	Implement the San Luis County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan goals integrating land use planning and water resource management. The IRWM Plan includes goals and objectives to improve water quality with Smart Growth and LID as high priorities for the County.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Plan monitoring on schedule (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	The San Luis Obispo IRWM Plan was adopted in December 2005.
PC9	Include the importance of post-construction stormwater management in the revised Conservation Element of the General Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Revisions include post-construction stormwater management considerations (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity. The Conservation Element has been scheduled for revision at this time.
<b>MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #6: GOOD HOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS</b>				
MO1	Employee training program for municipal operations employees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of employees trained.</li> <li>▪ Annual training schedule met (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Training effectiveness score</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease	Some training has already been conducted and a new training program has been developed and is ready for use.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
		results	Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
MO2	Implement a County street sweeping program in the NPDES permit coverage area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number/miles of streets swept</li> <li>▪ Estimated amount of sediment, trash, and debris removed from streets and prevented from entering the storm drains</li> <li>▪ Street sweeping schedule met (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Metals Oxygen demanding substances	This will be a new activity.
MO3	Implement Storm Sewer Inspection and Maintenance Procedures and Schedules.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of storm drains inspected and maintained</li> <li>▪ Inspections and maintenance activities on schedule (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Metals Oxygen demanding substances	The storm sewer system is being maintained; however, this SWMP requires a more rigorous and documented inspection and cleaning schedule.
MO4	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) and Self-Inspection Checklists for Public Works Corporation Yards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SWPPPs and inspections implemented on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Number of nonconformances and corrective and preventive actions</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity. Many model checklists are available.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
MO5	Implement County road and bridge maintenance procedures to prevent the discharge of pollutants during maintenance operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of procedures developed and implemented</li> <li>▪ Number of employees trained</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This BMP will enhance current efforts by documenting procedures and employee training.
MO6	County Facility Stormwater Pollution Prevention inspections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of inspections conducted</li> <li>▪ Number of nonconformances and preventive and corrective actions taken</li> </ul>	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This BMP expands the current program.
MO7	Monitor hazardous materials storage and spill prevention and control procedures for stormwater pollution prevention in County facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Audit conducted on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Hazardous material checks added to inspection checklists (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Number of nonconformances and preventive and corrective actions taken</li> </ul>	Solvents Fuels Toxics Oxidants Corrosives Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances	Hazardous material storage and spill prevention and control procedures are already in place in County facilities.

<b>MO8</b>	County vehicle fuel dispensing and maintenance facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Audit conducted on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Number of procedures revised</li> <li>▪ Number of employees trained</li> </ul>	Fuels Automotive fluids Metals Oil and grease	
<b>MO9</b>	County vehicle and equipment washing procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Oil water separators cleaned on schedule</li> <li>▪ Commercial washing systems used? (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Fuels Automotive fluids Metals Solvents Soaps and Detergents Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances	Procedures are already in place.
<b>MO10</b>	Implement procedures to prevent stormwater runoff pollution from County pools and other municipal operations that use chlorinated water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dechlorination and disposal procedures implemented on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Inspections on schedule (Yes/No)</li> </ul>	Chlorine Total Dissolved Solids Pathogens Fecal coliforms	
<b>MO11</b>	Implement County landscaping and lawn care stormwater pollution prevention procedures for County facilities in the permit coverage area including, but not limited to: parks, golf courses, and other recreational facilities, government buildings, operational facilities, and parking lots.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Audit conducted on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Ongoing inspections on schedule (Yes/No)</li> <li>▪ Number of procedures revised and employees trained</li> </ul>	Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Many procedures are already in place. County golf courses participate in the Audubon International Cooperative Sanctuary Program.

## Section 5 Monitoring, Annual Review and Reporting

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### What is required?

The NPDES Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit require that the County as a Permittee report annually on the progress of SWMP implementation. The County must track and assess its program to ensure BMP effectiveness and must conform to other monitoring requirements that may be imposed by the RWQCB.

MS4 General Permit Section F cites the Permittee reporting, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements as follows:

**Reporting:** “The Permittee must submit annual reports to the appropriate RWQCB by September 15<sup>th</sup> of each year, or as otherwise required by the RWQCB Executive Officer, unless exempted under MS4 General Permit Provision D.6. The report shall summarize the activities performed throughout the reporting period (July 1 through June 30) and must include:

- a. the status of compliance with permit conditions;
- b. an assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the identified BMPs;
- c. the status of the identified measurable goals;
- d. the results of information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any, during the reporting period;
- e. a summary of the stormwater activities the Permittee plans to undertake during the next reporting cycle;
- f. any proposed changes to the SWMP along with a justification of why the changes are necessary; and
- g. a change to the person or persons implementing and coordinating the SWMP.”

### **Monitoring:**

Chemical monitoring by Permittees is not required by the MS4 General Permit. The RWQCB may impose additional monitoring requirements, which may include a reporting component. RWQCBs may adopt such requirements on an individual or group basis.

The MS4 General Permit says:

“Inspections, as a form of visual monitoring, are important to a stormwater program. Inspections of stormwater runoff and infrastructure (such as drop inlets, basins, and gutters) can say a lot about the effectiveness and needs of a stormwater program. Through inspections, non-stormwater discharges can be

discovered and subsequently stopped, maintenance needs can be identified, and visual pollutants and erosion problems can be detected. Inspections of facilities are also important for public education and outreach, to ensure proper BMP implementation and maintenance, and to detect non-stormwater discharges. Additionally, chemical monitoring can be used to involve the public through citizen monitoring groups, detect pollutants, identify and target pollutants of concern, illustrate water quality improvements and permit compliance, and participate in TMDL development and implementation.”

“More specifically, the objectives of a monitoring program may include:

- Assessing compliance with this General Permit
- Measuring and improving the effectiveness of the SWMP
- Assessing the chemical, physical, and biological impacts on receiving waters resulting from urban runoff
- Characterizing stormwater discharges
- Identifying source of pollutants; and
- Assessing the overall health and evaluating long-term trends in receiving water quality.”

**Recordkeeping Requirements:** “The Permittee must keep records required by the MS4 General Permit for at least five years or the duration of the General Permit if continued. The RWQCB Executive Officer may specify a longer time for record retention. The Permittee must submit the records to the RWQCB Executive Officer upon request. The Permittee must make the records, including the permit and SWMP, available to the public during regular business hours.”

### **Why is it necessary?**

“The MS4 General Permit requires that regulated Small MS4s (Permittees) develop a SWMP designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) and to protect water quality. The SWRCB finds that the MEP standard is an ever-evolving, flexible, and advancing concept, which considers technical and economic feasibility. As knowledge about controlling urban runoff continues to evolve, so does that which constitutes MEP. Reducing the discharge of stormwater pollutants to MEP in order to protect beneficial uses requires review and improvement, which includes seeking new opportunities. To do this, the Permittee must conduct and document evaluation and assessment of each relevant element of its program and revise activities, control measures, BMPs, and measurable goals, as necessary to meet MEP. The purpose of the annual performance review is to evaluate:

- (1) the SWMP’s effectiveness;
- (2) the implementation of the SWMP;
- (3) the status of measurable goals; and
- (4) effectiveness of BMPs; and

(5) improvement opportunities to achieve MEP.”

### **Assessment, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Procedures for the County**

The County will evaluate the effectiveness of the SWMP by reviewing the results of BMP implementation and progress made toward meeting the measurable goals. As part of the annual evaluation, a plan for updating and refining the SWMP will be developed. The evaluation and update procedures will be submitted, by the County, to the RWQCB on an annual basis.

**The main purpose of the SWMP is to improve water quality in the receiving waters in the SWMP coverage area.** It is important to monitor water quality to determine whether or not improvements are taking place. The Phase II Stormwater regulations note that it may be infeasible for jurisdictions to develop independent water quality monitoring programs. As a result, a jurisdiction may monitor water quality individually or take part in regional monitoring efforts.

Non-profit organizations and other agencies in San Luis Obispo County are currently monitoring water quality in the county and the Central Coast region. These groups have relatively well-developed programs. The most effective means of monitoring water quality improvements under this SWMP will be achieved through coordination with this existing monitoring network. The County can provide support to these programs by providing opportunities to increase public education and awareness and by assisting in obtaining grant funds. The County can also provide a central location for synthesizing information and for reporting results. Continued monitoring at the regional level will provide a better overall picture of water quality in the County and will make the most efficient use of County resources.

Inspections, as a form of visual monitoring, are a key aspect of the County's stormwater management program. Storm sewer and county facility stormwater pollution prevention inspections are incorporated into the SWMP. In addition, the County's public education and outreach and public participation and involvement BMPs such as the storm drain marking and adopt-a-drain programs are intended to increase stormwater awareness and watershed stewardship enabling citizens to monitor the storm sewer system in addition to inspections by county employees.

In addition to monitoring water quality and visual inspections, the County will monitor the individual BMPs in the SWMP. Monitoring the individual BMPs will include receiving public comments, keeping track of activities, and collecting any other information that may assist the County in evaluating the BMPs.

Evaluation of the SWMP will occur at two levels: 1) evaluation of individual BMPs and 2) evaluation of overall program effectiveness. The effectiveness of

individual BMPs will be assessed on an annual basis in terms of progress made toward achieving the measurable goals. Construction site BMPs will be assessed real time as they are implemented and inspected at construction sites. The most common way to assess the overall effectiveness of stormwater management is through chemical monitoring of water quality; however, there are a number of factors that affect water quality that are outside the County's control and it may take some years before measurable water quality improvements are manifest.

The County will be participating in and supporting regional water quality monitoring efforts; however, due to the shortcomings mentioned above, the County will consider other indirect measurements as well to evaluate the effectiveness of the SWMP including, but not limited to, the following:

- Increases in the amount of sediment and debris removed from streets and catch basins
- Declines in hazardous materials spills;
- Declines in the number of complaints of illegal dumping;
- Increases in the number of development projects that are being required to implement BMPs;
- Increases in the number of construction sites that are implementing BMPs;
- Increases in inspection frequencies; and
- Other special studies developed to evaluate the effectiveness of specific BMPs.

Since much of this data has never been collected before, this first five-year permit term will be important for collecting baseline data to enable more specific and accurate measurable goals to be established in the future.

The evaluation of the SWMP will result in submittal of an annual work plan, program assessment, and annual report to the RWQCB. The work plan will outline the proposed changes to the SWMP and the projects proposed for the following year. Submittal of a work plan will assist the County in defining budgets for the following year and will identify the County's goals for the various departments involved in implementation of the work plan.

The County's SWMP assessment will review the program's effectiveness in terms of criteria outlined above, the project's compliance within the current regulatory framework, and progress made towards regional planning efforts. It is recognized that as the Phase II Final Rule is implemented, the County must keep abreast of revisions to the Phase II Final Rule and other applicable Federal and State laws and regulations. The SWMP must be assessed for any updates needed to comply with any new requirements that result from revised regulation.

Assessment of progress made toward regional planning coordination is also important to the success of the program because water quality concerns are best

addressed on a watershed scale. Currently, the County is working with other jurisdictions, agencies, and organizations within the County and beyond to develop regional planning mechanisms. The County anticipates further development of these relationships over the five-year permit term.

Based on the SWMP evaluation, revisions to the SWMP will be made as necessary. This update process will allow the SWMP to continuously improve to better fit the needs of the regulated communities. This closed-loop iterative process of assessment, development, implementation, and evaluation gives the County a means to continuously improve the SWMP to better address water quality concerns in San Luis Obispo County now and in the future.

State Water Resources Control Board  
**NOTICE OF INTENT**  
 TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE GENERAL PERMIT FOR  
 STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM  
 SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS

**I. NOI Status**

Mark Only One Item	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Permittee	<input type="checkbox"/> Change of Information	WDID #: _____
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**II. Agency Information**

A. Agency San Luis Obispo County			
B. Contact Person Mark Hutchinson		C. Title Environmental Programs Manager	
D. Mailing Address County Government Center		E. Address (Line 2) Room 207	
F. City San Luis Obispo	G. State CA	H. Zip 93408	I. County San Luis Obispo
J. Phone 805-781-5458	K. FAX 805-788-2768	L. Email Address mhutchinson@co.slo.ca.us	
M. Operator Type (check one)			
<input type="checkbox"/> City	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County	<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal
<input type="checkbox"/> Special District	<input type="checkbox"/> Government Combination		

**III. Permit Area**

San Luis Obispo County

**IV. Boundaries of Coverage** (include a site map with the submittal)

Refer to boundary maps in Appendix A of the SWMP attached.

**V. Billing Information**

A. Agency County of San Luis Obispo			
B. Contact Person Mark Hutchinson		C. Title Environmental Programs Manager	
D. Mailing Address County Government Center		E. Address (Line 2) Room 207	
F. City San Luis Obispo	G. State CA	H. Zip 93408	I. County San Luis Obispo
J. Phone 805-781-5458	K. FAX 805-788-2768	L. Email Address mhutchinson@co.slo.ca.us	
M. Population 57,967	<input type="checkbox"/> Population greater than 250,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Population between 200,000 and 249,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Population between 150,000 and 199,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Population between 100,000 and 149,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Population between 75,000 and 99,999 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Population between 50,000 and 74,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Population between 25,000 and 49,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Population between 10,000 and 24,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Population between 1,000 and 9,999 <input type="checkbox"/> Population between 0 and 1,000 <input type="checkbox"/> K-12 School District		
Please check the appropriate box on the right and submit the corresponding fee. (Checks) should be made payable to the SWRCB. SWRCB Tax ID# 68-0281986			
			<input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$17,500 <input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$12,500 <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$7,500 <input type="checkbox"/> \$5,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$2,000 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Exempt



## **Appendix A: Stormwater Management Area Assessments and Maps**

USEPA recommends that MS4s prepare a municipal assessment including water quality issues and existing land use patterns. Preparation of a municipal assessment helps the MS4 focus the SWMP to their particular community.

The County prepared an assessment of each community based on current land use maps and water quality information available from the RWQCB. The County noted general land use predominance and the location of major waterbodies for each community. Land use and water quality issues are described in general terms for each community in the following paragraphs.

### **Land Use and Water Quality Issues**

**Los Osos – Baywood Park:** Land use in Los Osos is composed primarily of single family residential areas. Secondary uses include public facilities, commercial retail and service, and open space/recreation. Commercial uses include auto repair, small restaurants, large and small retail stores, and self-storage. Water quality issues in Los Osos – Baywood Park include leaching from septic systems, proximity to the Morro Bay National Estuary, flooding and sumping in low-lying areas, and commercial runoff.

**San Luis Obispo Urban Fringe:** According to the County Land Use Element, this area is planned to provide open space preservation along with economic land uses. Land use in the urban fringe currently includes public facilities, recreational areas, agriculture, commercial retail, and residential, commercial service and industrial uses of various densities. Agricultural uses in the area include grazing and row crops. Commercial uses in the area include service stations, self-storage, auto body shops, lumber yards, raw materials supply stores, and trucking. Public facilities in the area include the San Luis Obispo County Airport which is currently regulated under a Phase I NPDES permit.

**Nipomo:** The primary land use in Nipomo is residential. Secondary land uses include public facilities, recreational facilities, and commercial service and retail. Residences in Nipomo are generally constructed on large lots, interspersed with more recent subdivisions with homes on smaller lots. Commercial uses are centered around the Highway 101 corridor and include larger stores with parking lots, professional offices, and commercial services. Recreational uses include parks and the historic Dana Adobe.

**Templeton:** Templeton is dominated by residential uses on larger rural parcels. In the commercial core between Highway 101 and the Salinas River, land uses include agriculture, industrial facilities, commercial establishments, and public facilities. Commercial uses in Templeton include retail, tourist services, and a large feed store. One of the primary industrial uses is the Templeton Stock Yard on North Main Street adjacent to the railroad. Public facilities include government buildings, community centers, schools and a hospital.

**Garden Farms:** Single family residences make up the majority of the land use in Garden Farms.

**Santa Margarita:** The primary land use in Santa Margarita is medium to low-density residential. Commercial uses line the main street, State Highway 58. The commercial uses are primarily home and auto related retail and service. A railroad right of way paralleling Highway 58 on its south side represents the sole industrial use in the community. Santa Margarita Creek borders the northwest corner of town adjacent to residential and commercial properties. Septic systems are the primary disposal system used. The local soil has a high clay content which, along with a high groundwater table, leads to poor percolation and occasional ponding.

**Cambria:** Land uses in Cambria include varying densities of residential, retail commercial, public facilities, agriculture, and open space. Commercial uses in Cambria that may have impacts to water quality include auto body shops, service stations, groceries, and restaurants. The commercial core called the “East Village” is built along Santa Rosa Creek, Cambria’s primary water body. Much of the residential development is densely clustered on slopes which increases the potential for erosion issues.

**Oceano:** Land uses in Oceano include commercial, residential, industrial, public facilities, agriculture, and recreation. The airport and a large industrial area border Arroyo Grande Creek. The airport is regulated under a Phase I NPDES permit. The industrial area houses businesses related to heavy trucking, produce packing, ice manufacturing, crate assembly and storage, and railroad shipping. Agriculture is limited to the Halcyon Preserve. Commercial retail uses are also minimal. Commercial services include auto body and light manufacturing. Recreational uses include an RV park. Public facilities include schools and a fire station.

Detailed Land Use Category Maps can be found at the end of this Appendix. These maps can be viewed in higher resolution on the internet on the County of San Luis Obispo Planning and Building website at <http://landarch.larc.calpoly.edu/slocounty/lue.htm>.

### **Pollutants Associated with Land Use**

#### **Agriculture:**

The following pollutants are commonly associated with agricultural use:

- Pesticides and herbicides;
- Siltation and increased erosion due to cultivation causing removal of topsoil, clogging of waterbodies, and fish kill; and
- Fertilizers contributing nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus to runoff leading to eutrophication.

#### **Recreation:**

Recreational uses can result in the production of the following pollutants:

- Sewage discharge;

- Oil and gas;
- Pet wastes; and
- Siltation: Recreational vehicles, hikers, and bikers can cause erosion leading to siltation of adjacent waterbodies.

**Residential:**

The pollutants below are often associated with residential uses:

- Chlorine: High levels of chlorine can be introduced into the environment when swimming pools are drained. High concentrations of chlorine are toxic to fish and wildlife;
- Oil and gas;
- Pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; and
- Hazardous household products.

**Commercial:**

Commercial uses have the potential to produce the following pollutants:

- Chemicals including detergents and synthetic organic chemicals;
- MTBE which volatilizes (becomes unstable) in soil and leaches into groundwater: and
- Oil and grease.

**Industrial:**

Several pollutants impacting water quality can result from industrial uses including:

- Heavy metals;
- Priority organics:
- Oil and gas; and
- MTBE

**Waterbodies and Pollutants of Concern in the Stormwater Management Area**

**Watersheds in the SWMP Coverage Area**

Nine watersheds cross San Luis Obispo County as shown in the figure below. The County boundary is shown in red. The watershed names and U.S.G.S. watershed hydrologic unit numbers are: 18030003 Middle Kern-Upper Tehachapi-Grapevine; 18030011 Upper Los Gatos-Avenal; 18030012 Tulare-Buena Vista Lakes; 18060003 Carrizo Plain; 18060004 Estrella; 18060005 Salinas; 18060006 Central Coastal; 18060007 Cuyama; and 18060008 Santa Maria.

From: U.S. EPA, "Surf Your Watershed" website at <http://www.epa.gov/surf>.



Three of these watersheds, the Central Coastal, Salinas, and Santa Maria watersheds are located in the SWMP coverage area as shown in the figures below.

Cambria, Los Osos – Baywood Park, San Luis Obispo, and Oceano are found in the Central Coastal Watershed.



Templeton, Atascadero, Paso Robles, Garden Farms, and Santa Margarita are located in the Salinas Watershed.



Nipomo is located in the Santa Maria Watershed.



Figures from: U.S. EPA EnviroMapper for Water

Table A-1 lists the waterbodies in the SWMP watersheds and the corresponding California Hydrologic unit name and number.

**Table A-1: Major Waterbodies in the SWMP Coverage Area**

<b>U.S.G.S . HYDROLOGIC UNIT AND #</b>	<b>CA HYDROLOGIC UNIT AND #</b>	<b>WATERBODIES IN THE SWMP COVERAGE AREA</b>	<b>SWMP COMMUNITY</b>
Central Coastal <u>18060006</u>	Estero Bay 310	Arroyo Grande Creek	Oceano
		Meadow Creek (tributary to Oceano Lagoon)	Oceano
		Los Osos Creek	Los Osos
		Morro Bay	Los Osos
		Perfumo Creek	San Luis Obispo Urban Fringe
		Froom Creek	San Luis Obispo Urban Fringe
		San Luis Obispo Creek	San Luis Obispo Urban Fringe
		Santa Rosa Creek	Cambria
	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	Cambria	
Salinas <u>18060005</u>	Salinas 309	Atascadero Creek Salinas River Santa Margarita Creek Yerba Buena Creek	Paso Robles and Atascadero Urban Fringe, Templeton, Garden Farms and Santa Margarita
Santa Maria <u>18060005</u>	Santa Maria 312	Nipomo Creek Mehlschau Creek Deleissiques Creek Haystack Creek	Nipomo

Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 303(d) requires that States list waterbodies that are impaired for one or more beneficial uses. Waterbodies listed on the California 2002 CWA Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments within the County's SWMP coverage area are shown in Table A-2 below. For a complete listing of all 303(d) listed waterbodies in San Luis Obispo County, refer to the RWQCB website at <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb3/TMDL/303dList.htm>.

**Table A-2: CWA 303(d) Listed Waterbodies in the SWMP Coverage Area**

SWMP COMMUNITY	303(d) LISTED WATER BODY	POLLUTANT/STRESSOR AND POTENTIAL SOURCES
<p><b>Atascadero/Paso Robles urban fringe, including Templeton, Garden Farms, and Santa Margarita</b></p>	<p><b>Atascadero Creek</b> Atascadero Creek flows southwest through the City of Atascadero.</p>	<p><b>Fecal Coliform</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Source Unknown</li> </ul> <p><b>Low Dissolved Oxygen</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Source Unknown</li> </ul>
<p><b>Los Osos/Baywood Park</b></p>	<p><b>Los Osos Creek</b> Los Osos Creek is the major water body in the Los Osos Valley. Los Osos Creek drains the Los Osos and Clark valleys and runs westward to the southern portion of Morro Bay.</p>	<p><b>Fecal Coliforms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Source Unknown</li> </ul> <p><b>Low Dissolved Oxygen</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Pasture Grazing – Riparian and/or Upland</li> <li>▪ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers</li> <li>▪ Natural Sources</li> </ul> <p><b>Nutrients</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Irrigated Crop Production</li> <li>▪ Agriculture – storm runoff</li> <li>▪ Agricultural Return Flows</li> </ul> <p><b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Irrigated Crop Production</li> <li>▪ Range Grazing – Riparian and/or Upland</li> <li>▪ Agriculture – storm runoff</li> <li>▪ Hydromodification</li> <li>▪ Channelization</li> <li>▪ Dredging</li> <li>▪ Habitat Modification</li> <li>▪ Removal of Riparian Vegetation</li> <li>▪ Streambank Modification/Destabilization</li> <li>▪ Channel Erosion</li> <li>▪ Erosion/Siltation</li> <li>▪ Natural Sources</li> <li>▪ Nonpoint Source</li> </ul>
<p><b>Los Osos/Baywood Park</b></p>	<p><b>Morro Bay Estuary</b> The main water body of concern in the Los Osos area is the federally designated Morro Bay Estuary.</p>	<p><b>Metals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Surface Mining</li> <li>▪ Nonpoint Source</li> <li>▪ Boat Discharges/Vessel Wastes</li> </ul> <p><b>Pathogens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Range Grazing – Upland</li> <li>▪ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers</li> <li>▪ Septage Disposal</li> <li>▪ Natural Sources</li> <li>▪ Nonpoint Source</li> </ul> <p><b>Sedimentation/Siltation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Irrigated Crop Production</li> </ul>

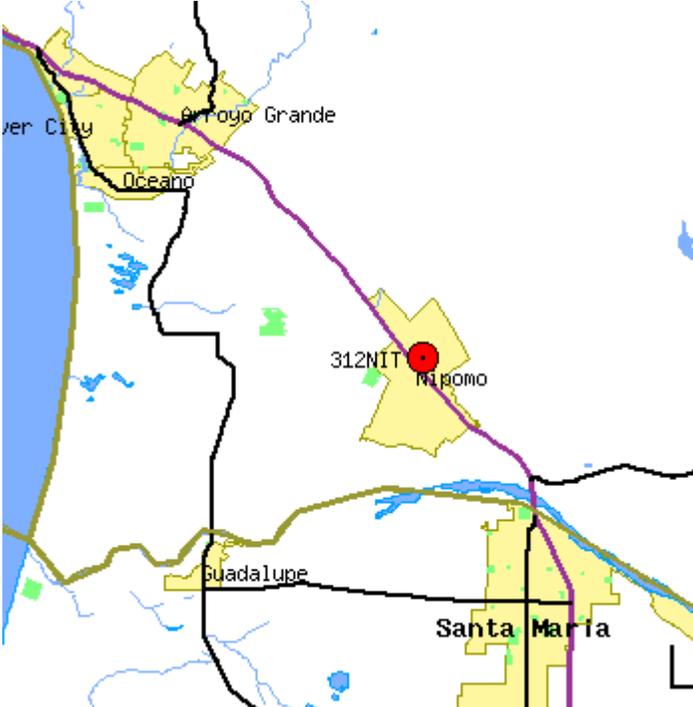
SWMP COMMUNITY	303(d) LISTED WATER BODY	POLLUTANT/STRESSOR AND POTENTIAL SOURCES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction/Land Development</li> <li>▪ Resource Extraction</li> <li>▪ Channelization</li> <li>▪ Channel Erosion</li> </ul>
<p><b>San Luis Obispo (urban fringe)</b></p>	<p><b>San Luis Obispo Creek</b> (below W. Marsh Street). San Luis Obispo Creek originates as a mountain creek near Cuesta pass. The creek then flows from northeast to southeast through San Luis Obispo and enters the Pacific Ocean at Avila Beach. The creek is about 15 miles long and varies in width from 1 to 20 feet. Water levels fluctuate from 1 to 3 inches during the summer to 1 to 2 feet during non-flood winter conditions. The watershed feeding the creek incorporates 84 square miles of the coastal slope of the Santa Lucia Mountains and eleven tributaries.</p>	<p><b>Nutrients</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Municipal Point Sources</li> <li>▪ Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Irrigated Crop Production</li> <li>▪ Agriculture – storm runoff</li> </ul> <p><b>Pathogens</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Source unknown</li> </ul> <p><b>Priority Organics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Source Unknown</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nipomo</b></p>	<p><b>Nipomo Creek</b> Nipomo Creek flows nine miles south through the community of Nipomo to its junction with the Santa Maria River. The watershed for Nipomo Creek encompasses approximately 20 square miles.</p>	<p><b>Fecal Coliform</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers</li> <li>▪ Natural Sources</li> </ul>
<p><b>Nipomo</b></p>	<p><b>Santa Maria River Watershed</b> The Santa Maria River watershed encompasses a drainage area of 1,881 square miles. The river length measures approximately 18 miles from Twitchell Reservoir to the Pacific Ocean. The river serves as a major source of groundwater for the agricultural and domestic users in the Santa Maria Valley.</p>	<p><b>Fecal Coliform</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Pasture Grazing – Riparian and/or Upland</li> <li>▪ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers</li> <li>▪ Natural Sources</li> </ul> <p><b>Nitrate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Pasture Grazing-Riparian and/or Upland</li> <li>▪ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers</li> </ul>

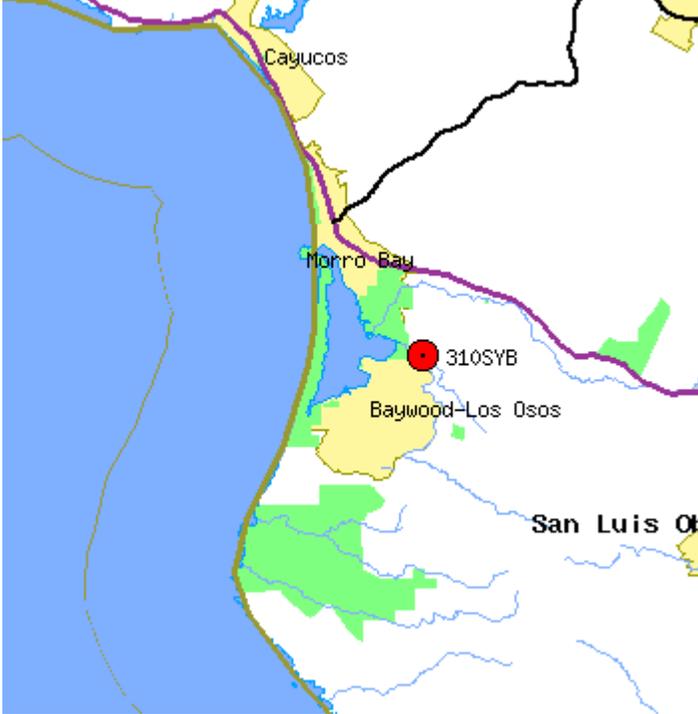
SWMP COMMUNITY	303(d) LISTED WATER BODY	POLLUTANT/STRESSOR AND POTENTIAL SOURCES
Atascadero/Paso Robles urban fringe, including Templeton, Garden Farms, and Santa Margarita	<p><b>Salinas River, upper confluence of Nacimiento River to Santa Margarita Reservoir</b></p> <p>The Salinas River is approximately 150 miles long and runs from the Santa Lucia Mountains northwest to Monterey Bay. Land uses along the Salinas River are largely agricultural.</p>	<p><b>Chloride</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Pasture Grazing – Riparian and/or Upland</li> <li>▪ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers</li> </ul> <p><b>Sodium</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Pasture Grazing – Riparian and/or Upland</li> <li>▪ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers</li> </ul>

The Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP) is the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board's regionally scaled water quality monitoring and assessment program. The purpose of the program is to provide scientific information to Regional Board staff and the public to protect, restore, and enhance the quality of the waters of Central California. The Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP) provides water quality monitoring data on the internet at <http://www.ccamp.org>. Table A-3 shows the location of water quality monitoring data and monitoring site locations for waterbodies within the SWMP coverage area.

**Table A-3: CCAMP Monitoring Data for Waterbodies in the SWMP Coverage Area (where available)**

SWMP COMMUNITY	WATER BODY	CCAMP MONITORING SITES AND DATA (WHERE AVAILABLE)
Cambria	<p><b>Santa Rosa Creek</b></p> <p>Water quality in this water body is of particular concern because the creek empties into the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Samples out of range for this sample location: fecal coliform, chloride, total dissolved solids, pH, sulfate, and nickel in sediment.</p>	<p><b>Location: Santa Rosa Creek at Moonstone Beach</b></p> <p>More data at <a href="http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310sro/310SRO.htm">http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310sro/310SRO.htm</a></p> 

SWMP COMMUNITY	WATER BODY	CCAMP MONITORING SITES AND DATA (WHERE AVAILABLE)										
<p><b>Nipomo</b></p>	<p><b><u>Nipomo Creek</u></b>  Samples out of range for this sample location: chlorophyll a, fecal coliforms, total coliforms, dissolved oxygen, and oxygen saturation.</p> <p>Overall CCAMP water body assessment for Nipomo Creek:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="375 600 704 978"> <tr> <td><b>Cause(s) of Impairment</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nutrients</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salinity/TDS/Chlorides</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pathogens/Path.Indicators</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Turbidity</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Source(s) of Impairment</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Natural Sources</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Runoff/Storm Sewers</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Cause(s) of Impairment</b>	Nutrients	Salinity/TDS/Chlorides	Pathogens/Path.Indicators	Turbidity	<b>Source(s) of Impairment</b>	Agriculture	Natural Sources	Urban	Runoff/Storm Sewers	<p><b>Location: <u>Nipomo Creek at Tefft Street</u></b>  More data at <a href="http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/312nit/312NIT.htm">http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/312nit/312NIT.htm</a></p> 
<b>Cause(s) of Impairment</b>												
Nutrients												
Salinity/TDS/Chlorides												
Pathogens/Path.Indicators												
Turbidity												
<b>Source(s) of Impairment</b>												
Agriculture												
Natural Sources												
Urban												
Runoff/Storm Sewers												
<p><b>Oceano</b></p>	<p><b><u>Arroyo Grande Creek</u></b>  Drains Lopez Reservoir and flows southwest. The creek was constructed in 1959 by the Bureau of Reclamation to act as a flood control channel. The creek terminates at the ocean west of Oceano. Samples out of range for this sample location: fecal coliform, total coliform, total dissolved solids, dissolved oxygen, oxygen saturation, pH, and sulfate.</p>	<p><b>Location: <u>Arroyo Grande Creek at 22<sup>nd</sup> Street</u></b>  More data at <a href="http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310arg/310ARG.htm">http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310arg/310ARG.htm</a></p> 										

SWMP COMMUNITY	WATER BODY	CCAMP MONITORING SITES AND DATA (WHERE AVAILABLE)
Los Osos - Baywood	<p><b>Los Osos Creek</b>  Samples out of range for this sample location: fecal coliform, total coliform, conductivity, nitrate as N, nitrate as NO<sub>3</sub>, oxygen saturation, pH, and nickel in sediment.  Overall CCAMP water body assessment for Los Osos Creek:</p>	<p><b>Location: Los Osos Creek at Turri Road</b>  More data at <a href="http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310syb/310SYB.htm">http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310syb/310SYB.htm</a></p>
	<p><b>Cause(s) of Impairment</b></p>	
	Nutrients	
	Siltation	
	Organic Enrichment/Low Do	
	Habitat Alterations	
	Pathogens/Path.Indicators	
	Turbidity	
	<p><b>Source(s) of Impairment</b></p>	
	Agriculture – Grazing, Storm Runoff	
	Channel Erosion	
	Nonpoint Source	
	Irrigated Crop Production	
	Erosion/Siltation	
	Streambank Modification/Destabilization	
	Land Disposal	
	Hydromodification	
	Habitat Modification	
	Natural Sources	

SWMP COMMUNITY	WATER BODY	CCAMP MONITORING SITES AND DATA (WHERE AVAILABLE)															
<p><b>Los Osos-Baywood</b></p>	<p><b>Morro Bay Estuary</b>            Arsenic and total DDT in tissue samples were out of range for this sample location. Overall CCAMP water body assessment for Morro Bay:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="375 415 699 989"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cause(s) of Impairment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Pathogens/Path. Indicators</td></tr> <tr><td>Metals</td></tr> <tr><td>Siltation</td></tr> <tr><td>Flow Alteration</td></tr> <tr><td>Nutrients</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="375 636 699 989"> <thead> <tr> <th>Source(s) of Impairment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Resource Extraction</td></tr> <tr><td>Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers</td></tr> <tr><td>Agriculture</td></tr> <tr><td>Boat Discharges/Vessel Wastes</td></tr> <tr><td>Municipal Point Sources</td></tr> <tr><td>Range Grazing-Riparian And/Or Upland</td></tr> <tr><td>Irrigated Crop Production</td></tr> <tr><td>Septage Disposal</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Cause(s) of Impairment	Pathogens/Path. Indicators	Metals	Siltation	Flow Alteration	Nutrients	Source(s) of Impairment	Resource Extraction	Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers	Agriculture	Boat Discharges/Vessel Wastes	Municipal Point Sources	Range Grazing-Riparian And/Or Upland	Irrigated Crop Production	Septage Disposal	<p><b>Location: Sweet Springs Marsh</b>            More data at <a href="http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310_23_00/310_23_00.htm">http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310_23_00/310_23_00.htm</a></p> 
Cause(s) of Impairment																	
Pathogens/Path. Indicators																	
Metals																	
Siltation																	
Flow Alteration																	
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Source(s) of Impairment																	
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Municipal Point Sources																	
Range Grazing-Riparian And/Or Upland																	
Irrigated Crop Production																	
Septage Disposal																	

SWMP COMMUNITY	WATER BODY	CCAMP MONITORING SITES AND DATA (WHERE AVAILABLE)
<p><b>San Luis Obispo Urban Fringe</b></p>	<p><b>Perfumo Canyon Creek</b>            Samples out of range for this sample location: fecal coliform, total coliform, nitrate as N, nitrate as NO<sub>3</sub>, dissolved oxygen, oxygen saturation, and pH.</p>	<p><b>Location: Perfumo Creek at Calle Joaquin</b>            More data at:  <a href="http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310pre/310PRE.htm">http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310pre/310PRE.htm</a></p>  <p>The map shows the San Luis Obispo region with several geographical features. A purple line represents Perfumo Canyon Creek, which flows from the north towards the south. A red dot marks the monitoring site 310PRE, located on the creek near Calle Joaquin. Other labeled areas include Baywood-Los Osos to the west, San Luis Obispo in the center, and Pismo Beach to the south. The coastline is shown in blue at the bottom of the map.</p>

SWMP COMMUNITY	WATER BODY	CCAMP MONITORING SITES AND DATA (WHERE AVAILABLE)													
<b>San Luis Obispo Urban Fringe</b>	<p><b>San Luis Obispo Creek</b>  Samples out of range for this sample location: fecal coliforms.</p> <p>Overall CCAMP water body assessment for San Luis Obispo Creek:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="386 506 686 1270"> <tr> <td><b>Cause(s) of Impairment</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nutrients</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Source(s) of Impairment</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Confined Animal Feeding Operations (NPS)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Irrigated Crop Production</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Intensive Animal Feeding Operations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Range Grazing-Upland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Surface Runoff</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Municipal Point Sources</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture-Storm Runoff</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Range Grazing-Riparian And/Or Upland</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Cause(s) of Impairment</b>	Nutrients	<b>Source(s) of Impairment</b>	Confined Animal Feeding Operations (NPS)	Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers	Agriculture	Irrigated Crop Production	Intensive Animal Feeding Operations	Range Grazing-Upland	Surface Runoff	Municipal Point Sources	Agriculture-Storm Runoff	Range Grazing-Riparian And/Or Upland	<p><b>Location: San Luis Obispo Creek at Cuesta Park</b>  More data at: <a href="http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310slc/310SLC.htm">http://www.ccamp.org/ca/3/Sites/310slc/310SLC.htm</a></p> 
<b>Cause(s) of Impairment</b>															
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Range Grazing-Upland															
Surface Runoff															
Municipal Point Sources															
Agriculture-Storm Runoff															
Range Grazing-Riparian And/Or Upland															

### Region 3 Basin Plan Beneficial Uses Definitions and Abbreviations

Beneficial uses for surface and ground waters are divided into the twenty standard categories listed below.

#### Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN)

Uses of water for community, military, or individual water supply systems including, but not limited to, drinking water supply.

#### Agricultural Supply (AGR)

Uses of water for farming, horticulture, or ranching including, but not limited to, irrigation, stock watering, or support of vegetation for range grazing.

#### Industrial Process Supply (PROC)

Uses of water for industrial activities that depend primarily on water quality (i.e., waters used for manufacturing, food processing, etc.).

#### Industrial Service Supply (IND)

Uses of water for industrial activities that do not depend primarily on water quality including, but not limited to, mining, cooling water supply, hydraulic conveyance, gravel washing, fire protection, or oil well repressurization.

#### Ground Water Recharge (GWR)

Uses of water for natural or artificial recharge of ground water for purposes of future extraction, maintenance of water quality, or halting of saltwater intrusion into freshwater aquifers. Ground water recharge includes recharge of surface water underflow.

#### Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH)

Uses of water for natural or artificial maintenance of surface water quantity or quality (e.g., salinity) which includes a water body that supplies water to a different type of water body, such as, streams that supply reservoirs and lakes, or estuaries; or reservoirs and lakes that supply streams. This includes only immediate upstream waterbodies and not their tributaries.

#### Navigation (NAV)

Uses of water for shipping, travel, or other transportation by private, military, or commercial vessels. This Board interprets NAV as, "Any stream, lake, arm of the sea, or other natural body of water that is actually navigable and that, by itself, or by its connections with other waters, for a period long enough to be of commercial value, is of sufficient capacity to float watercraft for the purposes of commerce, trade, transportation, and including pleasure; or any waters that have been declared navigable by the Congress of the United States" and/or the California State Lands Commission.

#### Hydropower Generation (POW)

Uses of water for hydropower generation.

#### Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)

Uses of water for recreational activities involving body contact with water, where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, swimming, wading, water-skiing, skin and scuba diving, surfing, white water activities, fishing, or use of natural hot springs.

#### Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-2)

Uses of water for recreational activities involving proximity to water, but not normally involving body contact with water, where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, picnicking, sunbathing, hiking, beachcombing, camping, boating tide pool and marine life study, hunting, sightseeing, or aesthetic enjoyment in conjunction with the above activities.

### Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM)

Uses of water for commercial or recreational collection of fish, shellfish, or other organisms including, but not limited to, uses involving organisms intended for human consumption or bait purposes.

### Aquaculture (AQUA)

Uses of water for aquaculture or mariculture operations including, but not limited to, propagation, cultivation, maintenance, or harvesting of aquatic plants and animals for human consumption or bait purposes.

### Warm Fresh Water Habitat (WARM)

Uses of water that support warm water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates.

### Cold Fresh Water Habitat (COLD)

Uses of water that support cold water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish or wildlife, including invertebrates.

### Inland Saline Water Habitat (SAL)

Uses of water that support inland saline water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic saline habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates. Soda Lake is a saline habitat typical of desert lakes in inland sinks.

### Estuarine Habitat (EST)

Uses of water that support estuarine ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of estuarine habitats, vegetation, fish, shellfish, or wildlife (e.g., estuarine mammals, waterfowl, shorebirds). An estuary is generally described as a semi-enclosed body of water having a free connection with the open sea, at least part of the year and within which the seawater is diluted at least seasonally with fresh water drained from the land. Included are waterbodies which would naturally fit the definition if not controlled by tide gates or other such devices.

### Marine Habitat (MAR)

Uses of water that support marine ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of marine habitats, vegetation such as kelp, fish, shellfish, or wildlife (e.g., marine mammals, shorebirds).

### Wildlife Habitat (WILD)

Uses of water that support terrestrial ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation and enhancement of terrestrial habitats, vegetation, wildlife (e.g., mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates), or wildlife water and food sources.

Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance (BIOL)

Uses of water that support designated areas or habitats, such as established refuges, parks, sanctuaries, ecological reserves, or Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS), where the preservation or enhancement of natural resources requires special protection.

Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)

Uses of water that support habitats necessary, at least in part, for the survival and successful maintenance of plant or animal species established under state or federal law as rare, threatened, or endangered.

Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR)

Uses of water that support habitats necessary for migration or other temporary activities by aquatic organisms, such as anadromous fish.

Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN)

Uses of water that support high quality aquatic habitats suitable for reproduction and early development of fish.

Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL)

Uses of water that support habitats suitable for the collection of filter-feeding shellfish (e.g., clams, oysters, and mussels) for human consumption, commercial, or sport purposes. This includes waters that have in the past, or may in the future, contain significant shellfisheries.

The Beneficial Uses of the CWA 303(d) Listed Waterbodies in the SWMP coverage area are shown in the Table A-4 below.

**Table A-4: Beneficial Uses of the Waterbodies in the SWMP Coverage Area, From the RWQCB Basin Plan, September 8, 1994, Inland Surface Waters**

SALINAS HYDROLOGIC UNIT																						
Waterbody Names	MU N	AG R	PR O	IN D	GW R	RE C1	RE C2	WIL D	CO LD	WAR M	MIG R	SP WN	BI OL	RA RE	ES T	FRE SH	NA V	PO W	COM M	AQU A	SA L	SHE LL
Salinas R.,Nacimiento R.-S. Margarita Res.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X					X			
Atascadero Creek	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X		X					X			
ESTERO BAY HYDROLOGIC UNIT																						
Santa Rosa Creek Estuary					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X
Santa Rosa Creek	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X			
Morro Bay Estuary				X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X
Los Osos Creek	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X			
S.L.O.Crk. above W. Marsh St.	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X					X			
S.L.O.Crk. below W. Marsh St.	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X			
Froom Creek	X					X	X	X						X					X			
San Luis Obispo Creek, east fork	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X					X			
Prefumo Creek	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X			X			
Arroyo Grande Creek Estuary					X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X			X
Arroyo Grande Creek, downstream	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X			X			
Oceano Lagoon						X	X	X		X		X	X						X			
Meadow Creek	X	X			X	X	X	X	X				X	X					X			
SANTA MARIA HYDROLOGIC UNIT																						
Santa Maria River	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X			X			

**General Water Quality Issues in the SWMP Watersheds, From the RWQCB Central Coast Region 3 Watershed Management Initiative, January 2002 and Salinas River Watershed Management Action Plan, October 1999.**

**Nitrates**

“Increasing nitrate concentrations are a growing problem in the Salinas River Basin, Los Osos Creek Basin, the Santa Maria Valley, and near Arroyo Grande. Surface water problems are less frequently evident, although bacteriological contamination of coastal waters has been a problem in Morro Bay. Eutrophication occurs in the Salinas River below Spreckels and in the lower reaches of San Luis Obispo Creek.”

**Upper Salinas River Watershed**

“The upper Salinas watershed begins in the La Panza Range, southeast of Santa Margarita Lake and extends northwestward past the confluences of the Nacimiento and San Antonio Rivers to where the river narrows near the town of Bradley. The main subwatersheds of the upper Salinas River include the drainages of the Estrella, Nacimiento and San Antonio Rivers. The upper Salinas overlies the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin and lies mostly in San Luis Obispo County. Agriculture is the

primary land use within the upper Salinas watershed. Grazing, pasturelands and dry land farming have historically been the dominant land use in the upper Salinas watershed, but vineyards and wineries are becoming increasingly economically important. The impacts of grazing and vineyard development have not been well quantified. However, it is well known that grazing activities have historically altered waterways through the trampling and destruction of the riparian corridor. Urban development is occurring in the corridor along the Salinas River and Highway 101, particularly in the communities of Santa Margarita, Atascadero, Templeton and Paso Robles. Outlying suburban areas are being subdivided into one to five acre ranchettes. The population of north San Luis Obispo County is projected to increase from approximately 74,000 in 1994 to 104,650 by 2015. The increase in impervious surface area related to development and the encroachment of buildings in floodplains has increased the amount of water in the creeks, resulting in increased erosion and risk of flooding.”

“Other land uses in the upper Salinas watershed include recreational uses of the Nacimiento and San Antonio reservoirs, and military uses at Camp Roberts and Fort Hunter Liggett. Gravel and sand mining are increasing in the area. Gravel mining can have significant impacts on water.”

### **Morro Bay Watershed**

“The primary water quality concerns confronting Morro Bay are sedimentation, nutrient enrichment, bacterial contamination, and heavy metals. Several related problems, including habitat loss and degradation, and excessive water diversion exacerbate these water quality concerns.”

“Morro Bay is one of 28 estuaries participating in the EPA funded National Estuary Program (NEP), which provided funding to develop and implement a watershed plan to address these problems. Priority problems identified by the Morro Bay NEP include: sedimentation, bacterial concentrations, nutrient concentrations, fresh water reductions, heavy metal and toxics concentrations, and habitat loss.”

“Listed below are water quality issues in the Morro Bay watershed:

- Sedimentation and erosion control: Sedimentation has resulted in the loss of 25% of the tidal capacity of the bay in the last century, and is considered by many as the most serious problem confronting the bay.
- Pathogens: Bacterial contamination in Morro Bay has increased to a point where many of the shellfish growing beds are no longer viable. Bacterial levels exceed standards for shellfish growing in half of the sampled locations in the shellfish beds, and often exceed county and state limits for body contact recreation. The predominant sources of bacteria include failing septic systems, agricultural sources, recreational boaters, and urban runoff.
- Nutrient Enrichment: Groundwater nitrate levels in Los Osos and Chorro Creek basins are elevated, sometimes in excess of drinking water standards. Nitrates and

phosphates in surface water contribute to growth of nuisance algae and decreased dissolved oxygen levels in violation of Basin Plan water quality objectives. Sources include septic systems, fertilizers, urban runoff and animal waste.

- Heavy metals in sediments: Abandoned mines in the upper watershed bring sediments high in chromium, nickel and other metals into Morro Bay.”

### **San Luis Obispo Creek Watershed**

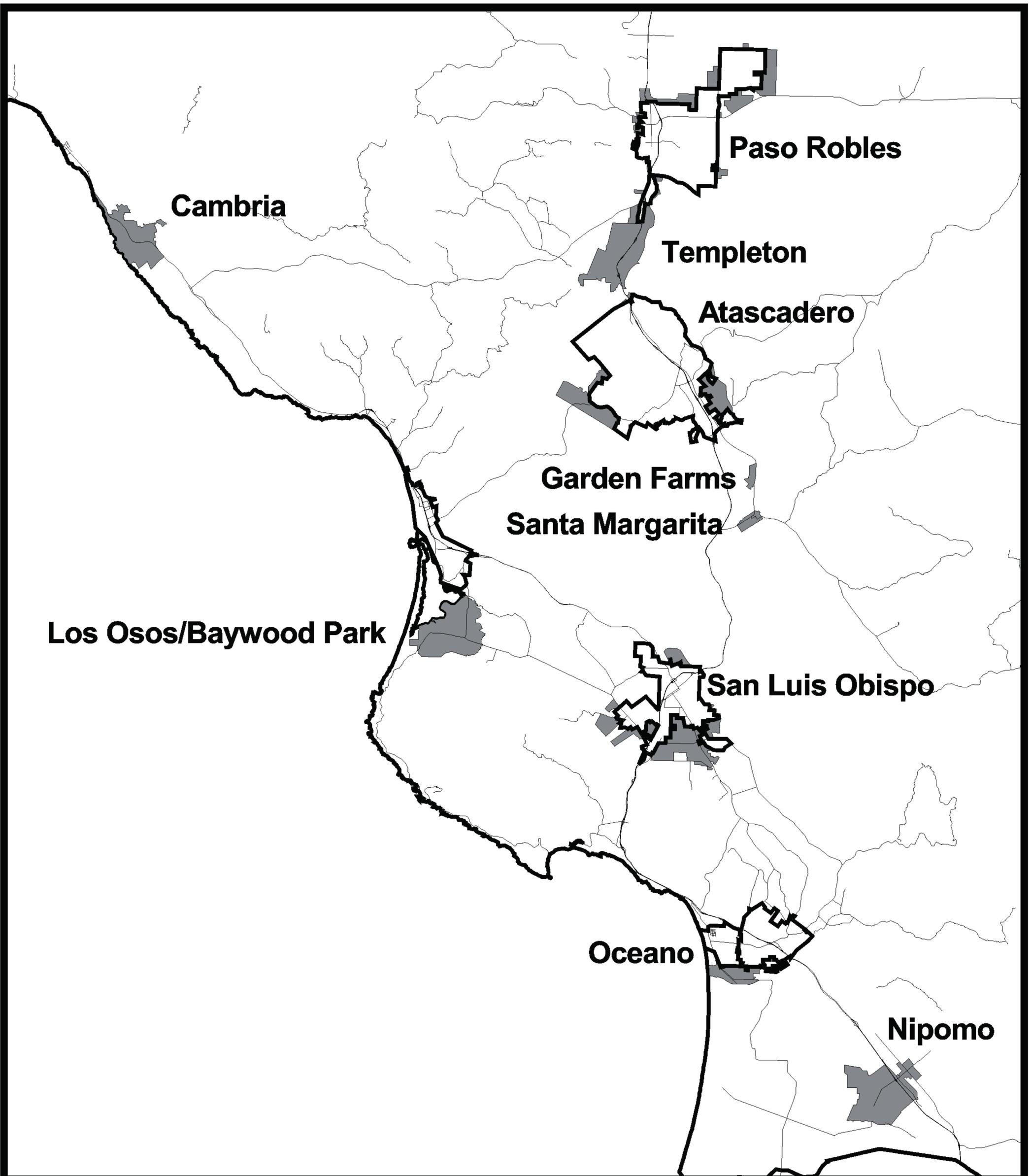
“The San Luis Obispo Creek Watershed encompasses the City of San Luis Obispo and extends to the Pacific Ocean near Avila Beach. The water quality problems facing this watershed include discharges associated with land development, hydromodification and agricultural land practices. Beneficial uses threatened or impaired by this water quality degradation include water contact and non-contact recreation, wildlife habitat, fish habitat and fish migration.”

### **Santa Maria River Watershed**

“The Santa Maria River watershed is located in southern San Luis Obispo County and northern Santa Barbara County. The Santa Maria River watershed includes all areas tributary to the Cuyama River, Sisquoc River, and Santa Maria River. At 1,880 square miles (1.2 Million Acres) the Santa Maria River and its tributaries drain one of the larger coastal basins of California. Priority problems in the Santa Maria River watershed include nitrate contamination of groundwater, sedimentation, and habitat loss.”

### **Mapping of Jurisdictional Areas**

The management area assessment revealed that most of the development in each community occurred within the boundaries of urban and village reserve lines (URLs and VRLs). The County General Plan and Area Plans have established URLs and VRLs for each of the regulated communities. The reserve lines represent the twenty-year planning and growth boundary for each community and represent areas of higher density within a community. Outlying area were largely agricultural or rural residential in nature. The County therefore proposes that the SWMP jurisdictional boundaries be drawn at the URL or VRL of a particular community. Boundary maps for each of the regulated communities follow.



0 1 2 3 4  
Miles



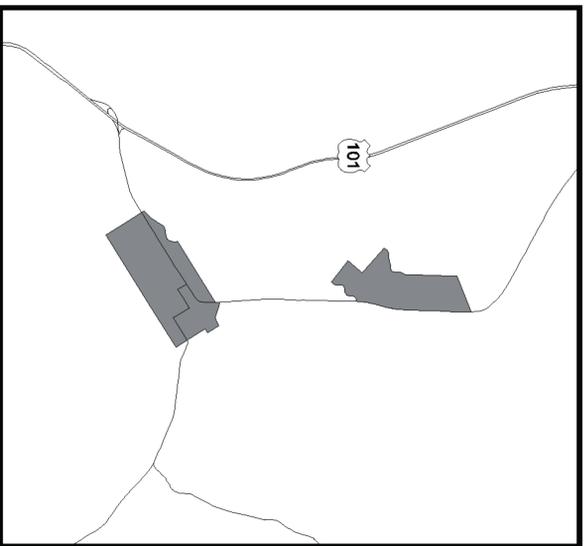
**URL/VRL**



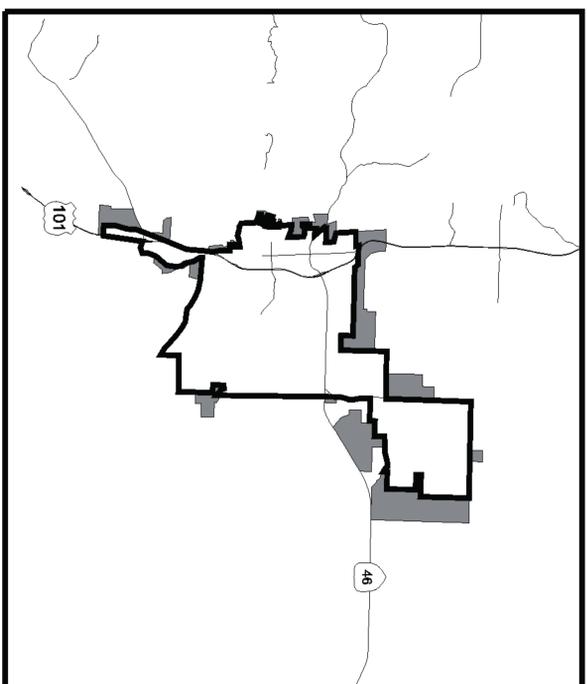
**City Limit**

***San Luis Obispo County  
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System  
Phase II  
Stormwater Management Program***

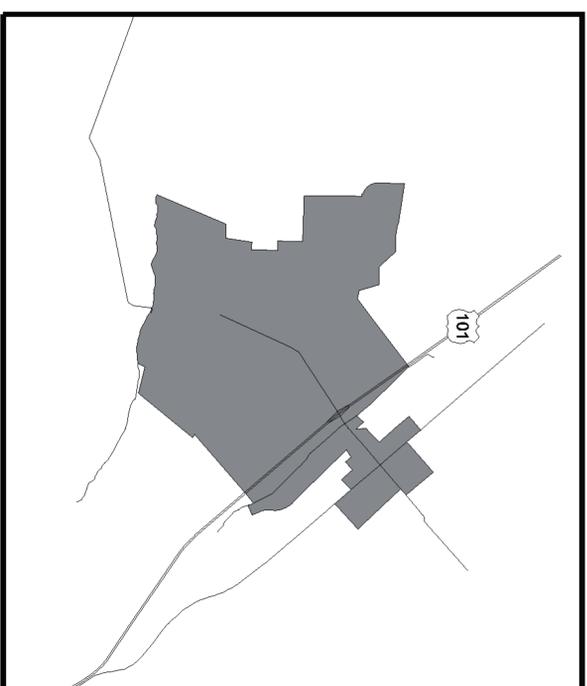
**Urban Reserve Line/Village Reserve Line Locations**



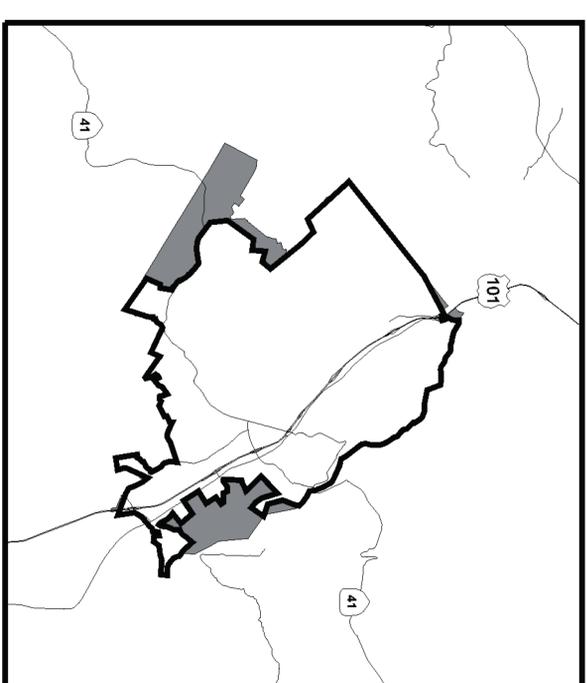
**Santa Margarita and Garden Farms**



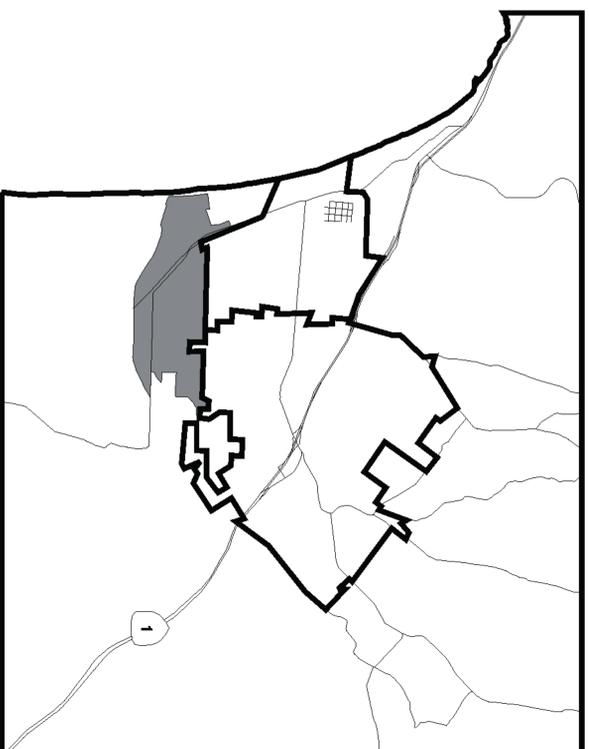
**Paso Robles**



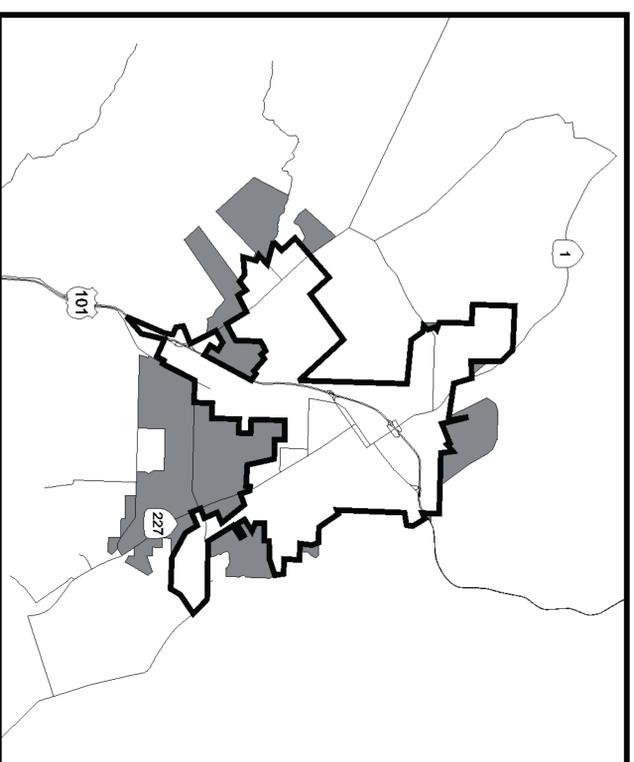
**Nipomo**



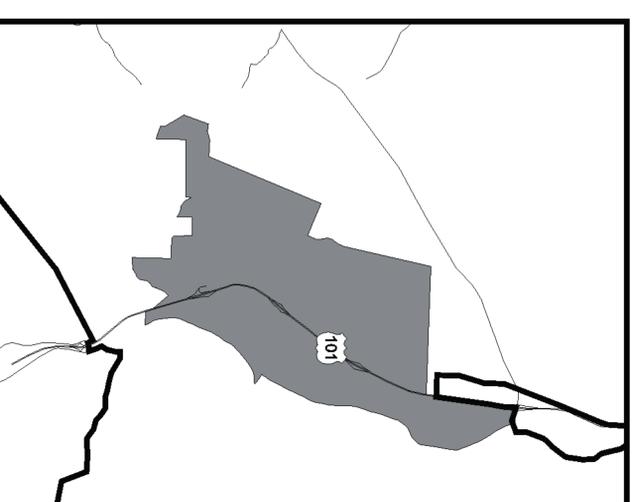
**Atascadero**



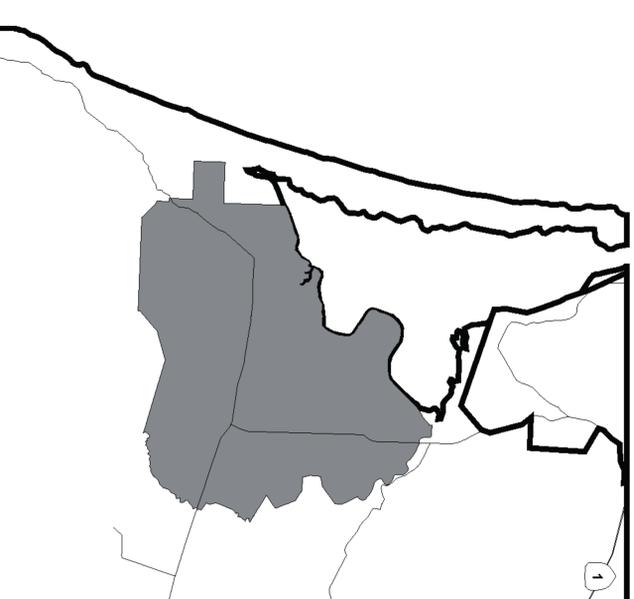
**Oceano**



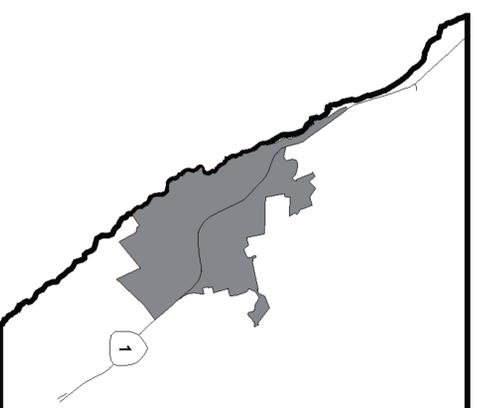
**San Luis Obispo**



**Templeton**



**Los Osos/Baywood Park**



**Cambria**



No Scale

URL/VRL

City Limit

**San Luis Obispo County**  
**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System**  
**Phase II**  
**Stormwater Management Program**

**Urban Reserve Line/Village Reserve Line**  
**Locations**

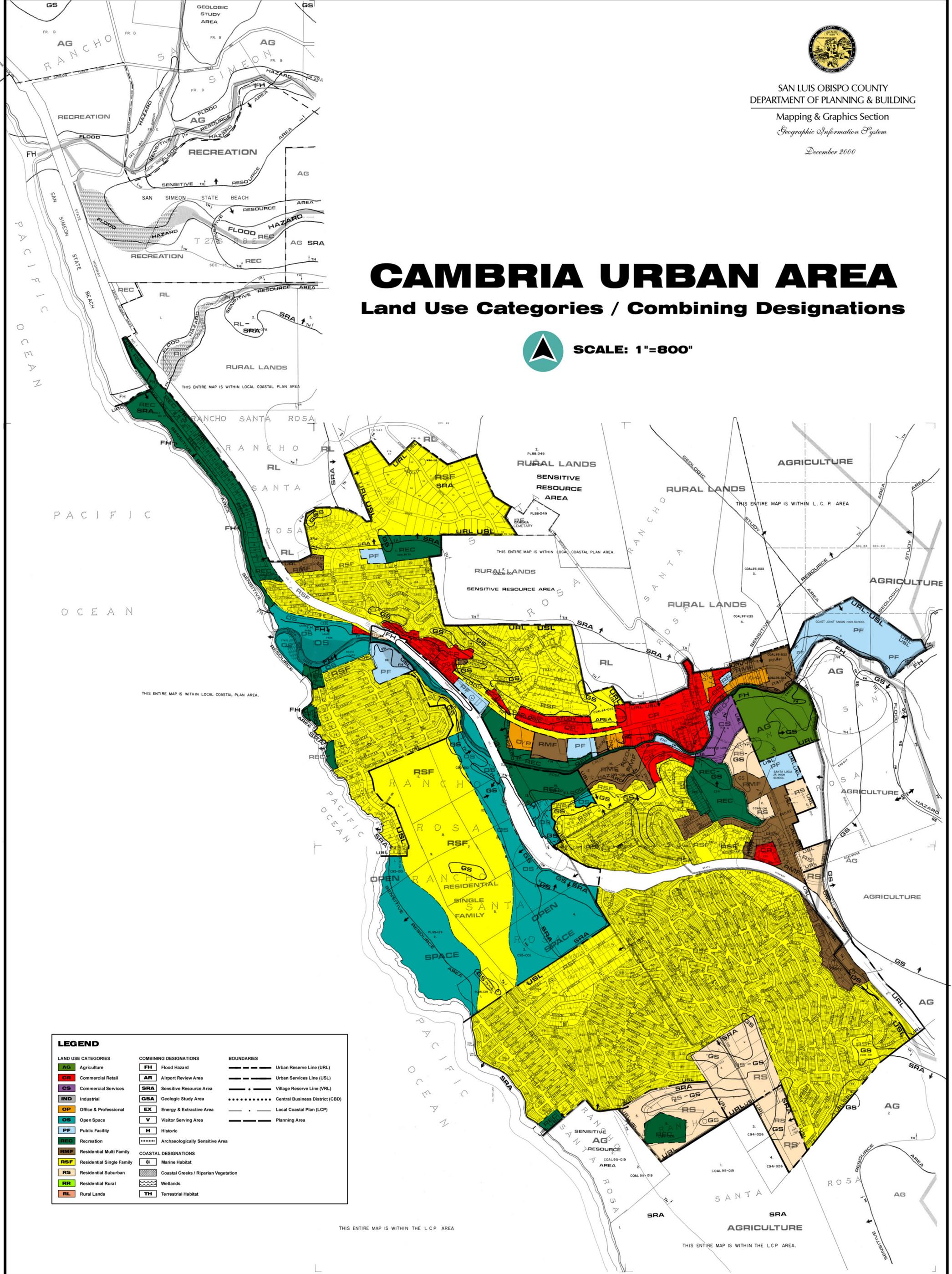


# CAMBRIA URBAN AREA

## Land Use Categories / Combining Designations



SCALE: 1"=800"



LEGEND		
<b>LAND USE CATEGORIES</b>	<b>COMBINING DESIGNATIONS</b>	<b>BOUNDARIES</b>
<b>AG</b> Agriculture	<b>FH</b> Flood Hazard	Urban Reserve Line (URL)
<b>CR</b> Commercial Retail	<b>AR</b> Airport Review Area	Urban Services Line (USL)
<b>CS</b> Commercial Services	<b>SRA</b> Sensitive Resource Area	Village Reserve Line (VRL)
<b>IND</b> Industrial	<b>GSA</b> Geologic Study Area	Central Business District (CBD)
<b>OP</b> Office & Professional	<b>EX</b> Energy & Extractive Area	Local Coastal Plan (LCP)
<b>OS</b> Open Space	<b>V</b> Visitor Serving Area	Planning Area
<b>PF</b> Public Facility	<b>H</b> Historic	
<b>REC</b> Recreation	Archaeologically Sensitive Area	
<b>RMF</b> Residential Multi Family	<b>COASTAL DESIGNATIONS</b>	
<b>RSF</b> Residential Single Family	Marine Habitat	
<b>RS</b> Residential Suburban	Coastal Creeks / Riparian Vegetation	
<b>RR</b> Residential Rural	Wetlands	
<b>RL</b> Rural Lands	Terrestrial Habitat	

THIS ENTIRE MAP IS WITHIN THE LCP AREA

THIS ENTIRE MAP IS WITHIN THE LCP AREA



**LEGEND**

**BOUNDARIES**

- Assessor Parcel
- Central Business District
- Urban Service Line
- Urban Reserve Line

**LAND USE CATEGORY**

- Agriculture
- Commercial Retail
- Commercial Services
- Industrial
- Office & Professional
- Open Space
- Public Facility
- Recreation
- Residential Multi Family
- Residential Single Family
- Residential Suburban
- Residential Rural
- Rural Lands
- Whitehole

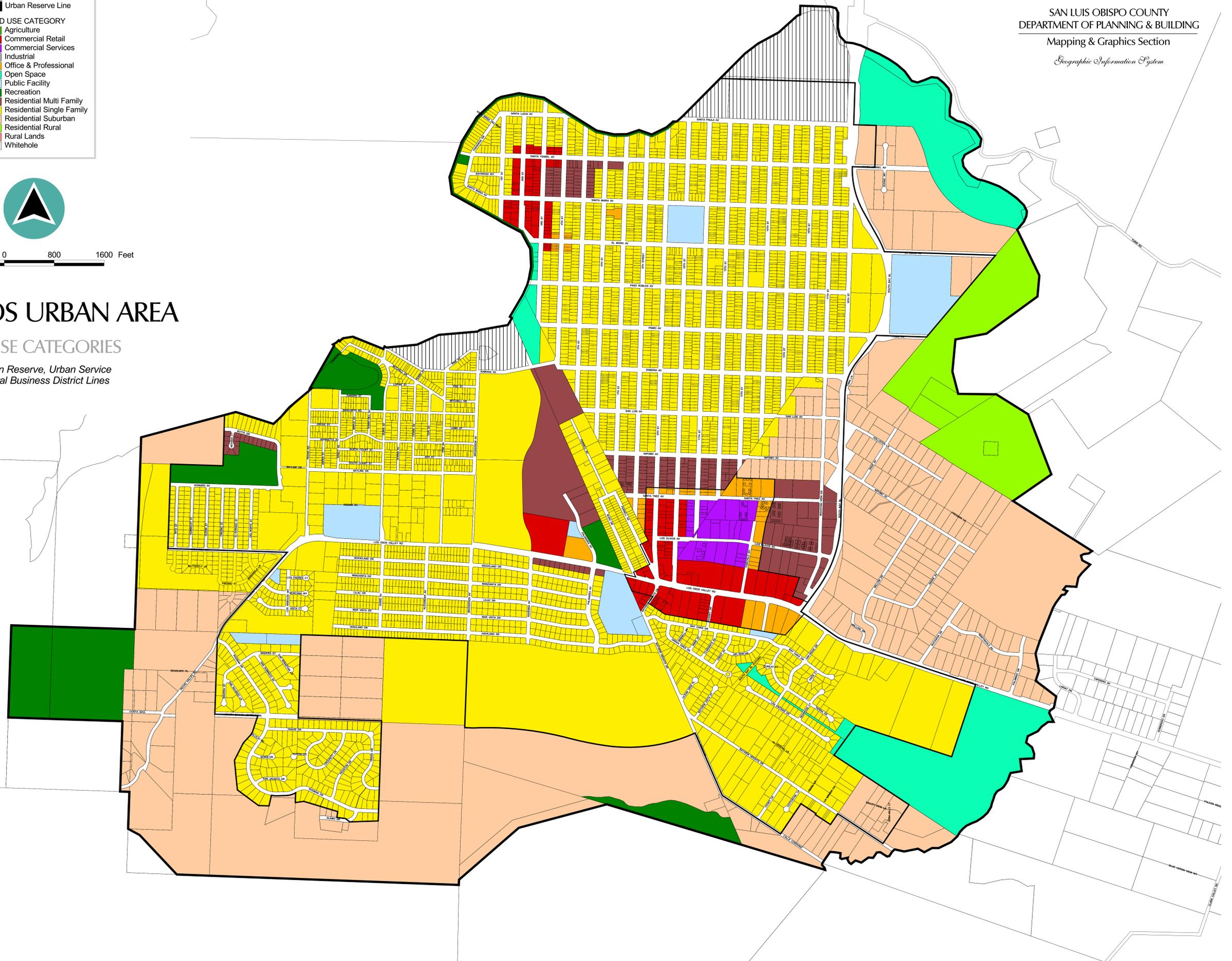


800 0 800 1600 Feet

# LOS OSOS URBAN AREA

## LAND USE CATEGORIES

*With Urban Reserve, Urban Service  
and Central Business District Lines*



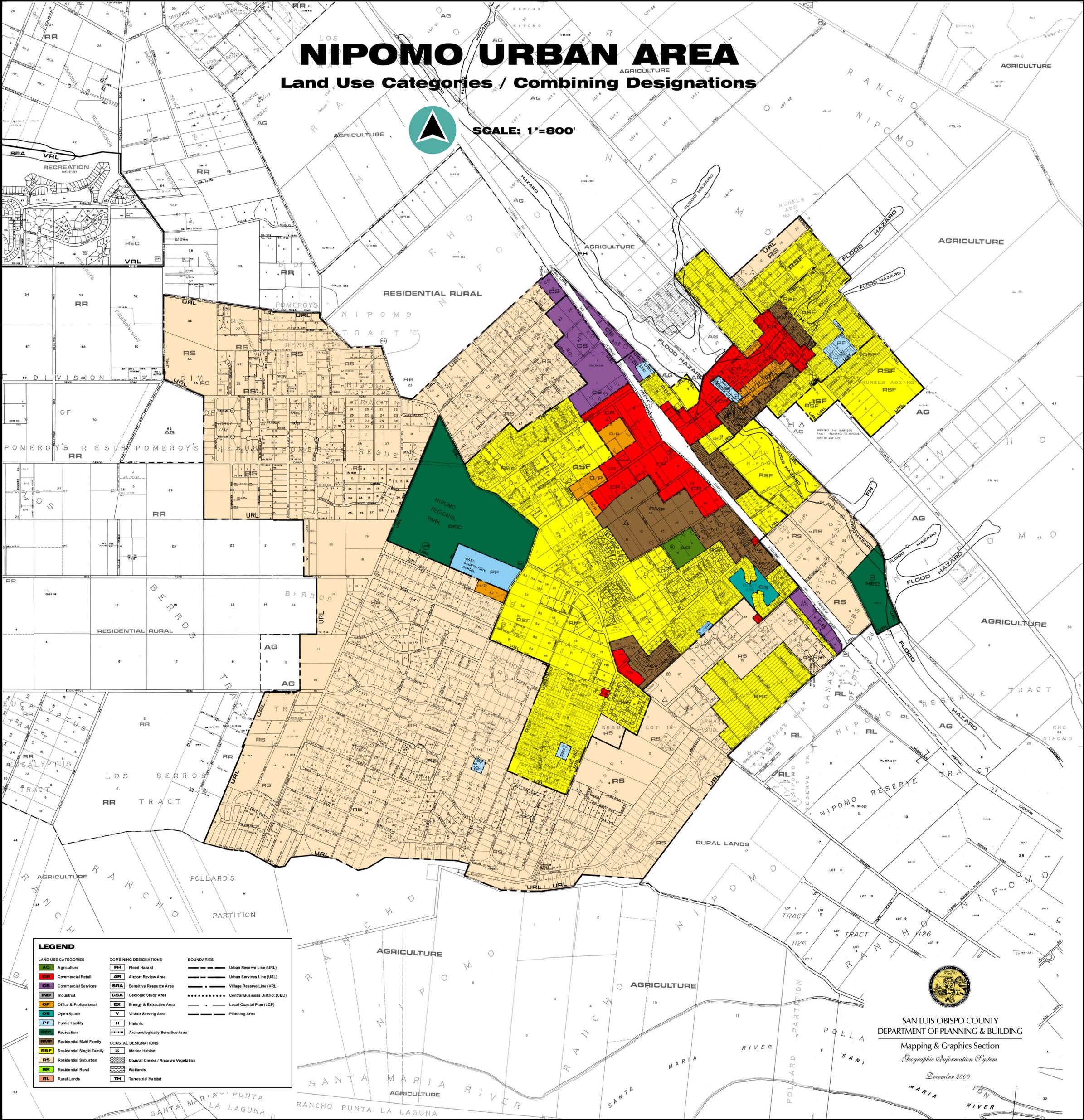


# NIPOMO URBAN AREA

## Land Use Categories / Combining Designations



SCALE: 1"=800'



LEGEND		
<b>LAND USE CATEGORIES</b>	<b>COMBINING DESIGNATIONS</b>	<b>BOUNDARIES</b>
AG Agriculture	Flood Hazard	Urban Reserve Line (URL)
CR Commercial Retail	Airport Review Area	Urban Services Line (USL)
CS Commercial Services	Sensitive Resource Area	Village Reserve Line (VRL)
IND Industrial	Geologic Study Area	Central Business District (CBD)
OP Office & Professional	Energy & Extractive Area	Local Coastal Plan (LCP)
OS Open Space	Visitor Serving Area	Planning Area
PF Public Facility	Historic	
RMF Residential Multi-Family	Archaeologically Sensitive Area	
RSF Residential Single Family	<b>COASTAL DESIGNATIONS</b>	
RS Residential Suburban	Marine Habitat	
RR Residential Rural	Coastal Creeks / Riparian Vegetation	
RL Rural Lands	Wetlands	
	Terrestrial Habitat	



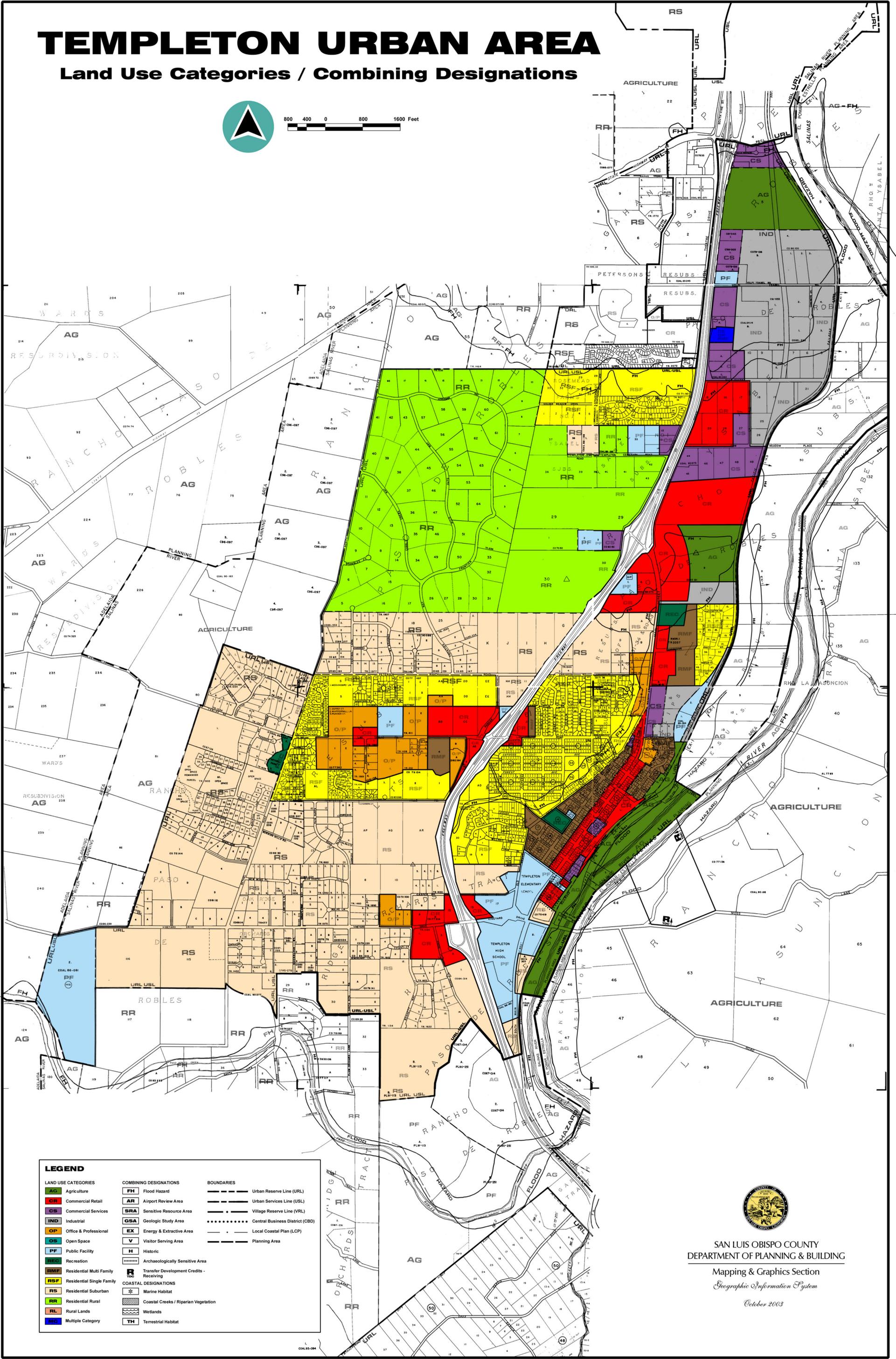
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & BUILDING  
Mapping & Graphics Section  
Geographic Information System  
December 2000

# TEMPLETON URBAN AREA

## Land Use Categories / Combining Designations



800 400 0 800 1600 Feet



LEGEND		
<b>LAND USE CATEGORIES</b>	<b>COMBINING DESIGNATIONS</b>	<b>BOUNDARIES</b>
Agriculture (AG)	Flood Hazard (FH)	Urban Reserve Line (URL)
Commercial Retail (CR)	Airport Review Area (AR)	Urban Services Line (USL)
Commercial Services (CS)	Sensitive Resource Area (SRA)	Village Reserve Line (VRL)
Industrial (IND)	Geologic Study Area (GSA)	Central Business District (CBD)
Office & Professional (OP)	Energy & Extractive Area (EX)	Local Coastal Plan (LCP)
Open Space (OS)	Visitor Serving Area (V)	Planning Area
Public Facility (PF)	Historic (H)	
Recreation (REC)	Archaeologically Sensitive Area (AS)	
Residential Multi Family (RMP)	Transfer Development Credits - Receiving (R)	
Residential Single Family (RSF)	<b>COASTAL DESIGNATIONS</b>	
Residential Suburban (RS)	Marine Habitat (MH)	
Rural Lands (RL)	Coastal Creeks / Riparian Vegetation (CC)	
Multiple Category (MC)	Wetlands (W)	
	Terrestrial Habitat (TH)	



SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & BUILDING

Mapping & Graphics Section  
Geographic Information System

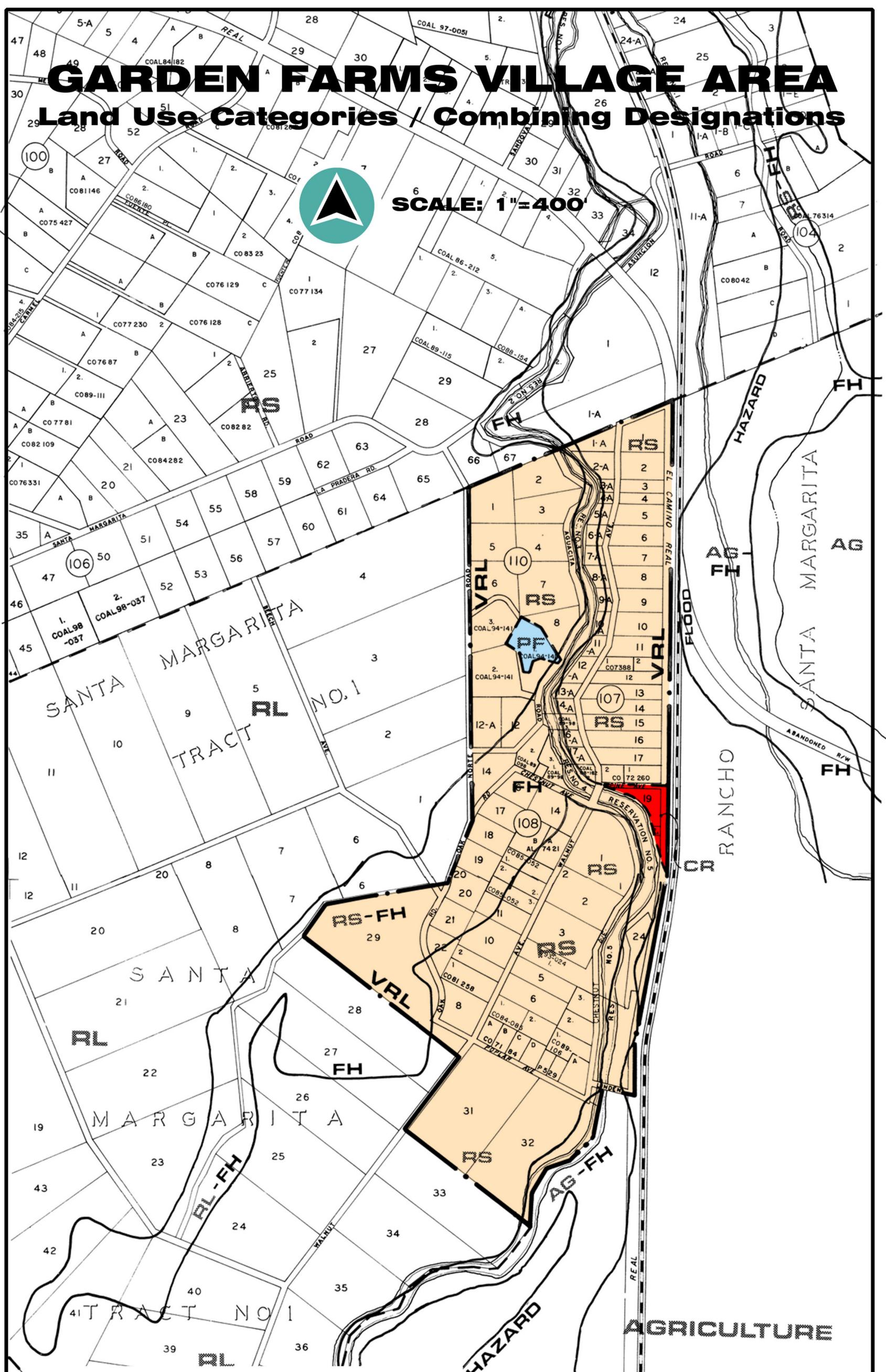
October 2003

# GARDEN FARMS VILLAGE AREA

## Land Use Categories / Combining Designations



SCALE: 1"=400'



LEGEND		
<b>LAND USE CATEGORIES</b>	<b>COMBINING DESIGNATIONS</b>	<b>BOUNDARIES</b>
<b>AG</b> Agriculture	<b>FH</b> Flood Hazard	<b>---</b> Urban Reserve Line (URL)
<b>CR</b> Commercial Retail	<b>AR</b> Airport Review Area	<b>---</b> Urban Services Line (USL)
<b>CS</b> Commercial Services	<b>SRA</b> Sensitive Resource Area	<b>---</b> Village Reserve Line (VRL)
<b>IND</b> Industrial	<b>GSA</b> Geologic Study Area	<b>.....</b> Central Business District (CBD)
<b>OP</b> Office & Professional	<b>EX</b> Energy & Extractive Area	<b>---</b> Local Coastal Plan (LCP)
<b>OS</b> Open Space	<b>V</b> Visitor Serving Area	<b>---</b> Planning Area
<b>PF</b> Public Facility	<b>H</b> Historic	
<b>REC</b> Recreation	<b>AS</b> Archaeologically Sensitive Area	
<b>RMP</b> Residential Multi-Family	<b>COASTAL DESIGNATIONS</b>	
<b>RSF</b> Residential Single Family	<b>MH</b> Marine Habitat	
<b>RS</b> Residential Suburban	<b>CCRV</b> Coastal Creeks / Riparian Vegetation	
<b>RR</b> Residential Rural	<b>W</b> Wetlands	
<b>RL</b> Rural Lands	<b>TH</b> Terrestrial Habitat	



SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & BUILDING

Mapping & Graphics Section  
Geographic Information System

December 2000

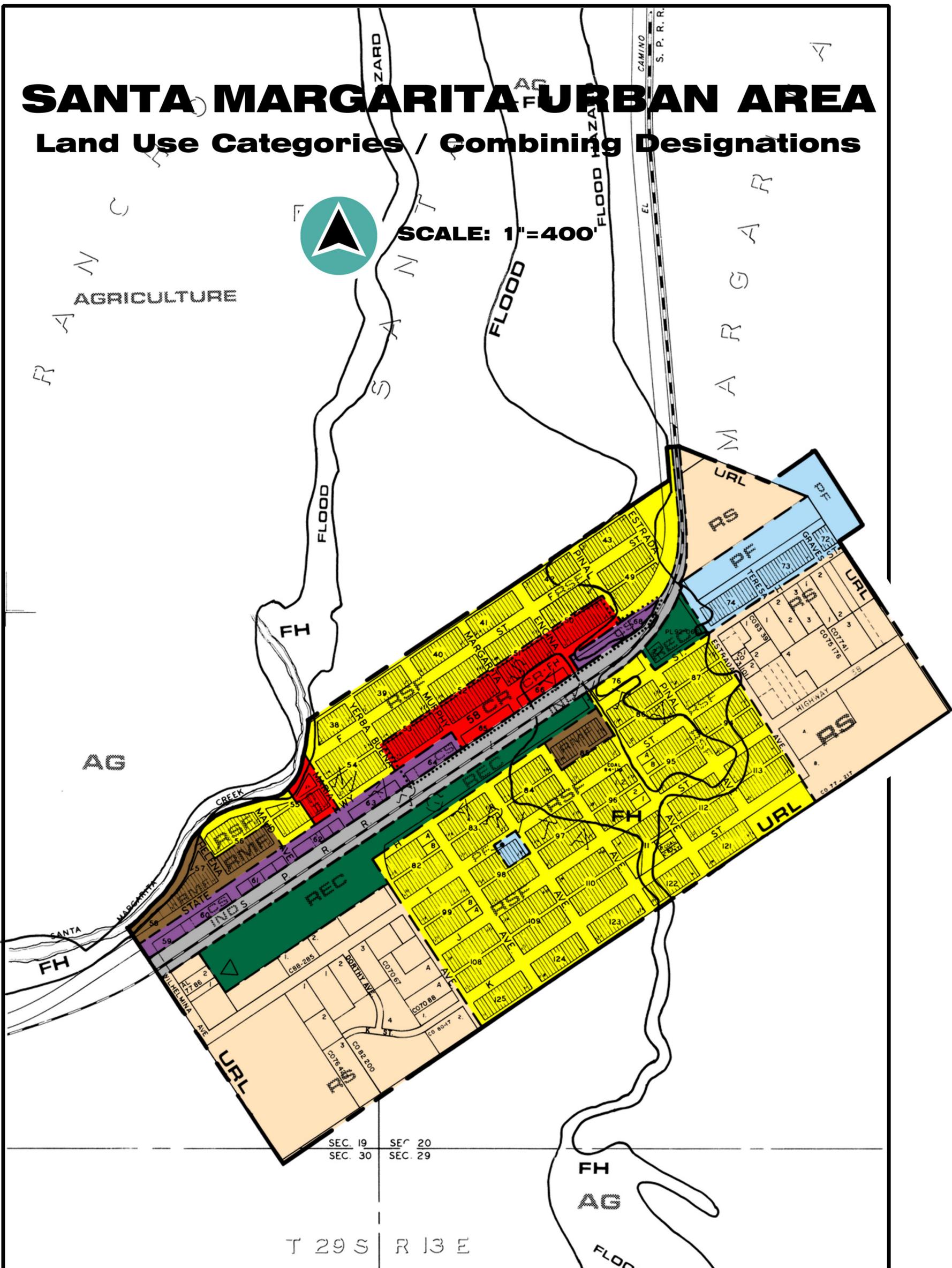
# SANTA MARGARITA URBAN AREA

## Land Use Categories / Combining Designations



SCALE: 1"=400'

AGRICULTURE



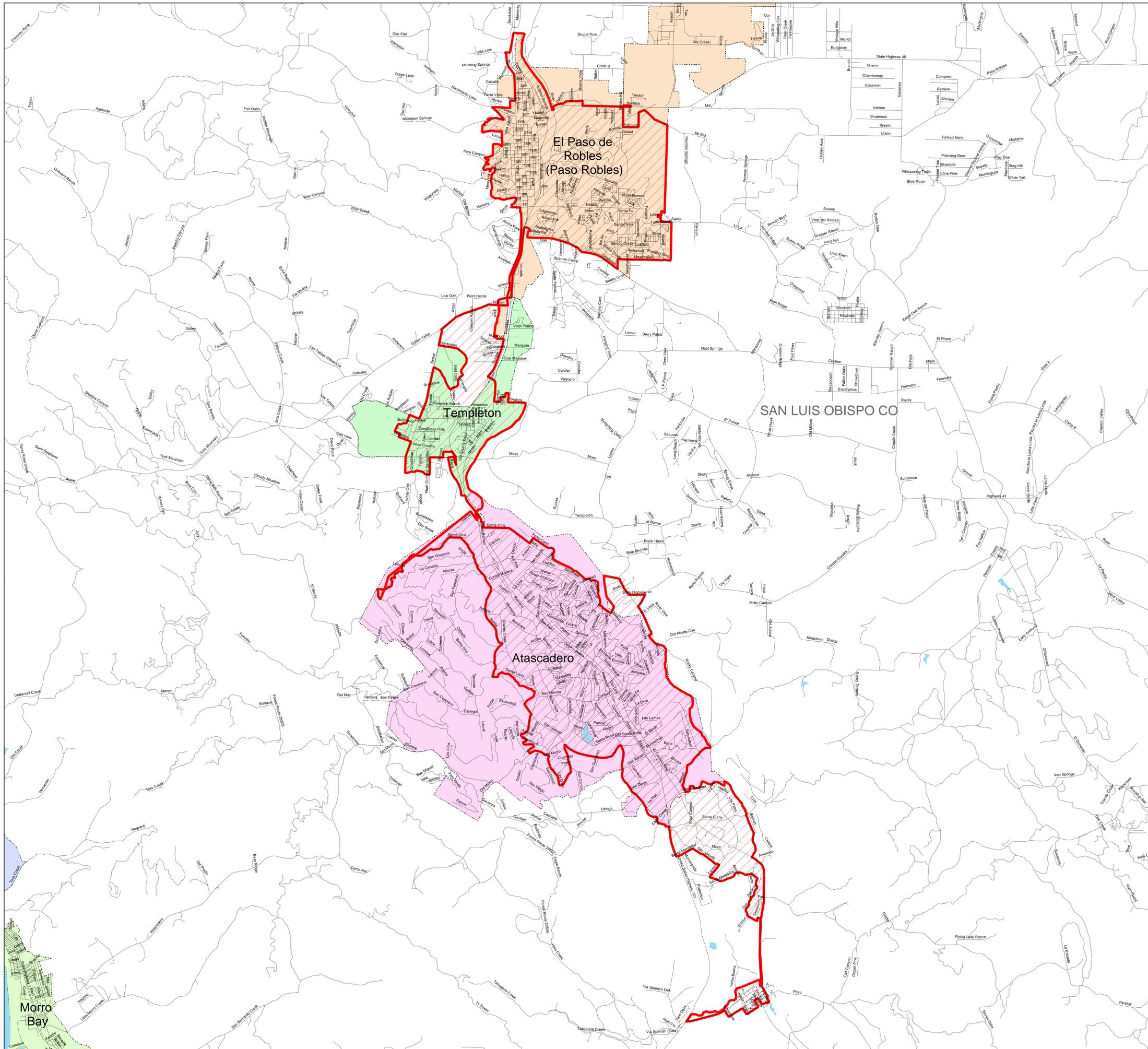
LEGEND	
<b>LAND USE CATEGORIES</b>	<b>COMBINING DESIGNATIONS</b>
<b>AG</b> Agriculture	<b>FH</b> Flood Hazard
<b>CR</b> Commercial Retail	<b>AR</b> Airport Review Area
<b>CS</b> Commercial Services	<b>SRA</b> Sensitive Resource Area
<b>IND</b> Industrial	<b>GSA</b> Geologic Study Area
<b>OP</b> Office & Professional	<b>EX</b> Energy & Extractive Area
<b>OS</b> Open Space	<b>V</b> Visitor Serving Area
<b>PF</b> Public Facility	<b>H</b> Historic
<b>REC</b> Recreation	<b>AS</b> Archaeologically Sensitive Area
<b>RMP</b> Residential Multi Family	<b>COASTAL DESIGNATIONS</b>
<b>RSF</b> Residential Single Family	<b>MH</b> Marine Habitat
<b>RS</b> Residential Suburban	<b>CCRV</b> Coastal Creeks / Riparian Vegetation
<b>RR</b> Residential Rural	<b>W</b> Wetlands
<b>RL</b> Rural Lands	<b>TH</b> Terrestrial Habitat
	<b>BOUNDARIES</b>
	<b>URL</b> Urban Reserve Line (URL)
	<b>USL</b> Urban Services Line (USL)
	<b>VRL</b> Village Reserve Line (VRL)
	<b>CBD</b> Central Business District (CBD)
	<b>LCP</b> Local Coastal Plan (LCP)
	<b>PA</b> Planning Area



SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & BUILDING  
Mapping & Graphics Section  
*Geographic Information System*

December 2000

# Atascadero--El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles), CA Urbanized Area Storm Water Entities as Defined by the 2000 Census



## 2000 Census Urbanized Areas

-  Atascadero--El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles), CA
-  Municipal Boundaries
-  County Boundaries
-  Major Waterbodies
-  Roads

SOURCE:  
US Census Bureau TIGER data, 2000 Census

PROJECTION:  
State Plane Coordinate System - California IV  
Horizontal datum - NAD83

MAP DESIGN:  
August 21, 2002

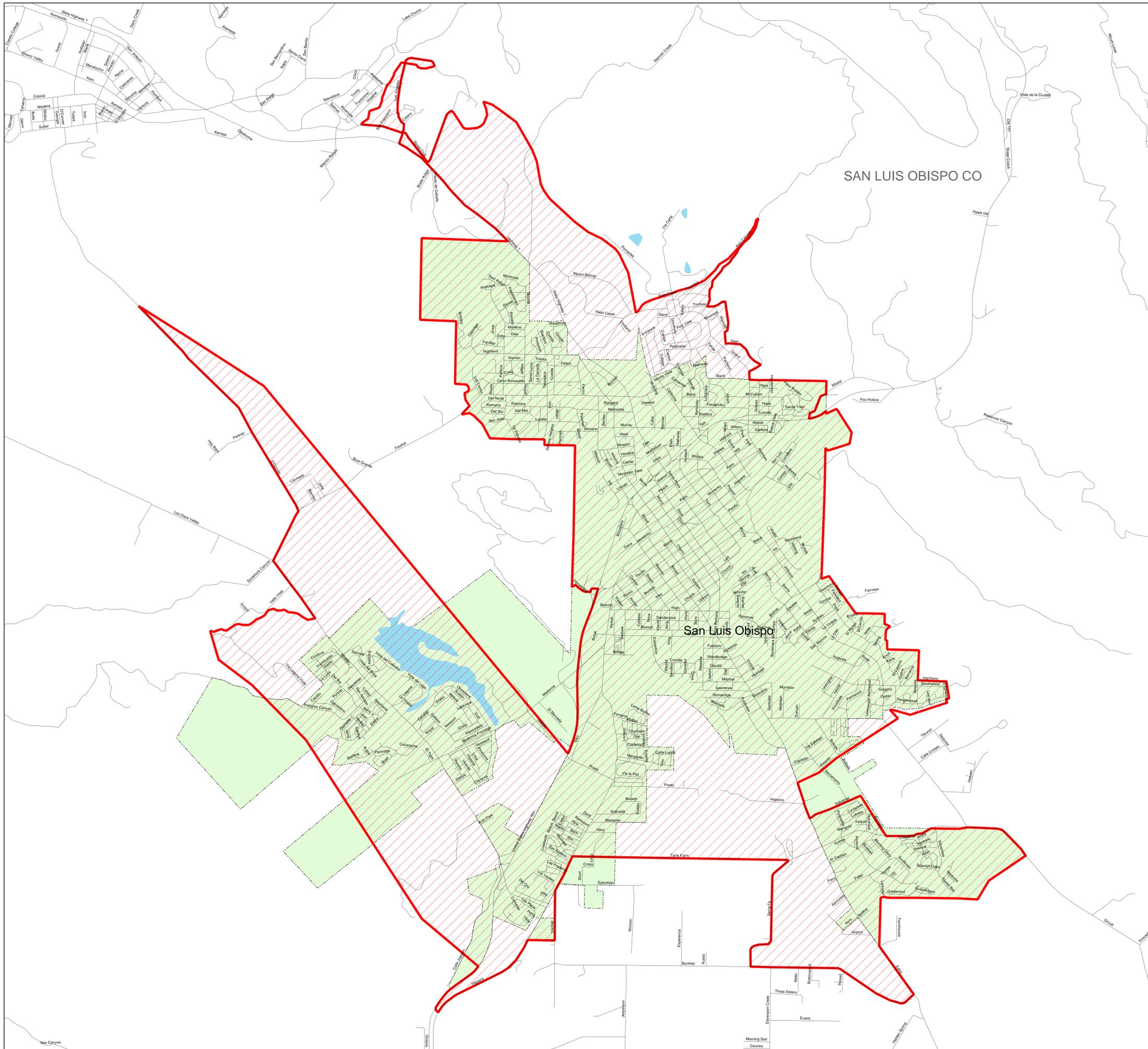
0 1 2 Miles

0 2 Kilometers



Morro Bay

# San Luis Obispo, CA Urbanized Area Storm Water Entities as Defined by the 2000 Census



## 2000 Census Urbanized Areas

 San Luis Obispo, CA

 Municipal Boundaries

 County Boundaries

 Major Waterbodies

 Roads

SOURCE:  
US Census Bureau TIGER data, 2000 Census

PROJECTION:  
State Plane Coordinate System - California IV  
Horizontal datum - NAD83

MAP DESIGN:  
August 21, 2002

0 0.5 1 Miles

0 1 Kilometers



## Appendix B: Existing Water Quality Activities Related to Stormwater

### Summary of Existing County Water Quality Activities Related to Stormwater

MCM 1 Public Education and Outreach	MCM 2 Public Participation and Involvement	MCM 3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	MCM 4 Construction Site Runoff Control	MCM 5 Post-Construction Stormwater Management	MCM 6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping
<p>The Solid Waste Management Program administered by Public Works distributes public education and outreach materials for waste reduction and recycling.</p>	<p>The Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) is a citizen advisory council on water quality and supply issues in the County.</p>	<p>The Department of Public Health, Environmental Health Division has a program for illicit cross-connections.</p>	<p>The County has requirements in place for on-site hazardous materials storage and controls for construction projects.</p>	<p>The County's General Plan, Area Plans, Local Coastal Plans, and Zoning Ordinances generally support minimization of sprawl, low impact development, "smart" zoning and infrastructure planning.</p>	<p>The County's Clean Air Plan addresses control of emissions and pollutant deposition affecting runoff.</p>
<p>The Integrated Waste Management Authority (IWMA) provides public education and outreach materials for waste reduction, disposal of household hazardous materials, composting, and recycling.</p>	<p>The County Department of Planning and Building responds to public comment on projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the environmental review process is to provide information about the environmental effects of the actions and decisions made by the County, so that environmental considerations become a part of the decision making process. The public is notified of pending actions, which may affect the environment of San Luis Obispo County.</p>	<p>The Public Works Utility Division provides County engineering standards for water and sewer utilities to prevent illicit cross-connections.</p>	<p>Construction site runoff control standards are applied under Land Use Plans, Local Coastal Plans, and Area Plans</p>	<p>The County's Flood Control and Water Conservation Districts manage stormwater and flood control infrastructure projects. The San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Water Resources Advisory Committee sponsors the County Master Water Plan and Urban Water Management Plan and Updates.</p>	<p>County airports have Phase I Industrial Permits and monitor creeks for discharges.</p>

<b>MCM 1 Public Education and Outreach</b>	<b>MCM 2 Public Participation and Involvement</b>	<b>MCM 3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination</b>	<b>MCM 4 Construction Site Runoff Control</b>	<b>MCM 5 Post- Construction Stormwater Management</b>	<b>MCM 6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping</b>
Annual public water quality reports are provided by the Public Works Utilities Division for county-operated water systems.	The County complies with Brown Act requirements for public meetings.		The County provides requirements for on-site detention of stormwater	The County Department of Public Works Environmental Programs Division maintains a revegetation crew that installs and maintains erosion and sediment control measures at County project sites during the post-construction phase. The crew restores and revegetates areas affected by construction and maintenance activities and implements restoration efforts as part of larger project environmental mitigation requirements.	The County has implemented hazardous materials storage requirements for municipal operations.
The County Environmental Health Department provides water quality monitoring reports for county regulated small water systems and beach advisory reports.	County staff participate in a number of Citizen Advisory Committees and Groups that are advisory to the Board of Supervisors.		The Department of General Services Building Facilities Division manages the construction process for county-owned buildings.		The County's Morro Bay Golf Course is certified to Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Status by Audubon International. The County is seeking this certification for its Dairy Creek and Chalk Mountain Golf Courses as well. The Audubon certification includes requirements for water conservation, water quality management, environmental planning, wildlife and habitat management, chemical use reduction, and outreach and education.

<b>MCM 1 Public Education and Outreach</b>	<b>MCM 2 Public Participation and Involvement</b>	<b>MCM 3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination</b>	<b>MCM 4 Construction Site Runoff Control</b>	<b>MCM 5 Post- Construction Stormwater Management</b>	<b>MCM 6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping</b>
The County provides a public Communitywide Results Report for water quality under the Livable Community Performance Measurements.	County Board of Supervisor meetings are broadcast on KCBX radio and Channel 21 television. Various county commission meetings are also televised.		The Planning and Building Department provides plan check for construction projects and administers the CEQA review process.		The Public Works Environmental Programs Division provides environmental protection training for road and bridge design, construction, and maintenance functions.
The County participates in the SLO County Partners for Water Conservation, an inter-agency coalition that distributes water conservation public education and outreach information.	Public noticing, public hearings, public workshops, and town hall meetings are held for many water quality and supply issues in the County.		The Public Works Environmental Programs Division manages the environmental permit process for Public Works construction projects.		The Public Works Design Division has provided extensive drainage studies for six communities within the county.
The County website provides public education and outreach information on a variety of environmental subjects.	The UC Cooperative Extension Service for SLO County provides opportunities for the public to participate in volunteer activities through the Watershed and Natural Resource, Marine Science, Master Gardeners, and 4H programs.		The Public Works Development Services Division reviews building and grading plans for drainage, erosion control, and flood hazard. Public Works design standards are applied.		The County's Cooperative Roads Program provides a means to assist landowners in paving gravel roads to reduce dust and sediment-laden runoff.
The County Agriculture Department, Environmental Protection Division conducts comprehensive programs in pesticide use, enforcement, and hazardous materials control that protect workers, public health and safety, and the environment.	SLO County Parks sponsors an Adopt-a-Park program where participants can adopt virtually any facility or feature at County parks including trails, beaches, landscaped areas, play areas, pools and others.		The Public Works Development Services Division provides plan checking and inspections required for subdivisions and development plans.		The County maintains several regional stormwater detention basins.

<b>MCM 1 Public Education and Outreach</b>	<b>MCM 2 Public Participation and Involvement</b>	<b>MCM 3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination</b>	<b>MCM 4 Construction Site Runoff Control</b>	<b>MCM 5 Post- Construction Stormwater Management</b>	<b>MCM 6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping</b>
<p>The County Department of Agriculture has Pest Prevention and Management programs to prevent the introduction and spread of pests in San Luis Obispo County and protect the environment, agriculture and the public from rodents, weeds, insect pests and diseases. Public education and outreach information about alternate pest control is provided.</p>	<p>County Parks sponsors a number of special events and volunteer programs that the public is invited to participate in.</p>				

MCM 1 Public Education and Outreach	MCM 2 Public Participation and Involvement	MCM 3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	MCM 4 Construction Site Runoff Control	MCM 5 Post- Construction Stormwater Management	MCM 6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping
<p>The UC Cooperative Extension Service for SLO County provides public education and outreach information through the Watershed and Natural Resource, Marine Science, Master Gardeners, and 4H programs. Farm and Home Advisors are available to provide technical information to the public.</p>	<p>SLO County Parks partners with other public and private organizations on community projects ranging from volunteerism and event coordination to joint management agreements involving the protection of natural areas, beaches, botanical gardens, hiking trails and more. These groups include the Sierra Club, California State Parks, SLOPOST, California Conservation Corps, Americorps National Service, Nipomo Native Garden, Los Osos/Morro Bay Chapter Small Wilderness Area Preservation, SLO Botanical Garden, The Land Conservancy, ECOSLO, and Lions International.</p>				
<p>The County Sheriff's Department Animal Services Division provides education, protection, and the humane treatment of animals in order to insure a safe and healthy community and to promote the benefits of responsible pet ownership.</p>					
<p>The County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) provides pollution prevention public education and</p>					

<b>MCM 1 Public Education and Outreach</b>	<b>MCM 2 Public Participation and Involvement</b>	<b>MCM 3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination</b>	<b>MCM 4 Construction Site Runoff Control</b>	<b>MCM 5 Post- Construction Stormwater Management</b>	<b>MCM 6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping</b>
outreach information.					
SLO County Parks provides a public newsletter and special events calendar.					
SLO County Parks promotes community special events such as the Trail Construction and Maintenance Workshop by the Central Coast Concerned Mountain Bikers and the San Luis Obispo Botanical Gardens Garden Festival Series. Programs for kids such as fishing clinics are also provided.					
The Department of General Services Utilities Bureau provides public education and outreach information on energy and water conservation.					
The SLO City-County Library provides water quality public education and outreach information.					
The Department of Planning and Building has an extensive website that provides public education and outreach information on environmental quality, grading and drainage requirements, requirements for septic systems, and building permit requirements.					
The Department of Public Health, Environmental Health Division provides programs to					

MCM 1 Public Education and Outreach	MCM 2 Public Participation and Involvement	MCM 3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	MCM 4 Construction Site Runoff Control	MCM 5 Post- Construction Stormwater Management	MCM 6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping
prevent exposure to toxic substances, diseases, unsanitary conditions, and other environmental hazards through education and enforcement. Programs include hazardous materials management, food safety, water quality, recreational water and swimming pool monitoring, and solid waste facility oversight.					
The Public Works Environmental Programs Division provides stormwater and other environmental quality public education and outreach information.					
The County participates as a member of the SLO County Partners for Water Quality, an inter-agency coalition that provides stormwater public education and outreach.					

**Description of Some Key Existing County Water Quality Activities Related to Stormwater**

Waste Management Public Education and Outreach. Waste management planning and education are delegated by the County to the Integrated Waste Management Authority (IWMA). All of the members of the County Board of Supervisors sit on the IWMA Board. The IWMA governs a wide range of waste-related issues. IWMA provides educational resources in print and on its website, attends fairs and other events to promote waste reduction and has authorized used oil recycling at the curb. The IWMA is responsible for strategies leading to the 50% source reduction and recycling equivalent that has been achieved on a countywide regional basis.

Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program. The Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program (ACSP) is administered by Audubon International. The purpose of the program is to educate and encourage landowners and land managers to become actively involved in protecting and enhancing wildlife habitat and conserving and sustaining natural resources on their own properties. The water quality element of the ACSP ensures clean water supplies and protects the health and integrity of water bodies. Morro Bay Golf Course received certification as an Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary by Audubon International in 1992. Maintenance of Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary certification requires the following measures:

- All key maintenance staff are trained in water quality concerns with priority given to pollution prevention.
- All key maintenance staff are able to identify the specific watershed in which the property is located.
- All key maintenance staff are able to identify where wastewater and runoff flow after leaving the property.
- Erosion and sedimentation of water bodies have been eliminated or mitigated.
- The potential for nutrient loading to water bodies has been reduced by employing BMPs including the use of slow-release fertilizers, spoon-feeding, filtering drainage through vegetative filters prior to entering water bodies, etc.
- Maintenance equipment is cleaned and maintained in a manner that eliminates the potential for on-site or off-site contamination of water bodies.
- All chemicals are stored in a manner that eliminates the potential for on-site or off-site contamination of water bodies.
- Pesticides are mixed and loaded in an area that guarantees spill containment.
- Fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals are handled and applied in a manner that eliminates potential on-site and off-site contamination to water bodies.
- Chemical containers and all waste materials are disposed of in a manner that eliminates the potential for on-site and off-site contamination to water bodies.
- The need for chemical control of algae in ponds is reduced through the use of biological controls.
- When aquatic weed management is required, physical solutions such as hand removal are tried first, followed by the least toxic method of chemical weed control if required.
- Water bodies are visually monitored for water quality problems, such as erosion, algae, aquatic weed growth, fish kills, sediment buildup, etc. as part of regular scouting activities.

The County also operates the Chalk Mountain Golf Course located in the Atascadero area and Dairy Creek Golf Course in San Luis Obispo. The County is working towards ACSP certification at these locations as well.

Water Quality Education and Public Involvement. The County maintains drinking water systems in the Santa Margarita area and monitors groundwater in other portions of the County. The County provides annual reports on water quality to its customers and works with the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC), a citizen advisory committee that advises the County Board of Supervisors on water quality and supply issues in the County.

CEQA Review. The County Department of Planning and Building reviews discretionary projects submitted for impacts to water quality and hydrology. If a project is considered to have a potentially significant impact to either, the project proponent is required to mitigate impacts to the greatest extent feasible.

Hazardous Materials Storage. The County Department of Environmental Health regulates storage and reporting of hazardous materials pursuant to state and federal requirements. Proper storage of hazardous materials to prevent contamination of water resources is required.

Land Use Planning. The County General Plan, Area Plans, Local Coastal Plan and Zoning and Grading Ordinances address stormwater, water quality, and erosion in a number of different ways, including establishing setbacks from creeks and regulating grading. These planning documents generally support minimization of sprawl, low impact development, and development of adequate infrastructure.

Plan Check and Application of Standards (including on-site detention). During project review, the County checks submitted plans for inclusion of detention structures, proper grading techniques, and compliance with County and State standards.

Clean Air Plan. The Clean Air Plan regulates emissions and dust that can redeposit into receiving waters. The Clean Air Plan has a beneficial impact on water quality by including strategies that reduce pollutants in general.

Phase I Permits at San Luis Obispo and Oceano Airports. Both the McChesney and Oceano Airports are currently operated under Phase I of the NPDES Program. Nearby receiving waters are monitored for discharges.

Cooperative Roads Program. The Cooperative Roads Program provides a mechanism for landowners to work with the County to have gravel roads paved. If the required number of landowners fronting a particular road or street agree, the Cooperative Roads Program will provide funding to design and construct a paved roadway. Design and construction costs are re-paid through establishment of an assessment district and the newly paved road is maintained by the County. The effect of paving is to reduce dust and sediment-laden runoff. Projects are designed to control drainage and to convey stormwater in a non-erosive manner.

Revegetation Crew. The County Department of Public Works maintains a revegetation crew that installs and maintains erosion control measures at County construction and maintenance project sites. The revegetation crew restores and revegetates areas affected by construction and maintenance activities and implements restoration efforts as part of larger project mitigation requirements. The crew also acts as a “rapid-response” team to address erosion and sedimentation issues generated by on-going operation of streets, roads, drainage systems and other public works facilities. By maintaining this crew, the County is able to ensure appropriate and timely treatment of numerous locations/situations that might otherwise have detrimental effects on stormwater quality.

Six Community Drainage Study. The County has prepared Community Drainage and Flood Control Studies for six communities in the county. The six communities include Cambria, Cayucos, Nipomo, Oceano, San Miguel, and Santa Margarita. All six communities were canvassed to obtain input on drainage and flooding problems. Each study includes: 1) identification of problem areas and causes of flooding; 2) review of existing hydrology and development of design flow criteria for flood conveyance systems; 3) preparation of preliminary environmental evaluations for proposed alternatives and permitting constraints; 4) planning level cost estimates for alternatives; 5) preparation of implementation plans and schedules for recommended alternatives; and 6) development of an outline for financing/funding options.

### **Non-profit Organizations and Other Agencies**

A number of Federal, State and local agencies and non-profit organizations are currently involved in water quality activities related to stormwater in San Luis Obispo County. The majority of the existing programs deal with education, volunteer activities, and municipal operations. For example, organizations such as the San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority and the Museum of Natural History at Morro Bay State Park are involved in public education and outreach activities including education about coastal resources, native plants, pollution reduction, and the effects of household activities. In addition, the Land Conservancy’s SLO Creek Monitoring and Cleanup programs include public participation and involvement.

The following table provides details about water quality programs and activities related to stormwater that currently exist in San Luis Obispo County. The County anticipates working closely with many of these organizations and agencies throughout SWMP implementation.

**Existing Water Quality Programs and Activities Related to Stormwater:  
Non-profit Organizations and Other Agencies**

<b>ORGANIZATION / AGENCY</b>	<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE</b>
Army Corp of Engineers	Clean Water Act Section 404 regulates activities involving filling of waters of the U.S. and requires water quality certification from the RWQCB, which in turn regulates pollutant discharge and erosion during and after project construction.	4,5
California Coastal Commission	The Plan for Controlling Polluted Runoff (Coastal CPR Plan) outlines the Commission's authority to address polluted runoff and identifies actions, with timelines and milestones, to achieve the Commission's objective to reduce polluted runoff.	1
California Coastal Commission	The California Coastal Management Plan (CCMP) states, "For California's extensive coast, resource management and conservation means minimizing the impact of port and residential development, oil transportation, and runoff pollution. To deal with coastal problems, the program oversees almost all activities on the coast, from adding a deck to a private home to building a new refinery." The Commission also reviews Local Coastal Plans and coastal development permits	4,5
California Coastal Commission	Procedural Guidance Manual: Addressing Polluted Runoff in the California Coastal Zone. This manual deals with implementing an overall strategy to reduce polluted runoff to coastal waters.	2
California Coastal Commission	Watershed Analysis Tool for Environmental Review (WATER) is an internet-accessible analytical tool for managing polluted runoff across political boundaries.	2
California Department of Fish and Game	Department of Fish and Game Code Section 1600 regulates activities such as grading, filling, and dredging in state waters and stream beds to control erosion and the discharge of sediment and other pollutants into streams.	4,5,6
California Department of Transportation	The Caltrans Statewide SWMP outlines how Caltrans will identify and implement BMPs, incorporate stormwater quality management into design, construction and maintenance activities, provide information on stormwater quality management to staff, contractors and the public and manage, monitor, evaluate and report on stormwater programs.	1,2,3,4,5,6
California Department of Transportation	The Water Quality Planning Tool uses applicable water quality standards while developing strategies for achieving regulatory compliance with stormwater permits. It provides pollutant and sediment controls on Caltrans facilities flowing to receiving waters of the State.	6
California Department of Transportation	District 5 Regional Work Plans, Caltrans Statewide NPDES permit Order No. 99-06-DWQ and NPDES No. CA S000003 are part of District 5's participation in the Caltrans statewide stormwater program. Compliance monitoring is part of the program. More information can be found at <a href="http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/env/stormwater/index.htm">http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/env/stormwater/index.htm</a>	6

ORGANIZATION / AGENCY	PROGRAM	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE
Cambria Community Services District	The Stormwater Runoff Prevention and Monitoring Plan includes an annual hazardous material storage check-up and testing of stream flows and provides conventional water quality and sediment chemistry results.	3,6
Camp San Luis Obispo	The Stormwater Prevention Plan requires testing of runoff in all creeks on the property. This includes testing of conventional water quality and sediment chemistry.	3
City of Arroyo Grande	The Drainage Master Program outlines the prioritization of improvements.	6
City of Paso Robles	The Infrastructure Master Plan mandates maintenance of drainage in areas of new development at the levels existing prior to development.	4,5
City of San Luis Obispo	The Pretreatment Program for water quality regulates non-domestic waste flows to the sanitary sewer, reports and enforces sewer overflows and other spills into the creek, and tracks hazardous materials and waste.	3
City of San Luis Obispo	The General Industrial Stormwater Permit addresses non-point source pollutants from specific City facilities. This program requires that the facilities reduce the pollutants in their stormwater runoff by storing materials properly, maintaining facilities, and following procedures to reduce pollutants discharged into stormwater. The program inspects, samples and monitors these facilities for compliance.	6
City of San Luis Obispo	The Water Reclamation Program provides disinfected tertiary recycled water through primary treatment using bar screens and settling basins to remove materials that settle or float and secondary treatment using bacteria and other microorganisms to remove carbonaceous wastes and to convert ammonia to nitrates. Tertiary treatment cools, filters, and disinfects the water before it is provided for reuse and dechlorinates the water that is discharged to the creek.	3,6
City of San Luis Obispo	The Biosolids Program treats solids removed from the waste stream during treatment. The City's biosolids are anaerobically digested to reduce and stabilize organic materials and eliminate potential pathogens.	3,6
City of San Luis Obispo	Street maintenance includes street sweeping, inlet cleaning, creek/channel cleaning and ordinances. Completed work requests provide data on tasks accomplished.	6
Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District	Project Clear Water includes reduction of erosion and sedimentation and bank stabilization.	2
Coastal San Luis Resource Conservation District	The RCD reviews grading plans and sites for the City of Arroyo Grande.	3
RWQCB	The Basin Plan establishes regional water quality objectives, beneficial uses, and implementation plans.	3
RWQCB	The General Industrial and General Construction Stormwater Permits control pollutant discharges from industrial and construction sites.	3,4,5,6

ORGANIZATION / AGENCY	PROGRAM	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE
San Luis Coastal Unified School District	Stormwater Runoff Plans for the San Luis and Morro Bay corporation yards include a vehicle maintenance facility BMPs and sampling, testing, and inspections.	6
Southwest Regional Office, NOAA Fisheries	NOAA Fisheries implements programs to protect coastal and marine resources.	2
SWRCB	The State Nonpoint Source Control Program (CWA Section 319 and CZARA Section 6217) includes recommendations for implementing urban runoff pollution controls for new and existing development, construction sites, other urban sources, and transportation infrastructure.	4,5,6
Templeton Community Service District	Clean up of storm drains and implementation of stormwater retention basin.	6
Upper Salinas-Las Tablas Resource Conservation District	The Erosion Control Assistance Program (ECAP) assists public agencies and private landowners with grading review, erosion control, flooding, stream channel stabilization and land use issues. Sediment monitoring and stream morphological surveys are parts of the program.	4,5,6
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Runoff control is a component of permit operation and mitigation as it relates to impacts to threatened and endangered species.	4,5,6
AmeriCorps Community Service Center of San Luis Obispo County	AmeriCorps Environmental Stewards is a watershed program focusing on restoration.	2
California Native Plant Society	Provides education about native plants and sponsors restoration projects.	1,2
Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP)	CCAMP is the Central Coast RWQCB's water quality monitoring and assessment program. The CCAMP program monitors the status of surface, ground, estuarine, and coastal water quality and associated beneficial uses. CCAMP provides water quality information to users to support decision-making and coordinates with other monitoring programs to promote effective and efficient monitoring.	1,2
Central Coast Salmon Enhancement	The Arroyo Grande Creek Water Monitoring Program provides general water quality monitoring in the watershed and in Los Berros Creek to protect anadromous Salmonid habitat.	1,2
The Dunes Center	Provides education on coastal resources.	1
The Land Conservancy	SLO Creek Monitor activities include restoration, storm drain stenciling, and water quality monitoring.	2
The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS)	Urban Watch Storm Drain Monitoring Program	1,2
Morro Bay National Estuary	The Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan for Morro Bay and the Urban Run-off Action Plan (cc-4).	1,2

ORGANIZATION / AGENCY	PROGRAM	MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE
Program (MBNEP)	include measurements such as the number of projects completed, percent area treated by project implementation, and site specific storm event water quality monitoring.	
Morro Coast Audubon Society	Provides education on coastal resources.	1
Museum of Natural History Morro Bay State Park	Provides education on coastal resources.	1
The Nature Conservancy	Activities include land purchase and restoration projects.	2
Surfrider Foundation, San Luis Bay Chapter	Performs water quality monitoring at coastal confluences.	1,2,3

**Minimum Control Measure Key**

- 1 Public education and outreach on stormwater impacts
- 2 Public participation and involvement
- 3 Illicit discharge detection and elimination
- 4 Construction site stormwater runoff control
- 5 Post-construction stormwater management in new development and redevelopment
- 6 Pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations

## **Appendix C: Historical Development of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Public Education and Outreach Program**

San Luis Obispo (SLO) County Partners for Water Quality is an inter-agency coalition made up of fourteen agencies in San Luis Obispo County all seeking to comply with the NPDES stormwater regulations. The County, all seven incorporated cities, Templeton, Los Osos, Cambria, and Nipomo CSDs, Cal Poly, and Caltrans participate in the coalition.

SLO County Partners for Water Quality (“the Partners”) was formed to provide a forum for the regulated MS4 communities to share ideas and resources as they developed and implemented their SWMPs. The Partners soon realized that it was most cost effective and efficient to develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention (SWP2) Public Education and Outreach Plan on a regional basis rather than as individual agencies. The Partners found that it is highly desirable to send a clear and consistent SWP2 message that would reach audiences countywide.

The Partners developed the SWP2 Public Education and Outreach Plan using a 6-step process recommended in the U.S. EPA guidebook, “Getting In Step: A Guide to Effective Outreach In Your Watershed”. The Partners developed the Plan following these six steps: 1) Identify the priority pollutants in the community; 2) Identify the key audiences; 3.) Identify the key messages; 4.) Identify the most effective message formats and distribution modes; 5.) Prepare the plan including timetables and measurable goals; and 6) Implement the plan and provide a means to evaluate the program’s effectiveness and revise it as needed.

### **Step 1: Identifying the Most Important Stormwater Pollutants to Target**

The Partners used the Pollutant Prioritization Matrix tool shown below to determine the most important stormwater pollutants impacting water quality in San Luis Obispo County. Each pollutant was scored based on the following factors: 1) the number of water bodies CWA 303(d) listed as impaired by the pollutant; 2) the TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) priority established by the RWQCB; 3) the impact of the pollutant on the local economy (considering factors such as impacts on tourism, agriculture, fishing, clean up costs, etc.); 4) the pollutant’s impact on community health, cultural, aesthetic, recreational, and environmental values (considering factors such as impacts on public health, wildlife habitat, water sports, etc.); 5) the pollutant’s relationship to current and future land uses over the next 10 years (i.e., considering whether the pollutant would likely increase or decrease based on current and future land uses); 6) the pollutant’s relationship to projected population growth rate over the next ten years (i.e., considering whether the pollutant would likely increase or decrease considering future population growth; and 7) public awareness of the problems caused by the pollutant to determine how much public education and outreach would be needed.

## Stormwater Pollutant Prioritization Matrix

Criteria  Pollutants	2002 303(d) listed water bodies in County	TMDL Priority Rating	Impact on Local Economy (ie., tourism, agriculture, fishing, clean- up costs, etc.)	Impact on Community Health, Cultural, Aesthetic, Recreational, and Environmental Values (ie., public health, wildlife habitat, water sports, etc.)	Relationship to current and future land uses (next 10 years)	Relation- ship to Pop. Growth Rate (next 10 years)	Public aware- ness of problem	Total
<b>Sediment</b>	<b>3</b> Chorro Cr. Los Osos Cr  Morro Bay	<b>15</b> <b>High</b> <b>High</b>  <b>High</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Nutrients</b>	<b>3</b> Chorro Cr. Los Osos Cr San Luis Obispo Cr.	<b>15</b> <b>High</b> <b>High</b>  <b>High</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Fecal Coliforms/ Pathogens</b>	<b>16</b> Chorro Cr. Chumash Cr Atascadero Cr. Cholame Cr. Dairy Cr. Los Osos Cr Morro Bay Nipomo Cr Oso Flaco Cr Pennington Cr. San Bernardo Cr San Luis Obispo Cr. San Luisito Cr. Santa Maria River Walters Cr. Warden Cr.	<b>38</b> Low Low  Low  Low Low  <b>High</b> Low Low  Low  Low  <b>High</b> Low Low  Low  Low	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Oil and grease</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Trash</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>

Criteria	2002 303(d) listed water bodies in County	TMDL Priority Rating	Impact on Local Economy (ie., tourism, agriculture, fishing, clean-up costs, etc.)	Impact on Community Health, Cultural, Aesthetic, Recreational, and Environmental Values (ie., public health, wildlife habitat, water sports, etc.)	Relationship to current and future land uses (next 10 years)	Relationship to Pop. Growth Rate (next 10 years)	Public awareness of problem	Total
<b>Pollutants</b>								
<b>Metals</b>	Las Tablas Cr./Lake Nacimiento Morro Bay	<b>High/High</b>  Medium						*N/S
<b>Pesticides</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Low Dissolved Oxygen</b>	<b>5</b> Atascadero Cr. Chumash Cr Dairy Creek Los Osos Cr Warden Cr	<b>10</b> Low Low Low Low Low	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Nitrate</b>	<b>3</b> Oso Flaco Creek Oso Flaco Lake Santa Maria River	<b>6</b> Low Low Low	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>
Chloride	<b>1</b> Salinas Riv.	<b>2</b> Low	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>
Sodium	<b>1</b> Salinas Riv.	<b>2</b> Low	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>
Priority Organics	<b>1</b> San Luis Obispo Cr.	<b>5</b> <b>High</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>

\* N/S Metals were not scored in this case because the pollutant source is related to abandoned mines rather than urban runoff.

**Scoring Rules:**

Score each pollutant as follows:

1 point for every CWA 303(d) listed water body

5 points, 3 points, and 2 points for every high, medium and low TMDL priority, respectively

Impact on Local Economy: Score 0-5 with 5 being severe

Impact on Community Health, Cultural, Aesthetic, Recreational, and Environmental Values: Score 0-5 with 5 being severe

Relationship to land uses over next 10 years: score 0 for no relationship to 5 for high relationship

Relationship to population growth over next 10 years: Score 0 for no relationship to 5 for high relationship

Public awareness of problem: Score 0 for public is highly aware to 5 for public has no awareness

The scores for each pollutant were totaled and the pollutants with “like” sources were consolidated resulting in the following list of the top five pollutant categories:

1. Nutrients (including Nutrients/Nitrates/Low Dissolved Oxygen)
2. Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms

- 3. Sediment
- 4. Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides and herbicides, and heavy metals)
- 5. Trash

**Step 2: Identifying the Target Audiences**

Each Partner was asked to review the survey shown below before completing the next exercise.

**Identifying the Target Audiences Survey**

The key to successful public education and outreach is targeting your message to a specific audience and having them respond to your message. Based on the demographics of your community, identify the top three audiences that we need to target. Rank these potential audiences, based on the importance of their contribution to stormwater pollution in your community. (1 = most important)

- Commercial Businesses
- Manufacturing
- Construction industry
- Other industry (specify)
- Residences/Single Family Homeowners
- Residences/Multiple Family
- School children (K-6)
- School children (7-12 grade)
- Young adults (18-24)
- Adults (24-35)
- Middle age adults
- Senior citizens
- Pet owners
- Tourists
- Government agencies/institutions
- Large landowners
- Automobile drivers
- Agriculture
- Others: \_\_\_\_\_

Further segment each of the top three target audiences that you chose. Try segmenting them by demographics such as age, gender, recreational activities, business types, occupations, behavior patterns, etc. What segments of the population pose the greatest threat to stormwater pollution of the water bodies in your community?

**Examples:**

(1) To develop stormwater pollution prevention messages for sediment, the construction community is a prime target audience. Included within this category are architects, contractors, builders, developers, landowners, government planning and building departments, etc.

(2) To develop stormwater pollution prevention messages for nutrients, residential homeowners are a prime target audience. Included within this category are homeowners and lawn care companies that over-use fertilizers for lawn and landscape care, do not maintain their septic systems, and dispose of grass clippings near storm drains or water bodies.

Based on the target audiences you selected, what stormwater pollution prevention messages would be most important for your community? For the public education and outreach message to be effective, it must change the behavior of the target audience. See the list of existing stormwater pollution prevention messages (slogans, icons) to see what other communities have done.

Next the Partners brainstormed to determine the key target audiences for each of the top five stormwater pollutant categories. The results of the first round of brainstorming are shown below:

#1 Pollutant Category	#2 Pollutant Category	#3 Pollutant Category	#4 Pollutant Category	#5 Pollutant Category
<b>Nutrients (Nutrients, Nitrate Low D.O.)</b>	<b>Pathogens/ Fecal Coliforms</b>	<b>Sediment</b>	<b>Toxics: Priority Organics, Pesticides &amp; Herbicides, Oil &amp; Grease, and Metals</b>	<b>Trash</b>
Agriculture* Homeowners Pet owners Government* (sanitary sewers) Commercial Businesses	Agriculture* Homeowners Pet owners Government* (sanitary sewers)	Construction Government* Agriculture*	Mining* Commercial Businesses Manufacturing Agriculture* Auto drivers Homeowners	Young adults Children 6-12 grade Auto drivers Commercial Businesses

\*Note: agriculture, government, and mining were identified during the brainstorming session, but were later ruled out because they are not regulated as part of the MS4 General Permit Minimum Control Measure for Public Education and Outreach. They are, however, significant sources of point and nonpoint source water pollution and are regulated in other sections of the NPDES and nonpoint source pollution regulations.

After the first round of brainstorming, the target audiences were further segmented as follows:

<b>Nutrients (Nutrients, Nitrate Low D.O.)</b>	<b>Fecal Coliforms/Pathogens</b>	<b>Sediment</b>	<b>Toxics: Priority Organics, Pesticides &amp; Herbicides, Oil &amp; Grease, and Metals</b>	<b>Trash</b>
Homeowners – septic system maintenance, landscape maintenance over-fertilizers  Pet owners who don't pick up after their pets  Commercial Businesses – landscapers and lawn maintenance companies  Private golf courses	Homeowners – septic system maintenance  Pet owners who don't pick up after their pets	Construction industry – contractors, architects, landscapers, developers, builders, and landowners	Commercial Businesses – auto service, car washes, auto salvage, recyclers, restaurants Manufacturing Auto drivers - home auto maintenance and repair, motor oil recycling Homeowners – household haz waste/recycling, green household chemical substitutes, pesticide use (IPM), computer recycling	Young adults Children 6-12th grade Auto drivers Commercial Businesses – Fast food restaurants, supermarkets, big box retail, garbage companies and waste haulers

From this exercise, the group concluded that the key target audiences are:

1. **Homeowners** (septic tanks, pet waste management, landscaping and lawn care, auto repair and maintenance, and household hazardous waste)
2. **Construction industry** (contractors, architects, engineers, builders, developers)
3. **Commercial businesses** (auto maintenance and repair, auto salvage yards, restaurants, and landscaping services).
4. **School age children and young adults**

**Step 3: Identifying the Key Messages**

Next the Partners reviewed a collection of stormwater public education and outreach printed materials that are used by other communities to see if any of these existing materials would be effective in reaching the target audiences for the priority stormwater pollutants in San Luis Obispo County. The collection included materials from U.S. EPA, IWMA, Caltrans, and Phase I communities that have already been developed and can be used free of charge. The Partners concluded that existing materials can be used effectively. The most popular key message was: ***“You are the solution to stormwater pollution”*** which emphasizes the citizen’s role in stormwater pollution prevention.

**Step 4: Identify the most effective message formats and distribution modes for San Luis Obispo County**

Next the Partners reviewed a compilation of message packaging and distribution options as shown below. Various message formats were compared for effectiveness (reach and influence in the community), cost, availability, ease of development and distribution, and available distribution modes.

**Stormwater Message Packaging and Distribution Options**

Categories	Formats	Effectiveness (Reach & Influence)	Cost	Availability	Ease of New Development/ Distribution	Distribution Modes
<b>Print Materials</b>	Fact Sheets	Low	Low	High Free EPA	Easy	Website Handouts Mailers Postings
	Brochures	Low	Low	High Free EPA	Medium	Website Handouts Mailers
	Flyers	Medium	Low	Low	Easy	Website Handouts Mailers Postings Door to door
	Magazine Articles	Varies	Free	Low	Hard	Magazine circulation Reprints for handouts and

Categories	Formats	Effectiveness (Reach & Influence)	Cost	Availability	Ease of New Development/ Distribution	Distribution Modes
						displays Website
	Newspaper Articles	Varies	Free	Low	Hard	Newspaper circulation Reprints for handouts and displays Website
	Newsletters/ bulletins	Medium	Low	High (many communities and organizations already have these)	Medium	Mailers Website Handouts
	Posters	Varies	Low	Medium Free EPA	Hard	Postings Displays
	Transit bus placards	Low	High	Low	Hard	Drive by
	Billboards	Low	High	Low	Hard	Drive by
	Doorknob hangers	Medium	Low	High Free EPA	Easy	Mailers Door to Door Handouts Website
	Booklets	Low	Low	High Free EPA	Medium	Website Handouts Mailers
	Placemats	Varies	Low	High Free EPA	Easy	Corporate partners (restaurants) Handout at events Classroom presentations Website
	Bookmarks	Medium	Low	High Free EPA	Easy	Website Handouts Mailers Classroom presentations
	Surveys	Low	Low	Medium (samples from other communities)	Medium	Handout at events Mailers Website
	Before and after pollution prevention photo/placard	Varies	Low	High Free EPA	Easy	Displays Classroom education
	Mailers in utility bills	Varies	Low	High	Easy	Direct mail
	Signage	Varies	High	Low	Hard	Drive by/walk by
	Postcards	Low	Low	High	Easy	Mailers Handouts

Categories	Formats	Effectiveness (Reach & Influence)	Cost	Availability	Ease of New Development/ Distribution	Distribution Modes
	Display/poster in public places such as airports, government offices, libraries, school campuses, etc.	Varies	Low	High	Easy	Displays
	Display/poster in businesses	Varies	Low	High	Easy	Displays
<b>Media</b>	<b>Television public service announcement – public networks</b>	High Most Effective	Varies Can be free	Medium	Hard	TV viewership
	Television public service announcement – local cable	Low to medium	Varies Can be free	Low	Hard	Cable TV viewership
	Infomercials	Low	Very high	Low	Hard	Cable TV viewership
	<b>Radio public service announcement</b>	Medium to low	Varies Can be free	Medium	Medium	Radio listeners/computers
	Newspaper advertisements	Medium	High Some local papers may be less	Hard	Hard	Newspaper readership
	Newspaper articles	Medium	Free	Low	Hard	Newspaper readership
	<b>Website and links</b>	Medium	Varies - Less if already site exists	High Many communities already have a site to add on to	Medium	Internet
	Movie theatre slides	Not rated	High	Medium	Hard	Movie theatre viewership
	Media Kits	Varies	Varies depending on content	Varies depending on content	Varies depending on content	Media
	Press releases	Medium	Free	Medium	Medium	Media
	Documentary Video	Varies – depends on distribution medium	High	Low	Hard	Media Presentations Public event & displays

Categories	Formats	Effectiveness (Reach & Influence)	Cost	Availability	Ease of New Development/ Distribution	Distribution Modes
<b>Public Events &amp; Sponsorships</b>	Stormwater displays/booths/ kiosks at local events. See master list of local events	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Event attendees
	Co-sponsor workshops with partners	Low	Low	High	Easy	Event attendees
	Co-sponsor contests	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Participants
	Community awards programs	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Participants
	Community Stormwater Month Designations and promotions	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Participants
	Adopt-a-Highway	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Participants
	Adopt-a-Stream	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Participants
	Adopt-a-Watershed	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Participants
	Adopt-a-Park	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Participants
	Community Cleanup Days	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Participants
	Corporate partnerships	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Business patronage
	School and college events	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Students and their families and friends
	Girls Scouts/Boys Scouts	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Scouts and their families and friends
	Co-sponsorship with Natural History Museums and state and local parks	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Visitors
SLO County Clean Business Partnerships/Awards	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	General Public	
Demonstration Projects	Not rated	Varies	Low	Hard	Visitors to project	
<b>Classroom education</b>	Enviroscape model	Not rated	\$690 each plus materials	High	Easy	Students Attendees at public presentations and events
	Educational Videos	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Students

Categories	Formats	Effectiveness (Reach & Influence)	Cost	Availability	Ease of New Development/ Distribution	Distribution Modes
	Classroom presentations	Not rated	Varies	Medium	Medium	Students and their families
	Teacher Resource Kit	Not rated	Varies	Medium	Medium	Students and teachers
	Curriculum from other communities	Not rated	Free to low	High	medium	Students and teachers
	EPA/State curriculum	Not rated	Low	Medium	Medium	Students
	Kid's page/teacher's resource materials on website	Not rated	Low	High	Easy	Students and Teachers General Public
<b>Public Presentations</b>	Speaker's Bureau	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Local Community and professional clubs and associations
	Public Workshops	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Stakeholder's groups
<b>Promo Giveaways</b>	Frisbees	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Handouts Classroom presentations
	Refrigerator magnets	Not rated	Medium	Medium Free EPA design	Medium	Mailers Handouts
	Key chains	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Handouts Presentations Mailers
	Tote bags	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Handouts Classroom presentations Workshops
	Coffee mugs	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Handouts
	Pens	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Handouts
	Pencils	Not rated	Med.	Low	Medium	Handouts Classroom presentations
	Bumper Stickers	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Handouts
	Children stickers	Not rated	Low	High Free EPA	Easy	Handouts Classroom presentations
	Videos	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Media distribution Classroom education Presentations Events/kiosks
	T shirts	Not rated	High	Low	Hard	Handouts Contest Prizes
	Buttons	Not rated	Med.	Low	Hard	Handouts Classroom presentations

Categories	Formats	Effectiveness (Reach & Influence)	Cost	Availability	Ease of New Development/ Distribution	Distribution Modes
	Temporary Tattoos	Not rated	Low	Low	Hard	Handouts Classroom presentations
	Coloring Books	Not rated	Low	High Free EPA	Easy	Handouts Website Classroom presentations
	Kid's Activity Books	Not rated	Low	High Free EPA	Easy	Handouts Website Classroom presentations
	Litterbags	Not rated	Med.	Low	Hard	Handouts Mailers

Information Sources:

Caltrans Public Education Research Study: Final Report, June 2003

On Watershed Education, Watershed Protection Techniques 3(3):680-686

Based on the above review, the Key Formats and Distribution modes in order of priority were as follow:

KEY MESSAGE FORMATS	DISTRIBUTION MODES
Public service announcement messages	TV Radio
Print Materials	Public Events Displays in public locations Websites Newsletters Direct mailings
Educational curriculum materials	Distribution through Office of Education Websites School presentations
Promotional giveaways	Public Events School presentations

### Step 5: Prepare the plan including timetables and measurable goals

The following plan was developed in collaboration with the SLO County Partners for Water Quality. Specific implementation timetables are shown in Sections 3 and 4 of the SWMP.

#### Stormwater Public Education and Outreach Program Implementation Work Plan

**Objective:** to distribute educational materials and conduct outreach activities to educate the public about the impacts of stormwater discharge on local water bodies and the steps that can be taken to reduce stormwater pollution. The program will emphasize the importance of the public's role in stormwater pollution prevention.

**Target Pollutant Categories:**

Nutrients/Nitrates/Low Dissolved Oxygen  
 Pathogens/Fecal Coliforms  
 Sediment  
 Toxics (priority organics, oil and grease, pesticides and herbicides, metals)  
 Trash

**Target Audiences:**

**Homeowners** (septic tanks, pets, landscaping, household hazardous wastes and auto maintenance)  
**Construction industry** (contractors, architects, engineers, building associations, developers)  
**Commercial businesses** (auto repair, auto salvage, restaurants, landscaping services)  
**Children and Young Adults**

**Key Messages:** *“You are the solution to stormwater pollution”*  
 Don’t trash San Luis Obispo County

**Key Formats:** Public service announcements  
 Printed materials  
 Educational curriculum materials  
 Promotional giveaways

**Key Distribution Modes:** TV/radio  
 Public Events  
 Displays in public locations  
 Websites  
 School presentations  
 Direct mailings  
 Newsletters

**Program Goals**

Program BMPs	Measurable Goals
Select Stormwater icon, logo, and slogan	Partners concur on icon, logo, and slogan before print deadline
Develop television and radio public service announcements	1 general SWP2 message for TV 1 general SWP2 message for radio

Program BMPs	Measurable Goals
Develop print materials and giveaways for the stormwater educational display booth to be used at public events	Obtain materials for public events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Display booth</li> <li>▪ Demonstration model</li> <li>▪ 1 general audience SWP2 brochure</li> <li>▪ 1 homeowners – septic system maintenance and repair</li> <li>▪ 1 homeowners – pet waste management</li> <li>▪ 1 homeowners – landscape &amp; lawn care</li> <li>▪ 1 homeowners – household hazardous waste</li> <li>▪ 1 auto maintenance/oil recycling</li> <li>▪ 1 business SWP2 brochure</li> <li>▪ 1 children’s piece</li> <li>▪ 1 construction brochure</li> <li>▪ 1 or more trash pieces</li> <li>▪ 1 poster</li> <li>▪ 1 giveaway</li> </ul>
Set up SWP2 educational display booth at public events	Set up booth and distribute materials at one public event in each community per year
Develop SWP2 classroom education curriculum materials	1 program for grades 3-6 1 program for grades 7-12
Conduct classroom education presentations	At least 1 school presentation or provide educational material to at least 1 school in each community.
Post SWP2 materials on community websites and provide links	Post electronic versions of print materials listed above and stormwater links on community websites
Provide direct mailings of SPW2 printed materials	Reach at least 50% of the populace in the permit areas using direct mail (utility bill insert) or community newsletters where possible. Note: not all communities have access to this distribution mode.
Provide SWP2 informational displays in public buildings	Place at least one public display in each community

**Step 6: Implement the plan and provide a means to evaluate the program’s effectiveness and revise it as needed**

The program will be reviewed and evaluated on an annual basis and revised as necessary.

## **Appendix D: MS4 General Permit**

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB)  
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2003 – 0005 – DWQ

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)  
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000004

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS)  
FOR  
STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM  
SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS (GENERAL PERMIT)

Table of Contents

Fact Sheet	p. 1-14
Order	p. 1-19
Attachment 1: Areas Automatically Designated	
Attachment 2: Areas Designated by the State	
Attachment 3: Non-Traditional Small MS4s	
Attachment 4: Supplemental Provisions	
Attachment 5: Communities Subject to Attachment 4	
Attachment 6: Instructions for Completing the Notice of Intent to Comply with the General Permit for the Discharge of Storm Water From Small MS4s	
Attachment 7: Notice of Intent to Comply with the General Permit for the Discharge of Storm Water From Small MS4s	
Attachment 8: Regional Water Quality Control Board Contacts	
Attachment 9: Glossary of Terms	

FACT SHEET  
FOR  
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB)  
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2003 – 0005 – DWQ  
  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)  
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000004  
  
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS)  
FOR  
STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM  
SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS (GENERAL PERMIT)

BACKGROUND

In 1972, the federal Water Pollution Control Act (also referred to as the Clean Water Act [CWA]) was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source is unlawful unless the discharge is in compliance with a NPDES permit. The 1987 amendments to CWA added section 402(p), which established a framework for regulating storm water discharges under the NPDES Program. Subsequently, in 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) promulgated regulations for permitting storm water discharges from industrial sites (including construction sites that disturb five acres or more) and from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) serving a population of 100,000 people or more. These regulations, known as the Phase I regulations, require operators of medium and large MS4s to obtain storm water permits. On December 8, 1999, U.S. EPA promulgated regulations, known as Phase II, requiring permits for storm water discharges from Small MS4s and from construction sites disturbing between one and five acres of land. This General Permit regulates storm water discharges from Small MS4s.

An “MS4” is a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (ii) which is not a combined sewer; and (iii) which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). [See Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) §122.26(b)(8).]

A “Small MS4” is an MS4 that is not permitted under the municipal Phase I regulations, and which is “owned or operated by the United States, a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity....” (40 CFR §122.26(b)(16)). Small MS4s *include systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares, but do not include separate storm sewers in*

*very discrete areas, such as individual buildings.* This permit refers to MS4s that operate throughout a community as “traditional MS4s” and MS4s that are similar to traditional MS4s but operated at a separate campus or facility as “non-traditional MS4s.”

Federal regulations allow two permitting options for storm water discharges (individual permits and general permits). SWRCB elected to adopt a statewide general permit for Small MS4s in order to efficiently regulate numerous storm water discharges under a single permit. In certain situations a storm water discharge may be more appropriately and effectively regulated by an individual permit, a region-specific general permit, or by inclusion in an existing Phase I permit. In these situations, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Executive Officer will direct the Small MS4 operator to submit the appropriate application, in lieu of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with the terms of this General Permit. In these situations, the individual or regional permits will govern, rather than this General Permit.

### NINTH CIRCUIT COURT RULING

On January 14, 2003, the Ninth Circuit Court issued its decision in *Environmental Defense Center v. EPA*. This ruling upheld the Phase II regulations on all but three of the 20 issues contested. In summary, the court determined that applications for general permit coverage (including the NOI and Storm Water Management Program [SWMP]) must be made available to the public, the applications must be reviewed and determined to meet the Maximum Extent Practicable standard by the permitting authority before coverage commences, and there must be a process to accommodate public hearings. This General Permit is consistent with the ruling. Should the ruling be revised or vacated in the future, SWRCB may modify the General Permit.

### ENTITIES SUBJECT TO THIS GENERAL PERMIT

This General Permit regulates discharges of storm water from “regulated Small MS4s.” A “regulated Small MS4” is defined as a Small MS4 that discharges to a water of the United States (U.S.) or to another MS4 regulated by an NPDES permit, and which is designated in one of the following ways:

1. Automatically designated by U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.32(a)(1) because it is located within an urbanized area defined by the Bureau of the Census (see Attachment 1); or
2. Traditional Small MS4s that serve cities, counties, and unincorporated areas that are designated by SWRCB or RWQCB after consideration of the following factors:
  - a. High population density – High population density means an area with greater than 1,000 residents per square mile. Also to be considered in this definition is a high density created by a non-residential population, such as tourists or commuters.
  - b. High growth or growth potential – If an area grew by more than 25 percent between 1990 and 2000, it is a high growth area. If an area anticipates a growth rate of more than 25 percent over a 10-year period ending prior to the end of the first permit term, it has high growth potential.

- c. Significant contributor of pollutants to an interconnected permitted MS4 – A Small MS4 is interconnected with a separately permitted MS4 if storm water that has entered the Small MS4 is allowed to flow directly into a permitted MS4. In general, if the Small MS4 discharges more than 10 percent of its storm water to the permitted MS4, or its discharge makes up more than 10 percent of the other permitted MS4’s total storm water volume, it is a significant contributor of pollutants to the permitted MS4. In specific cases, the MS4s involved or third parties may show that the 10 percent threshold is inappropriate for the MS4 in question.
- d. Discharge to sensitive water bodies – Sensitive water bodies are receiving waters, which are a priority to protect. They include the following:
- those listed as providing or known to provide habitat for threatened or endangered species;
  - those used for recreation that are subject to beach closings or health warnings; or
  - those listed as impaired pursuant to CWA section 303(d) due to constituents of concern in urban runoff (these include biochemical oxygen demand [BOD], sediment, pathogens, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs], trash, and other constituents that are found in the MS4 discharge).

Additional criteria to qualify as a sensitive water body may exist and may be determined by SWRCB or RWQCB on a case-by-case basis.

- e. Significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the U.S. – Specific conditions presented by the MS4 may lead to significant pollutant loading to waters of the U.S. that are otherwise unregulated or inadequately regulated. An example of such a condition may be the presence of a large transportation industry.

These factors are to be considered when evaluating whether a Small MS4 should be regulated pursuant to this General Permit. An MS4 and the population that it serves need not meet all of the factors to be designated. SWRCB designates a number of Small MS4s according to these criteria through this General Permit (see Attachment 2).

Non-traditional Small MS4s may also be designated to seek permit coverage. These include non-traditional MS4s that are located within or discharge to a permitted MS4 and those that pose significant water quality threats. In general, these are storm water systems serving public campuses (including universities, community colleges, primary schools, and other publicly owned learning institutions with campuses), military bases, and prison and hospital complexes within or adjacent to other regulated MS4s, or which pose significant water quality threats. SWRCB considered designating non-traditional Small MS4s when adopting this General Permit. However, the *Environmental Defense Center* ruling requires that SWRCB and RWQCBs change their procedures for implementing this General Permit. In compliance with that decision, each

NOI and SWMP must be reviewed and approved, and in some cases considered in a public hearing, prior to the Small MS4 obtaining coverage under the General Permit. Therefore, SWRCB is delaying making these designations and the General Permit does not designate any non-traditional MS4s. A list of non-traditional MS4s that are anticipated to be designated within this permit term is included in Attachment 3 of this General Permit. These or other non-traditional MS4s may be designated by SWRCB or RWQCB at any time subsequent to the adoption of this General Permit.

The criteria selected to designate Small MS4s to be regulated are based on the potential to impact water quality due to conditions influencing discharges into their system or due to where they discharge. Some of the definitions provide “cut-off numbers.” Although there is no regulatory standard that mandates which numbers to use, dividing lines must be established in order to effectively use them as criteria.

Specifically, the high growth factor uses 25 percent growth over ten years. The average growth (based on county data from the Census) in California between 1990 and 2000 was 15.8 percent. The standard deviation was 9.9. Growth rates outside one standard deviation are more than 25.7 percent. The standard deviation is generally an indication of the spread of data. In defining the high growth factor, the standard deviation was used because it sets the limits within which most areas of California fall. County data was used because it was consistently available, whereas 1990 populations for several of the cities and places were not readily available. Additionally, county data gives a broader picture of the growth dynamics in California. Because the data is not normally distributed, 68 percent of the data points do not necessarily fall within one standard deviation of the mean. It does, however, provide a number in which to compare city and place growth rates to the average growth rate of California. The number was rounded to 25 percent for ease of application and with the understanding that it is an approximation.

The significant contributor of pollutants to an interconnected permitted MS4 definition uses a volume value of 10 percent, with the assumption that storm water contains pollutants. This is meant to capture flows that may affect water quality or the permit compliance status of another MS4, but exclude incidental flows between communities.

## APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Regulated Small MS4s, automatically designated because they are within an urbanized area (Attachment 1), must submit to the appropriate RWQCB by August 8, 2003 a complete application package. A complete package includes an NOI (Attachment 7), a complete SWMP (one hard copy and one electronic copy in Word or PDF format), and an appropriate fee.

The August 8, 2003 deadline is an administrative deadline to comply with the General Permit. Section 122.33(c)(1) of 40 CFR required automatically designated Small MS4s to submit an application by March 10, 2003. Those applications received from Small MS4s that submitted applications to comply with the federal deadline will be considered as an application to meet the requirements of this General Permit. If the application package is deemed complete by the RWQCB staff, it will be posted on the internet and made available for public review and public hearing if requested subsequent to permit adoption.

Regulated Small MS4s that are traditional MS4s designated by the SWRCB or RWQCB must submit to the appropriate RWQCB, within 180 days of notification of designation (or at a later

date stated by SWRCB or RWQCB), an NOI (Attachment 7), a complete SWMP (one hard copy and one electronic copy in Word or PDF format), and an appropriate fee. Those traditional MS4s identified in Attachment 2 of this General Permit are being notified of their designation by SWRCB upon adoption of this General Permit. They must, therefore, submit their NOI and SWMP by October 27, 2003.

Regulated Small MS4s that are non-traditional MS4s designated by SWRCB or RWQCB, including those in Attachment 3, must submit to the appropriate RWQCB, within 180 days of notification of designation (or at a later date stated by SWRCB or RWQCB), an NOI (Attachment 7), a complete SWMP (one hard copy and one electronic copy in Word or PDF format), and an appropriate fee.

Regulated Small MS4s relying entirely on Separate Implementing Entities (SIEs) that are also permitted, to implement their entire storm water programs are not required to submit a SWMP if the SIE being relied on has an approved SWMP. Proof of SWMP approval, such as a copy of the RWQCB letter, must be submitted to the RWQCB by the applying Small MS4, along with the NOI and an appropriate fee.

Regulated Small MS4s that fail to obtain coverage under this General Permit or another NPDES permit for storm water discharges will be in violation of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

Receipt of applications deemed complete by RWQCB staff will be acknowledged on SWRCB's website at <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/index.html> for a minimum of 60 days. When a SWMP is received by an RWQCB, those members of the public that have indicated they would like to receive notice, will receive an email from RWQCB staff that a SWMP has been received. During this 60-day public review period, a member of the public may request a copy of the SWMP and request that a public hearing be held by RWQCB. If a public hearing is requested, the hearing itself will be public noticed for a minimum of 30 days. If no hearing is requested, the RWQCB Executive Officer will notify the regulated MS4 that it has obtained permit coverage only after RWQCB staff has reviewed the SWMP and has determined that the SWMP meets the MEP standard established in this permit.

Attachment 8 lists RWQCB contact information for questions and submittals.

## GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

### Prohibitions

This General Permit effectively prohibits the discharge of materials other than storm water that are not "authorized non-storm water discharges" (see General Permit § D.2.c) or authorized by a separate NPDES permit. This General Permit also incorporates discharge prohibitions contained in Statewide Water Quality Control Plans and Regional Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans).

## Effluent Limitations

Permittees must implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) that reduce pollutants in storm water runoff to the technology-based standard of Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) to protect water quality. In accordance with 40 CFR section 122.44(k)(2), the inclusion of BMPs in lieu of numeric effluent limitations is appropriate in storm water permits.

Discharges shall not contain reportable quantities of hazardous substance as established at 40 CFR section 117.3 or 40 CFR section 302.4.

## Preparation of SWMP

This General Permit requires regulated Small MS4s to:

1. Develop and implement a SWMP that describes BMPs, measurable goals, and timetables for implementation in the following six program areas (Minimum Control Measures):

### Public Education

The Permittee must educate the public in its permitted jurisdiction about the importance of the storm water program and the public's role in the program.

### Public Participation

The Permittee must comply with all State and local notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/participation program.

### Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

The Permittee must adopt and enforce ordinances or take equivalent measures that prohibit illicit discharges. The Permittee must also implement a program to detect illicit discharges.

### Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

The Permittee must develop a program to control the discharge of pollutants from construction sites greater than or equal to one acre in size within its permitted jurisdiction. The program must include inspections of construction sites and enforcement actions against violators.

### Post Construction Storm Water Management

The Permittee must require long-term post-construction BMPs that protect water quality and control runoff flow, to be incorporated into development and significant redevelopment projects. Post-construction programs are most efficient when they stress (i) low impact design; (ii) source controls; and (iii) treatment controls.

For non-traditional MS4s that seek coverage under this Permit, implementation of this

control measure will not require redesign of projects under active construction at the time of designation or for K-12 school or community college facilities that have been submitted to the Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect before adoption of the permit, and which receive final approval from the State Allocation Board or the Public Works Board, as appropriate on or before December 31, 2004. SWMP must, however, specify how the control measure will be implemented within five years of designation.

#### Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

The Permittee must examine its own activities and develop a program to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these activities. At a minimum, the program must educate staff on pollution prevention, and minimize pollutant sources.

2. Reduce its discharge of pollutants to the MEP.
3. Annually report on the progress of SWMP implementation.

#### Development and Implementation of SWMP

SWMP must describe how pollutants in storm water runoff will be controlled and describe BMPs that address the six Minimum Control Measures. Each BMP must have accompanying measurable goals that will be achieved during the permit term, or within five years of designation if designated subsequent to permit adoption, as a means of determining program compliance and accomplishments and as an indicator of potential program effectiveness. The measurable goals should be definable tasks such as number of outreach presentations to make, number of radio spots to purchase, or percentage of pollutant loading to reduce (other examples of measurable goals can be found on U.S. EPA's web-site at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/measurablegoals/index.cfm>). This approach provides the flexibility to target an MS4's problem areas while working within the existing organization.

It is not anticipated that the SWMP be fully implemented upon submittal with the NOI. It is the intent of this General Permit that SWMPs submitted with the NOI contain sufficient information such that RWQCB staff and interested parties understand the BMPs that will be implemented or will be developed and implemented over the course of the General Permit term or, for Small MS4s designated subsequent to permit adoption, over a five-year period from designation. It is also expected that SWMPs will protect water quality, contain measurable goals and schedules, and assign responsible parties for each BMP. It is anticipated that the SWMP initially submitted may be revised or modified based on review of RWQCB staff or on comments provided by interested parties in accordance with Provisions G and H.19 of the General Permit.

For example, it may be proposed that a storm water logo be developed (or an existing one modified) by the end of the first year; an ordinance prohibiting non-storm water discharges be adopted by the end of the second year; a survey of non-storm water discharges throughout the city be completed by the end of the second year; a brochure targeting the restaurant community regarding proper practices to eliminate non-storm water discharges be developed or obtained by the end of the fourth year; and the brochure be distributed to 25 percent of the restaurants

within the city during health department inspections by the end of the fifth year. (This example mentions only one activity each year. In fact, numerous activities will occur throughout the permit term that ensure that a SWMP addressing all six Minimum Control Measures is implemented by the end of the permit term, or within five years of designation for Small MS4s designated subsequent to adoption of the Permit.)

The main goal of this General Permit is to protect water quality from the impacts of storm water runoff from Small MS4s. The intent is that storm water quality impacts will be considered in all aspects of a municipality's activities and that multiple departments within the municipality will work together to implement storm water BMPs. For instance, the planning department may work with the public works department when considering projects and their potential storm water impacts. Also, the health department can work with public works in a complementary manner to spread a consistent message about illicit discharges.

Many of the activities that a municipality already does can be recognized as a benefit to storm water or can be modified to add a storm water quality twist. A critical element of SWMP development is an assessment of activities already being conducted. For example, many communities already have a household hazardous waste program, which can be assumed to reduce illicit discharges to the MS4. Likewise, they examine potential flooding impacts of new development. This process can be modified to also examine water quality impacts as well as quantity.

Similarly, the Minimum Control Measures emphasize working with the public to prevent pollution during their everyday activities as well as to gain support for program funding. The MS4 has the flexibility to target specific segments of its residential or employee population in ways that are most appropriate for that particular segment. Taken together, the suite of public education approaches an MS4 takes can create a robust multimedia campaign that has a single message, which is threaded throughout the community through implementation of BMPs in the six program areas.

For links to information on how to implement each of the Minimum Control Measures, including sample ordinances that address the respective Minimum Control Measures, please see SWRCB's internet site at <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/municipal.html>. Additionally, in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.34(d)(2), SWRCB provides U.S. EPA's menu of BMPs to consider when developing a SWMP. This menu is available on U.S. EPA's internet site at [http://cfpub1.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swphase2.cfm?program\\_id=6](http://cfpub1.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swphase2.cfm?program_id=6). The menu provides examples of BMPs and associated measurable goals; however, other BMPs and measurable goals may be used.

## MEP

MEP is the technology-based standard established by Congress in CWA section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) that municipal dischargers of storm water must meet. Technology-based standards establish the level of pollutant reductions that dischargers must achieve. MEP is generally a result of emphasizing pollution prevention and source control BMPs as the first lines of defense in

combination with structural and treatment methods where appropriate serving as additional lines of defense. The MEP approach is an ever evolving, flexible, and advancing concept, which considers technical and economic feasibility. As knowledge about controlling urban runoff continues to evolve, so does that which constitutes MEP. The individual and collective activities elucidated in the MS4's SWMP become its proposal for reducing or eliminating pollutants in storm water to the MEP. The way in which MEP is met may vary between communities.

The MEP standard applies to all regulated MS4s, including those in Phase I and Small MS4s regulated by this General Permit. Consistent with U.S. EPA guidance, the MEP standard in California is applied so that a first-round storm water permit requires BMPs that will be expanded or better-tailored in subsequent permits. In choosing BMPs, the major focus is on technical feasibility, but cost, effectiveness, and public acceptance are also relevant. If a Permittee chooses only the most inexpensive BMPs, it is likely that MEP has not been met. If a Permittee employs all applicable BMPs except those that are not technically feasible in the locality, or whose cost exceeds any benefit to be derived, it would meet the MEP standard. MEP requires Permittees to choose effective BMPs, and to reject applicable BMPs only where other effective BMPs will serve the same purpose, the BMPs are not technically feasible, or the cost is prohibitive. (See SWRCB Order WQ 2000-11, <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/resdec/wqorders/2000/00wqo.html>.)

Generally, in order to meet MEP, communities that have greater water quality impacts must put forth a greater level of effort. Alternatively, for similar water quality conditions, communities should put forth an equivalent level of effort. However, because larger communities have greater resources (both financial resources as well as existing related programs that can help in implementing storm water quality programs), it may appear that they have more robust storm water programs. Additionally, because storm water programs are locally driven and local conditions vary, some BMPs may be more effective in one community than in another. A community that has a high growth rate would derive more benefit on focusing on construction and post-construction programs than on an illicit connection program because illicit connections are more prevalent in older communities.

In accordance with the Ninth Circuit Court ruling, prior to obtaining permit coverage, SWMPs will be evaluated for compliance with the MEP standard by the RWQCB Executive Officer or, if requested, considered for approval in a public hearing conducted by RWQCB.

Many Phase I MS4s have been permitted under storm water regulations for more than ten years and have had that time to develop programs intended to reduce pollutants in their storm water discharge to MEP. It is understood that storm water quality programs and regulations are new to the entities that will be regulated under this General Permit. Therefore, it is anticipated that this General Permit term will serve as a "ramping-up" period and that programs implemented by Phase II communities will not necessarily conform to programs implemented by Phase I communities. Despite this understanding, however, many of the lessons learned and information developed by Phase I communities is available to smaller communities as a guide and may be used by Phase II communities.

By the expiration date of this General Permit, traditional and non-traditional Small MS4s serving a population of 50,000 people or more, or that are subject to high growth, must require specific design standards as part of their post-construction program (as outlined in Attachment 4 of this General Permit, or a functionally equivalent program that is acceptable to the appropriate RWQCB), and they must comply with water quality standards through implementing better-tailored BMPs in an iterative process. These more stringent requirements are applied to communities that are larger and, therefore, capable of a more extensive storm water program, and to communities that are fast growing, and therefore may have greater impacts on storm water runoff associated with construction and the loss of pervious lands. Studies have found the amount of impervious surface in a community is strongly correlated with the community's water quality. New development and redevelopment result in increased impervious surfaces in a community. The design standards in Attachment 4 focus on mitigating the impacts caused by increased impervious surfaces through establishing minimum BMP requirements that stress (i) low impact design; (ii) source controls; and (iii) treatment controls. The design standards include minimum sizing criteria for treatment controls and establish maintenance requirements.

BMPs that may be used to comply with the design standards can be found in U.S. EPA's Toolbox of BMPs at [http://cfpub1.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swphase2.cfm?program\\_id=6](http://cfpub1.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swphase2.cfm?program_id=6). Additionally, some RWQCBs may have lists of approved references and resources.

Small MS4s designated subsequent to permit adoption have five years from designation to achieve compliance with the Supplemental Provisions. Attachment 5 provides a list of communities that SWRCB anticipates being subject to the provisions in Attachment 4.

### Receiving Water Limitations

Attachment 4 establishes receiving water limitations that apply to larger and fast-growing regulated Small MS4s that are required to comply with Supplemental Provisions of this General Permit. This permit allows regulated Small MS4s up to five years to fully implement their SWMPs. Therefore, regulated Small MS4s must begin to comply with the receiving water limitations iterative process once their plans are fully implemented. The receiving water limitation language provided in this General Permit is identical to the language established in SWRCB Water Quality Order WQ-99-05 adopted by SWRCB on June 17, 1999. As interpreted in SWRCB Water Quality Order WQ-2001-15, adopted by SWRCB on November 15, 2001, the receiving water limitations in this General Permit do not require strict compliance with water quality standards. SWRCB language requires that SWMPs be designed to achieve compliance with water quality standards over time, through an iterative approach requiring improved BMPs. Upon full implementation of the SWMP, exceedances of water quality standards must be addressed through the iterative process.

### Reporting Requirements

The Permittee must track and assess its program to ensure BMP effectiveness and must conform to other monitoring requirements that may be imposed by RWQCB.

The Permittee is required to submit annual reports to the appropriate RWQCB by September 15th of each year (for Small MS4s designated with the adoption of this permit, the first annual report is to be submitted in 2004), or as otherwise required by the RWQCB Executive Officer. Among other things, the Permittee shall evaluate its compliance with permit conditions, evaluate and assess the effectiveness of its BMPs, summarize the results of any monitoring performed, summarize the activities planned for the next reporting cycle, and, if necessary, propose changes to SWMP.

### Monitoring

Inspections, as a form of visual monitoring, are important to a storm water program. Inspections of storm water runoff and infrastructure (such as drop inlets, basins, and gutters) can say a lot about the effectiveness and needs of a storm water program. Through inspections, non-storm water discharges can be discovered and subsequently stopped, maintenance needs can be identified, and visual pollutants and erosion problems can be detected. Inspections of facilities are also important for public education and outreach, to ensure proper BMP implementation and maintenance, and to detect non-storm water discharges. Additionally, chemical monitoring can be used to involve the public through citizen monitoring groups, detect pollutants, identify and target pollutants of concern, illustrate water quality improvements and permit compliance, and participate in total maximum daily load (TMDL) development and implementation.

Monitoring environmental indicators through bio-assessments or other less technical methods may also be a key component of a program. Although it may be more challenging, it is also very valuable because it is the “final product,” not just for a storm water program but for the broader environmental health of a community.

More specifically, the objectives of a monitoring program may include:

- Assessing compliance with this General Permit;
- Measuring and improving the effectiveness of SWMP;
- Assessing the chemical, physical, and biological impacts on receiving waters resulting from urban runoff;
- Characterizing storm water discharges;
- Identifying sources of pollutants; and
- Assessing the overall health and evaluating long-term trends in receiving water quality.

While only inspections of construction sites, as part of the Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Minimum Control Measure, are specifically required, as elucidated above, other monitoring tasks may be appropriate in a storm water program. Also, the RWQCB can require additional monitoring.

### Termination of Coverage

A Permittee may terminate coverage if: a new operator has assumed responsibility for the regulated Small MS4; the Permittee has ceased operation of its MS4; or all discharge of runoff from the Small MS4 has been eliminated. To terminate coverage, the Permittee must submit to RWQCB a written request for permit termination.

### Reliance on a SIE

A Permittee may rely on a separate entity to implement one or more of the six Minimum Control Measures, if the separate entity can appropriately and adequately address the storm water issues of the Permittee. To do this, both entities must agree to the arrangement, and the Permittee must comply with the applicable parts of the SIE's program. The arrangement is subject to the approval of the RWQCB Executive Officer.

In accordance with section 122.35(a)(3), the Permittee remains responsible for compliance with its permit obligations if SIE fails to implement the control measure(s) (or component thereof). Therefore, the entities are encouraged to enter into a legally binding agreement to minimize any uncertainty about compliance with the permit.

If the Permittee relies on an SIE to implement all six Minimum Control Measures and SIE also has a storm water permit, the Permittee relying on SIE must still submit an NOI, appropriate fee, proof that SIE's SWMP has been approved by RWQCB or its staff, and certification of the arrangement. However, the Permittee is not required to develop or submit a SWMP or annual reports, unless requested to do so by the RWQCB Executive Officer. The arrangement is subject to the approval of the RWQCB Executive Officer.

School districts present an example of where an SIE arrangement may be appropriate, either by forming an agreement with a city or with an umbrella agency, such as the County Office of Education. Because schools provide a large audience for storm water education, as part of the agreement, the two entities may coordinate an education program. An individual school or a school district may agree to provide a one-hour slot for all the second and fifth grade classes during which the city would bring in its own storm water presentation. Alternatively, the school could agree to teach a lesson in conjunction with an outdoor education science project, which may also incorporate a public involvement component. Additionally, the school and the city or Office of Education may arrange to have the school's maintenance staff attend the other entity's training sessions.

### Retention of Records

The Permittee is required to retain records of all monitoring information and copies of all reports required by this General Permit for a period of at least five years from the date generated. This period may be extended by request of SWRCB or RWQCB.

## Role of RWQCBs

RWQCBs and their staff will review and decide whether to approve SWMPs and, where requested, conduct public hearings on NOIs and SWMPs. Upon approval, they will notify Permittees that they have obtained permit coverage. They will also oversee implementation and compliance with this General Permit. As appropriate, they will review reports, require modification to SWMPs and other submissions, impose region-specific monitoring requirements, conduct inspections, take enforcement actions against violators of this General Permit, and make additional designations of regulated Small MS4s pursuant to this General Permit. They may also issue individual permits to regulated Small MS4s, and alternative general permits to categories of regulated Small MS4s. Upon issuance of such permits by an RWQCB, this General Permit shall no longer regulate the affected Small MS4s.

The Permittee and RWQCB are encouraged to work together to accomplish the goals of the storm water program. Specifically, they can coordinate the oversight of construction and industrial sites. For example, Permittees are required to implement a construction program. This program must include procedures for construction site inspection and enforcement. Construction sites disturbing an acre of land or more are also subject to inspections by RWQCB under the Statewide General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity. U.S. EPA intended to provide a structure that requires permitting through the federal CWA while at the same time achieving local oversight of construction projects. A structured plan review process and field enforcement at the local level, which is also required by this General Permit, were cited in the preamble to the Phase II regulations as the most effective components of a construction program.

Similarly, as part of the illicit discharge detection and elimination program, the Permittee may inspect facilities that are permitted by the Statewide General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity and subject to RWQCB inspections.

The Small MS4 and RWQCB are encouraged to coordinate efforts and use each of their enforcement tools in the most effective manner. For instance, the Small MS4 may identify a construction site operator that is not in compliance with the local requirements and the Construction General Permit. The Small MS4 may establish a fee for re-inspection if a site is out of compliance. If education efforts and the inspection fee fail to bring the site into compliance, the Small MS4 may contact RWQCB and arrange a dual inspection and start enforcement procedures under the CWA if compliance is not achieved.

## Relationship Between the Small MS4 Permit and the General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity (Industrial Permit)

Some MS4 operators may also have facilities that are subject to the Industrial Permit. While the intent of both of these permits is to reduce pollutants in storm water, neither permit's requirements totally encompass the other. This General Permit requires that MS4 operators address six Minimum Control Measures, while the Industrial Permit requires the development and implementation of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) for certain "industrial" activities as well as requiring specific visual and chemical monitoring. In the Preamble to the Phase II regulations, U.S. EPA notes that for a combination permit to be acceptable, it must contain all of the requirements for each permit. Further, "when viewed in its entirety, a

combination permit, which by necessity would need to contain all elements of otherwise separate industrial and MS4 permit requirements, and require NOI information for each separate industrial activity, may have few advantages when compared to obtaining separate MS4 and industrial general permit coverage.”

Where the permits do overlap, one program may reference the other. More specifically, the Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations Minimum Control Measure requires evaluation of municipal operations, some of which may be covered under the Industrial Permit. The development and implementation of SWPPP under the Industrial Permit will likely satisfy the Good Housekeeping requirements for those industrial activities. SWMP may incorporate by reference the appropriate SWPPP.

There may be instances where a non-traditional MS4 has, under the Industrial Permit, obtained coverage for the entire facility (rather than only those areas where industrial activities occur) and has developed a SWPPP that addresses the six Minimum Control Measures required by this General Permit. In these instances, the non-traditional Small MS4 is not required to obtain coverage under this General Permit. The entity should, in such cases, provide to the appropriate RWQCB documentation that its SWPPP addresses the six Minimum Control Measures.

**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB)  
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2003 - 0005 – DWQ**

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)  
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS00000X**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRs)  
FOR  
STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM  
SEWER SYSTEMS (MS4s) (GENERAL PERMIT)**

SWRCB finds that:

1. Urban runoff is a leading cause of pollution throughout California.
2. Pollutants of concern found in urban runoff include sediments, non-sediment solids, nutrients, pathogens, oxygen-demanding substances, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), trash, and pesticides and herbicides.
3. During urban development, two important changes occur. First, where no urban development has previously occurred, natural vegetated pervious ground cover is converted to impervious surfaces such as paved highways, streets, rooftops, and parking lots. Natural vegetated soil can both absorb rainwater and remove pollutants providing a very effective purification process. Because pavement and concrete can neither absorb water nor remove pollutants, the natural purification characteristics of the land are lost. Second, urban development creates new pollutant sources as human population density increases and brings with it proportionately higher levels of vehicle emissions, vehicle maintenance wastes, municipal sewage, pesticides, household hazardous wastes, pet wastes, trash, etc., which can be washed into the MS4. As a result of these two changes, the runoff leaving a developed urban area may be significantly greater in volume, velocity, and/or pollutant load than pre-development runoff from the same area.
4. A higher percentage of impervious area correlates to a greater pollutant loading, resulting in turbid water, nutrient enrichment, bacterial contamination, organic matter loads, toxic compounds, temperature increases, and increases of trash or debris.
5. Pollutants present in storm water can have damaging effects on both human health and aquatic ecosystems. In addition, the increased flows and volumes of storm water discharged from impervious surfaces resulting from development can significantly impact beneficial uses of aquatic ecosystems due to physical modifications of watercourses, such as bank erosion and widening of channels.

6. When water quality impacts are considered during the planning stages of a project, new development and many redevelopment projects can more efficiently incorporate measures to protect water quality.
7. On December 8, 1999, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated regulations under authority of the Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402(p)(6). These regulations require SWRCB to issue NPDES storm water permits to operators of small municipal separate storm sewer systems (Small MS4s) that discharge to waters of the U.S.
8. Of the Small MS4s defined by federal regulations, only “regulated Small MS4s” must obtain a permit. Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) section 122.32(a) describes regulated Small MS4s as those traditional Small MS4s located within an urbanized area as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of the Census and other Small MS4s that are designated by the permitting authority in accordance with designation criteria in Findings 10 and 11 below. Traditional Small MS4s within urbanized areas (Attachment 1) are automatically designated and are not subject to the designation criteria provided in Finding 10.
9. Section 123.35(b) of 40 CFR requires SWRCB to develop a process, as well as criteria, to designate Small MS4s as regulated Small MS4s.
10. In developing the designation criteria, factors were chosen to include parameters that may affect water quality. The following criteria will be considered in designating Small MS4s operated within a city or county as regulated Small MS4s.
  - a. High population density – High population density means an area with greater than 1,000 residents per square mile. Also to be considered in this definition is a high density created by a non-residential population, such as tourists or commuters.
  - b. High growth or growth potential – If an area grew by more than 25 percent between 1990 and 2000, it is a high growth area. If an area anticipates a growth rate of more than 25 percent over a 10-year period ending prior to the end of the first permit term, it has high growth potential.
  - c. Significant contributor of pollutants to an interconnected permitted MS4 – A Small MS4 is interconnected with a separately permitted MS4 if storm water that has entered the Small MS4 is allowed to flow directly into a permitted MS4. In general, if the Small MS4 discharges more than 10 percent of its storm water to the permitted MS4, or its discharge makes up more than 10 percent of the other permitted MS4’s total storm water volume, it is a significant contributor of pollutants to the permitted MS4. In specific cases, the MS4s involved or third parties may show that the 10 percent threshold is inappropriate for the MS4 in question.
  - d. Discharge to sensitive water bodies – Sensitive water bodies are receiving waters, which are a priority to protect. They include the following:

- those listed as providing or known to provide habitat for threatened or endangered species;
- those used for recreation that are subject to beach closings or health warnings; or
- those listed as impaired pursuant to CWA section 303(d) due to constituents of concern in urban runoff (these include biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, and other constituents that are found in the MS4 discharge).

Additional criteria to qualify as a sensitive water body may exist and may be used by SWRCB or RWQCB on a case-by-case basis.

- e. Significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States (U.S.) – Specific conditions presented by the MS4 may lead to significant pollutant loading to waters of the U.S. that are otherwise unregulated or inadequately regulated. An example of such a condition may be the presence of a large transportation industry.

This General Permit serves as notice to those Small MS4s on Attachment 2 that they are designated as regulated Small MS4s by the SWRCB at the time of permit adoption.

11. Section 122.26(b)(16)(iii) of 40 CFR defines systems that are similar to separate storm sewer systems in cities and counties, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares as Small MS4s. In this General Permit these types of Small MS4s are referred to as non-traditional MS4s that may be designated as regulated Small MS4s and required to seek coverage under this General Permit or coverage under a separate permit. Non-traditional MS4s often operate storm sewers that are similar to traditional MS4s operated by cities or counties and discharge the same types of pollutants that are typically associated with urban runoff.
12. This permit does not designate any non-traditional MS4s. SWRCB or RWQCB may designate non-traditional MS4s at any time subsequent to the adoption of this General Permit. Non-traditional MS4s that may be designated at a future date include, but are not limited to, those listed in Attachment 3 of this General Permit.
13. Non-traditional Small MS4 entities that are designated, but whose entire facilities are subject to the NPDES General Permit for the Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities and whose Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) addresses all six Minimum Control Measures described in this General Permit, are not required to obtain coverage under this General Permit. Such entities must present documentation to the appropriate RWQCB, showing that they meet the requirements for exclusion from coverage.
14. This General Permit requires regulated Small MS4s (Permittees) to develop a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) and to protect water quality. Upon approval of SWMP by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) or its Executive Officer,

the Permittees obtain coverage under this General Permit. This General Permit requires implementation of SWMP.

15. SWMP will be available for public review and comment and may be subject to a public hearing if requested prior to approval.
16. Permittees can satisfy the requirements through effective implementation of a SWMP, which must contain Best Management Practices (BMPs) that address six Minimum Control Measures. SWMP must incorporate measurable goals and time schedules of implementation.
17. The MEP standard is an ever-evolving, flexible, and advancing concept, which considers technical and economic feasibility. As knowledge about controlling urban runoff continues to evolve, so does that which constitutes MEP. Reducing the discharge of storm water pollutants to MEP in order to protect beneficial uses requires review and improvement, which includes seeking new opportunities. To do this, the Permittee must conduct and document evaluation and assessment of each relevant element of its program and revise activities, control measures, BMPs, and measurable goals, as necessary to meet MEP.
18. This General Permit includes Supplemental Provisions that apply to traditional and non-traditional Small MS4s serving a population of 50,000 people or more, or that are subject to high growth. These requirements address post-construction requirements and compliance with water quality standards. These Supplemental Provisions are similar to requirements for Medium and Large MS4s (Phase I), and are appropriate because larger Small MS4s are able to have more robust storm water programs and fast-growing Small MS4s may cause greater impacts to water quality.
19. The Receiving Water Limitations language contained in Attachment 4 is identical to the language established in SWRCB Water Quality Order WQ-99-05 adopted by the SWRCB on June 17, 1999. As interpreted in SWRCB Water Quality Order WQ-2001-15, adopted by the SWRCB on November 15, 2001, the receiving water limitations in this General Permit do not require strict compliance with water quality standards, but instead require compliance with water quality standards over time, through an iterative approach requiring improved BMPs.
20. The post-construction requirements, or Design Standards, contained in Attachment 4 are consistent with Order WQ-2000-11 adopted by SWRCB on October 5, 2000.
21. The purpose of the annual performance review is to evaluate (1) SWMP's effectiveness; (2) the implementation of SWMP (3) status of measurable goals; (4) effectiveness of BMPs; and (5) improvement opportunities to achieve MEP.
22. To apply for permit coverage authorizing storm water discharges to surface waters pursuant to this General Permit, the Permittees must submit a complete application package to the appropriate RWQCB. An application package includes a Notice of Intent

(NOI) to comply with the terms of this General Permit, appropriate fee (in accordance with the most recent fee schedule<sup>1</sup>), and SWMP. Permittees relying entirely on separately permitted Separate Implementing Entities (SIEs) to implement their entire programs are not required to submit a SWMP if the SIE being relied on has an approved SWMP. Attachment 8 gives contact information for each RWQCB.

23. Upon receipt of a complete permit application, the application will be public noticed for thirty days on SWRCB's website. During the public notice period, a member of the public may request that a public hearing be conducted by RWQCB. If no public hearing is requested, the application may be approved by the RWQCB Executive Officer. Permittees obtain coverage under the General Permit only after the SWMP has been approved.
24. Each Permittee is individually responsible for adoption and enforcement of ordinances and/or policies, implementation of identified control measures/BMPs needed to prevent or reduce pollutants in storm water, and for allocation of funds for the capital, operation and maintenance, and enforcement expenditures necessary to implement and enforce such control measures/BMPs within its jurisdiction. Enforcement actions concerning this General Permit will be pursued only against the individual Permittee responsible for specific violations of this General Permit.
25. In accordance with 40 CFR section 122.28(b)(3), a RWQCB may issue an individual MS4 NPDES Permit to a Permittee otherwise subject to this General Permit, or adopt an alternative general permit that covers storm water discharges regulated by this General Permit. The applicability of this General Permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of approval for coverage under the alternative general permit.
26. Certain BMPs implemented or required by Permittees for urban runoff management may create a habitat for vectors (e.g., mosquitoes and rodents) if not properly designed or maintained. Close collaboration and cooperative effort between the Permittees, local vector control agencies, RWQCB staff, and the State Department of Health Services is necessary to identify and implement appropriate vector control measures that minimize potential nuisances and public health impacts resulting from vector breeding.
27. This General Permit may be reopened and modified if the decision in *Environmental Defense Center v. EPA* is revised or vacated.
28. This NPDES Permit is consistent with the antidegradation policies of 40 CFR section 131.12, SWRCB Resolution 68-16, and RWQCBs' individual Basin Plans. Implementing storm water quality programs that address the six Minimum Control Measures in previously unregulated areas will decrease the pollutant loading to the receiving waters and improve water quality.

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<sup>1</sup> California Code of Regulations. Title 23. Division 3. Chapter 9 Waste Discharge Reports and Requirements. Article 1 Fees.

29. Following public notice in accordance with State and federal laws and regulations, SWRCB, in public hearings on December 2, 2002 and April 30, 2003, heard and considered all comments. SWRCB has prepared written responses to all significant comments.
30. This action to adopt an NPDES Permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code § 21100, et seq.) in accordance with section 13389 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne) (Division 7 of the California Water Code).
31. This NPDES Permit is in compliance with Part 402 of CWA and shall take effect 100 days after adoption by SWRCB. Once in effect, RWQCBs shall enforce the provisions herein.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that operators of Small MS4s subject to this General Permit shall comply with the following:

A. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Deadlines for Application

- a. By August 8, 2003, all Permittees automatically designated (see Attachment 1) must either apply for coverage under this General Permit (either individually or as a co-permittee), submit an application for an individual or alternative general Small MS4 permit (if applicable), or submit a joint application for modification of an existing large or medium MS4 permit (40 CFR §122.33(c)(1)).

Permittees that submitted complete application packages prior to the adoption of this General Permit to meet the federal regulation March 10, 2003 deadline have complied with this requirement and are not required to submit a duplicate application package.

- b. By October 27, 2003, traditional Small MS4s designated according to Finding 10 (see Attachment 2), must either apply for coverage under this General Permit (either individually or as a co-permittee), submit an application for an individual or alternative general Small MS4 permit, or submit a joint application for modification of an existing large or medium MS4 permit (40 CFR §122.33(c)(2)). Written notices will be sent to designated parties subsequent to adoption of this General Permit.
- c. Non-traditional Small MS4s, or other Small MS4s, which are designated by RWQCB or SWRCB after adoption of this General Permit must apply for coverage under this General Permit (either individually or as a co-

permittee), submit a complete application for an individual or alternative general Small MS4 permit, or submit a joint application for modification of an existing large or medium MS4 permit (40 CFR §122.33(c)(2)). Applications must be submitted within 180 days of designation unless a later date is provided in the designation letter.

2. General Permit Application

To obtain coverage under this General Permit, submit to the appropriate RWQCB a completed NOI (Attachment 7), a complete SWMP (one hard copy and one electronic copy in Word or PDF format), and appropriate fee. SWMP shall meet all the requirements of Section D of this General Permit. Permittees relying entirely on SIEs pursuant to Provision D.6 and permitted under the NPDES program are not required to submit a SWMP.

3. General Permit Coverage

Permit coverage will be in effect upon the completion of the following:

- a. The Permittee has submitted a complete permit application to the appropriate RWQCB,
- b. Receipt of a complete application is noticed for a minimum of 60 days and copies provided to the public for review and comment upon request,
- c. The proposed SWMP has been reviewed by RWQCB staff, and
- d. SWMP has been approved by the RWQCB Executive Officer, or approved by RWQCB in a public hearing, if requested.

B. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharges of waste that are prohibited by Statewide Water Quality Control Plans or applicable Regional Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans) are prohibited.
2. Discharges from the MS4s regulated under this General Permit that cause or threaten to cause nuisance are prohibited.
3. Discharges of material other than storm water to waters of the U.S. or another permitted MS4 must be effectively prohibited, except as allowed under Provision D.2.c, or as otherwise authorized by a separate NPDES permit.

C. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. Permittees must implement BMPs that reduce pollutants in storm water to the technology-based standard of MEP.
2. Storm water discharges regulated by this General Permit shall not contain a hazardous substance in amounts equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 or 40 CFR Part 302.

D. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee shall maintain, implement, and enforce an effective SWMP, and develop adequate legal authority to implement and enforce the SWMP, designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the permitted MS4 to MEP and to protect water quality. SWMP shall serve as the framework for identification, assignment, and implementation of control measures/BMPs. The Permittee shall implement SWMP and shall subsequently demonstrate its effectiveness and provide for necessary and appropriate revisions, modifications, and improvements to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges to the MEP. SWMP shall be fully implemented by the expiration of this General Permit, or within five years of designation for Small MS4s designated subsequent to Permit adoption, with reasonable progress made towards implementation throughout the term of the General Permit. Existing programs that have storm water quality benefits can be identified in the SWMP and be a part of a Permittee's storm water program.

SWMP shall be revised to incorporate any new or modified BMPs or measurable goals developed through the Permittee's annual reporting process. The Permittee shall incorporate changes required by or acceptable to the RWQCB Executive Officer into applicable annual revisions to SWMP and adhere to its implementation.

1. The Permittee shall maintain, implement, and enforce an effective SWMP designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the regulated Small MS4 to the MEP and to protect water quality.
2. SWMP must describe BMPs, and associated measurable goals, that will fulfill the requirements of the following six Minimum Control Measures.
  - a. **Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts**  
The Permittee must implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff. For non-traditional Permittees, the employee/user population may serve as "the public" to target for outreach and involvement.

Non-traditional Small MS4s that discharge into medium and large MS4 may integrate public education and outreach program with the existing MS4 public education and outreach programs.

b. **Public Involvement/Participation**

The Permittee must at a minimum comply with State and local public notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/participation program.

c. **Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination**

The Permittee must:

- 1) Develop, implement, and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (as defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(2)) into the regulated Small MS4;
- 2) Develop, if not already completed, a storm sewer system map, showing the location of all outfalls and the names and locations of all waters of the U.S. that receive discharges from those outfalls;
- 3) To the extent allowable under State or local law, effectively prohibit, through ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, non-storm water discharges into the MS4 and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions;
- 4) Develop and implement a plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges, including illegal dumping, to the system that are not authorized by a separate NPDES permit;
- 5) Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of the hazards that are generally associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste; and
- 6) Address the following categories of non-storm water discharges or flows (i.e., authorized non-storm water discharges) only where they are identified as significant contributors of pollutants to the Small MS4:

1. water line flushing;
2. landscape irrigation;
3. diverted stream flows;
4. rising ground waters;
5. uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR §35.2005(20)) to separate storm sewers;
6. uncontaminated pumped ground water;
7. discharges from potable water sources;
8. foundation drains;
9. air conditioning condensation;
10. irrigation water;
11. springs;
12. water from crawl space pumps;
13. footing drains;
14. lawn watering;
15. individual residential car washing;
16. flows from riparian habitats and wetlands; and
17. dechlorinated swimming pool discharges.

Discharges or flows from fire fighting activities are excluded from the effective prohibition against non-storm water and need only be addressed where they are identified as significant sources of pollutants to waters of the U.S.

If a RWQCB Executive Officer determines that any individual or class of non-storm water discharge(s) listed above may be a significant source of pollutants to waters of the U.S. or physically interconnected MS4, or poses a threat to water quality standards (beneficial uses), the RWQCB Executive Officer may require the appropriate Permittee(s) to monitor and submit a report and to implement BMPs on the discharge.

d. **Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control**

The Permittee must develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any storm water runoff to the Small MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Reduction of storm water discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in your 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 include the development and implementation of, at a minimum:

- 1) An ordinance 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 washout, 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;
- 5) Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public; and
- 6) Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures.

e. **Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment**

The Permittee must:

- 1) Develop, implement, and enforce a program to address storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, that discharge into the Small MS4 by ensuring that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts;
- 2) Develop and implement strategies, which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural BMPs appropriate for your community;
- 3) Use an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to the extent allowable under State or local law. For those Small MS4s described in Supplemental Provision E below, the requirements must at least include the design standards contained in Attachment 4 of this General Permit or a functionally equivalent program that is acceptable to the appropriate RWQCB; and
- 4) Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs.

The General Permit does not require redesign of K-12 school or community college facilities that have been submitted to the Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect before adoption of the permit, and which receive final approval from the State Allocation Board or the Public Works Board, as appropriate, on or before December 31, 2004.

f. **Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations**

The Permittee must:

- 1) Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes a training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations; and
  - 2) Using training materials that are available from U.S. EPA, the State, or other organizations, the program must include employee training to prevent and reduce storm water pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance.
3. SWMP must identify the measurable goals for each of the BMPs, including, as appropriate, the months and years for scheduled actions, including interim milestones and the frequency of the action.
  4. SWMP must identify the person or persons who will implement or coordinate SWMP, as well as each Minimum Control Measure.
  5. Termination of coverage

A Permittee may terminate coverage if a new operator has assumed responsibility for the MS4, the Permittee has ceased operation of the MS4, or the Permittees has eliminated discharges from the MS4. To terminate coverage, the Permittee must submit a written request to the RWQCB.

6. Reliance on a SIE

The Permittee may rely on a SIE to satisfy one or more of the permit obligations, if the separate entity can appropriately and adequately address the storm water issues of the Permittee. The Permittee must describe the arrangement in the SWMP and the arrangement is subject to the approval of the RWQCB Executive Officer. The other entity must agree to implement the control measure(s), or components thereof, to achieve compliance with the General Permit. The Permittee remains responsible for compliance with this General Permit if the SIE fails to implement the control measure(s).

If the Permittee relies on an SIE to implement all six Minimum Control Measures and the SIE also has a storm water permit issued by SWRCB or RWQCB, the Permittee relying on the SIE must still submit an NOI, appropriate fee, and certification of the arrangement. The Permittee must note this fact in the NOI and provide proof that the SIE has an approved SWMP, but is not required to maintain a SWMP nor submit annual reports.

7. Outfalls not identified in the storm sewer system map required by Provision D.2.c.2), but constructed within the permitted area during the term of this General Permit to receiving waters identified in the NOI, shall not be considered a material change in character, location, or volume of the permitted discharge, and shall be allowed under the terms of this General Permit without permit application or permit modification, provided that the following information be provided in the subsequent annual report:
  - a. Receiving water name;
  - b. Storm sewer system map of added area;
  - c. Certification that SWMP shall be amended to include the drainage area.

E. SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS

Those regulated traditional and non-traditional Small MS4s serving a population over 50,000 or that are subject to high growth (at least 25 percent over ten years) must comply with the requirements in Attachment 4 of this General Permit. Compliance is required upon full implementation of the Small MS4s' storm water management plan.

Attachment 5 provides a list of communities that SWRCB anticipates being subject to the provisions in Attachment 4.

F. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND MONITORING

1. Reporting

The Permittee must submit annual reports to the appropriate RWQCB by September 15th of each year (for Small MS4s designated with the adoption of this permit, the first annual report is to be submitted in 2004), or as otherwise required by the RWQCB Executive Officer, unless exempted under Provision D.6. The report shall summarize the activities performed throughout the reporting period (July 1 through June 30) and must include:

- a. The status of compliance with permit conditions;
- b. An assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the identified BMPs;
- c. Status of the identified measurable goals;
- d. Results of information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any, during the reporting period;

- e. A summary of the storm water activities the Permittee plans to undertake during the next reporting cycle;
  - f. Any proposed change(s) to SWMP along with a justification of why the change(s) are necessary; and
  - g. A change in the person or persons implementing and coordinating SWMP.
2. RWQCB may impose additional monitoring requirements, which may include a reporting component. RWQCBs may adopt such requirements on an individual or group basis.
  3. Recordkeeping

The Permittee must keep records required by this General Permit for at least five years or the duration of the General Permit if continued. The RWQCB Executive Officer may specify a longer time for record retention. The Permittee must submit the records to the RWQCB Executive Officer upon request. The Permittee must make the records, including the permit and SWMP, available to the public during regular business hours.

#### G. RWQCB AUTHORITIES

RWQCBs will review and approve SWMPs prior to permit coverage being in effect and will conduct public hearings of individual permit applications upon request. Where there is no hearing, the Executive Officer may approve the SWMP. RWQCBs will also oversee compliance with this General Permit. Oversight may include, but is not limited to, reviewing reports, requiring modification to SWMPs and other submissions, imposing region-specific monitoring requirements, conducting inspections, taking enforcement actions against violators of this General Permit, and making additional designations of Permittees pursuant with the criteria described in this General Permit and Fact Sheet. The RWQCBs may also issue individual permits to regulated Small MS4s, and alternative general permits to categories of regulated Small MS4s. Upon issuance of such permits by an RWQCB, this General Permit shall no longer regulate the affected Small MS4(s).

#### H. STANDARD PROVISIONS

##### 1. General Authority

Three of the minimum control measures (illicit discharge detection and elimination, and the two construction-related measures) require enforceable controls on third party activities to ensure successful implementation of the measure. Some non-traditional operators, however, may not have the necessary legal regulatory authority to adopt these enforceable controls. As in the case of

local governments that lack such authority, non-traditional MS4s are expected to utilize the authority they do possess and to seek cooperative arrangements.

## 2. Duty to Comply

The Permittee must comply with all of the conditions of this General Permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of CWA and the Porter-Cologne and is grounds for enforcement action and/or removal from General Permit coverage. In the event that the Permittee is removed from coverage under the General Permit, the Permittee will be required to seek coverage under an individual or alternative general permit.

## 3. General Permit Actions

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

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

## 4. Noncompliance Reporting

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

## 5. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for the Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this General Permit.

6. Duty to Mitigate

The Permittee shall take all responsible steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this General Permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

7. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit and with the requirements of SWMP. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by the Permittee when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit.

8. Property Rights

This General Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor does it authorize any infringement of federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

9. Duty to Provide Information

The Permittee shall furnish RWQCB, SWRCB, or U.S. EPA, during normal business hours, any requested information to determine compliance with this General Permit. The Permittee shall also furnish, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this General Permit.

10. Inspection and Entry

The Permittee shall allow RWQCB, SWRCB, U.S. EPA, or an authorized representative of RWQCB, SWRCB, or U.S. EPA, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- a. Enter upon the Permittee's premises during normal business hours where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit;
- b. Access and copy, during normal business hours, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit within a reasonable time from notification;

- c. Inspect during normal business hours any municipal facilities; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times for the purpose of assuring General Permit compliance.

#### 11. Signatory Requirements

All NOIs, SWMPs, certifications, reports, or other information prepared in accordance with this General Permit submitted to SWRCB or RWQCB shall be signed by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative. The principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency or the senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of U.S. EPA).

#### 12. Certification

Any person signing documents under Section H.11 above 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, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete.*

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

#### 13. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Permittee will give advance notice to the RWQCB and local storm water management agency of any planned changes in the regulated Small MS4 activity that may result in noncompliance with General Permit requirements.

#### 14. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

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

15. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

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

16. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

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

17. Severability

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

18. Reopener Clause

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

19. Availability

A copy of this General Permit and SWMP shall be made available for public review.

20. Transfers

This General Permit is not transferable. A Permittee must submit written notification to the appropriate RWQCB to terminate coverage of this General Permit.

21. Continuation of Expired Permit

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

#### CERTIFICATION

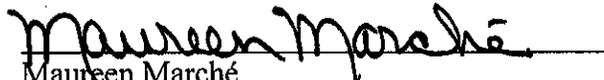
The undersigned, Clerk to the Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of SWRCB held on April 30, 2003.

AYE: Arthur G. Baggett, Jr.  
Peter S. Silva  
Richard Katz  
Gary M. Carlton

NO: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

  
Maureen Marché  
Clerk to the Board

Operators of Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems that serve areas within urbanized areas are automatically designated as regulated Small MS4s. These include the following areas. (For cities, the permit area boundary is the city boundary. For counties, permit boundaries must at least be inclusive of urbanized areas. The boundaries must be proposed in the permit application and may be developed in conjunction with the applicable regional water quality control board.)

**Region 1**

City of Cotati  
Graton, County of Sonoma  
City of Healdsburg  
City of Rohnert Park  
City of Sebastapool  
Town of Windsor  
County of Sonoma

**Region 2**

City of Belvedere  
City of Benicia  
Black Point-Green Point, County of Marin  
Town of Corte Madera  
Town of Fairfax  
City of Larkspur  
Lucas Valley-Marinwood, County of Marin  
City of Mill Valley  
City of Napa  
City of Novato  
City of Petaluma  
Town of Ross  
Town of San Anselmo  
City of San Francisco (those areas not served by a CSO)  
City of San Rafael  
City of Sausalito  
City of Tamalpais-Homestead Valley  
City of Tiburon  
Woodacre, County of Marin  
County of Napa  
County of Marin  
County of Solano  
County of Sonoma  
County of San Francisco (those areas not served by a CSO)

**Region 3**

Aptos, County of Santa Cruz  
City of Atascadero  
Ben Lomand, County of Santa Cruz  
Boulder Creek, County of Santa Cruz

City of Capitola  
City of Carmel-by-the-Sea  
Carmel Valley Village, County of Monterey  
City of Carpinteria  
Castroville, County of Monterey  
Coralitos, County of Santa Cruz  
City of Del Ray Oaks  
Felton, County of Santa Cruz  
City of Gilroy  
Goleta, County of Santa Barbara  
Isla Vista, County of Santa Barbara  
Las Lomas, County of Santa Cruz  
Live Oak, County of Santa Cruz  
City of Lompoc  
City of Marina  
Montecito, County of Santa Barbara  
City of Monterey  
City of Morgan Hill  
Nipomo, County of San Luis Obispo  
Orcutt, County of Santa Barbara  
City of Pacific Grove  
Pajaro, County of Monterey  
City of Paso Robles  
Pebble Beach, County of Monterey  
Prunedale, Count of Monterey  
City of San Luis Obispo  
City of Sand City  
San Martin, County of Santa Clara  
City of Santa Barbara  
City of Santa Cruz  
City of Santa Maria  
City of Scotts Valley  
City of Seaside  
Soquel, County of Santa Cruz  
Summerland, County of Santa Cruz  
City of Watsonville  
Templeton, County of San Luis Obispo  
Vandenberg Village, County of Santa Barbara  
County of Monterey  
County of San Luis Obispo  
County of Santa Barbara  
County of Santa Clara  
County of Santa Cruz

**Region 5**

City of Anderson  
City of Atwater  
City of Auburn

Bondelle Ranchos, County of Madera  
City of Ceres  
City of Chico  
City of Davis  
City of Delhi  
El Dorado Hills, County of El Dorado  
Empire, County of Stanislaus  
City of Exeter  
City of Farmersville  
French Camp, County of San Joaquin  
Goshen, County of Tulare  
Granite Bay, County of Placer  
City of Hughson  
Kennedy, County of San Joaquin  
Keyes, County of Stanislaus  
City of Lathrop  
Linda, County of Yuba  
City of Lodi  
Town of Loomis  
City of Madera  
Madera Acres, County of Madera  
City of Manteca  
City of Marysville  
City of Merced  
Morada, County of San Joaquin  
North Auburn, County of Placer  
North Woodbridge, County of San Joaquin  
Olivehurst, County of Yuba  
City of Porterville  
City of Redding  
City of Ripon  
City of Riverbank  
City of Rocklin  
City of Roseville  
Salida, County of Stanislaus  
City of Shasta Lake  
Strathmore, County of Tulare  
South Yuba City, County of Sutter  
City of Tracy  
City of Turlock  
City of Vacaville  
City of Visalia  
City of West Sacramento  
City of Winton  
City of Yuba City  
County of Butte  
County of Madera  
County of Merced

County of Placer  
County of San Joaquin  
County of Shasta  
County of Solano  
County of Stanislaus  
County of Sutter  
County of Tulare  
County of Yolo  
County of Yuba

**Region 6**

City of Apple Valley  
City of Hesperia  
City of Lancaster  
City of Palmdale  
City of Victorville  
County of San Bernadino  
County of Los Angeles

**Region 7**

City of El Centro  
Heber, County of Imperial  
City of Imperial  
County of Imperial

Operators of Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems that serve areas that are designated by the State Water Resources Control Board or Regional Water Quality Control Board in accordance with the designation criteria contained in the General Permit are regulated Small MS4s. These include, but are not limited to, the following areas. (For cities, the permit area boundary is the city boundary. For counties, permit boundaries must at least be inclusive of urbanized areas. The boundaries must be proposed in the permit application and may be developed in conjunction with the applicable regional water quality control board.)

**Region 1**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Justification</b>	<b>Details</b>
City of Arcata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mad River which is on the 303(d) list for sediment/turbidity</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Eureka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elk River and Freshwater Creek which are listed on the 303(d) list for sedimentation/siltation</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Fort Bragg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noyo River which is listed for sedimentation/siltation</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Fortuna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eel River which is on the 303(d) list for sedimentation/siltation and temperature</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
McKinleyville, County of Humboldt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mad River which is on the 303(d) list for sedimentation/siltation and turbidity</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Ukiah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Russian River which is listed for sedimentation/siltation</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
County of Mendocino	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Russian River which is listed for sedimentation/siltation</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

**Region 2**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Justification</b>	<b>Details</b>
City of Calistoga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Napa River, which is on the 303(d) list for sediment, nutrients, and pathogens</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of St. Helena	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Napa River, which is on the 303(d) list for sediment, nutrients, and pathogens</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Sonoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sonoma Creek, which is on the 303(d) list for sediment, nutrients, and pathogens</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
Town of Yountville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Napa River, which is on the 303(d) list for sediment, nutrients, and pathogens</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>

**Region 3**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Justification</b>	<b>Details</b>
City of Arroyo Grande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism, Urban cluster</li> </ul>
Baywood-Los Osos, County of San Luis Obispo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Morro Bay which is on the 303(d) list for sediments</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Buellton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Santa Ynez River, which is on the 303(d) list for nutrients and sediment</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
Cambria, County of San Luis Obispo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine Sanctuary</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Greenfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Growth Rate</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salinas River, which is listed for sediment and salinity/TDS/chlorides</li> <li>• 68.6% over 10 years</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Grover Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism, Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Hollister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Growth Rate</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• San Benito River, which is listed for sediment</li> <li>• 79.1% over 10 years</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of King City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salinas River, which is listed</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Body</li> <li>• High Growth Rate</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for sediment and salinity/TDS/chlorides</li> <li>• 45.3% over 10 years</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
	•	•
Los Olivos, County of Santa Barbara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Santa Ynez River, which is on the 303(d) list for nutrients and sediment</li> <li>• Urban Cluster</li> </ul>
City of Morro Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Morro Bay, which is on the 303(d) list for sediments</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
Oceano, County of San Luis Obispo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism, Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Pismo Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism, Urban cluster</li> </ul>
Santa Ynez, County of Santa Barbara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Santa Ynez River, which is on the 303(d) list for nutrients and sediment</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
Shell Beach, County of San Luis Obispo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism</li> </ul>
City of Soledad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Growth Rate</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salinas River, which is listed for sediment and salinity/TDS/chlorides</li> <li>• 57.6% over 10 years</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Solvang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Santa Ynez River, which is on the 303(d) list for nutrients and sediment</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> <li>• Tourism</li> </ul>

**Region 5**

Area	Justification	Details
City of Clearlake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear Lake which is on the 303(d) list for mercury and nutrients</li> <li>• Urbanized cluster</li> </ul>
City of Dixon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Growth Or Growth Potential</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 54.8% over 10 years</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Grass Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies</li> <li>• High Growth Potential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receiving waters support threatened and endangered species</li> </ul>

**Attachment 2**  
To WQO 2003-0005-DWQ

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Hanford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbanized Area in corrected census data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbanized Area in corrected census data</li> </ul>
City of Kingsburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kings River, used for recreation and agriculture supply</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Lakeport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear Lake which is on the 303(d) list for mercury and nutrients</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Lemoore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbanized Area in corrected census data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbanized Area in corrected census data</li> </ul>
City of Lincoln	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies</li> <li>• High Growth And Growth Potential</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receiving waters support threatened and endangered species</li> <li>• 54.6% over 10 years and continuing at 15% per year</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Los Baños	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Growth</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Los Baños Canal which is used for agriculture supply and flows into a water of the U.S.</li> <li>• 78.2% growth over 10 years</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Oakdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge To Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Growth</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stanislaus River which is on the 303(d) list for pesticides and unknown toxicity</li> <li>• 29.6% over 10 years</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Patterson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge To Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Growth</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• San Joaquin river which is on the 303(d) list for pesticides, and unknown toxicity</li> <li>• 34.5% over 10 years</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Placerville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge To Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receiving waters support threatened and endangered species</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Reedley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge Into Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kings River, used for recreation and agriculture supply</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Rio Vista	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge To Sensitive Water Body</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sacramento River, Delta, which is on the 303(d) list</li> </ul>

**Attachment 2**  
To WQO 2003-0005-DWQ

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Population Growth Potential</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for pesticides, mercury, and unknown toxicity</li> <li>• 210% projected growth between 2000 and 2010</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Selma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge to Consolidated Irrigation Canal, which is tributary to Kings River, used for recreation and agriculture supply</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Tulare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Growth</li> <li>• Contributor Of Pollutants To Waters Of The U.S.</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 32.3% growth over 10 years</li> <li>• High population, approaching “urbanized area”</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant Contributor Of Pollutants To Waters Of The U.S.</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> <li>• Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 49,151 people at the time of the census, essentially the same threat as an urbanized area</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> <li>• Contact recreation</li> </ul>
County of Kings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbanized Area in corrected census data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urbanized Area in corrected census data</li> </ul>
County of Lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear Lake which is on the 303(d) list for mercury and nutrients</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>

**Region 7**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Justification</b>	<b>Details</b>
City of Brawley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge To Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New River which is on the 303(d) list for bacteria, nutrients, pesticides, and sedimentation</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>
City of Calexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge To Sensitive Water Body</li> <li>• High Population Density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New River which is on the 303(d) list for bacteria, nutrients, pesticides, and sedimentation</li> <li>• Urban cluster</li> </ul>

# Non-Traditional Small MS4s

**Attachment 3**  
WQO# 2003 – 0005 – DWQ

Non-traditional Small MS4s anticipated to be designated in the future will include the following entities.

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
1	California Community Colleges	College of the Redwoods	7351 Tompkins Hill Road	Eureka, CA 95501-9301
1	California Community Colleges	Mendocino College	1000 Hensley Creek Rd. PO Box 3000	Ukiah, CA 95482-0300
1	California Community Colleges	Santa Rosa Junior College - Santa Rosa Campus	1501 Mendocino Avenue	Santa Rosa, CA 95401-4395
1	California State University	Humboldt State University	1 Harpst Street	Arcata, CA 95521-8299
1	California State University	Sonoma State University	1801 East Cotati Ave.	Rohnert Park, CA 94928-3609
1	District Agricultural Association	Humboldt County Fairgrounds	3750 Harris Street	Eureka, CA
1	District Agricultural Association	Mendocino County Fairgrounds	1055 North State Street	Ukiah, CA
1	School District, Alexander Valley Union Elementary		8511 Hwy. 128	Healdsburg, CA 95448-9020
1	School District, Arcata Elementary		1435 Buttermilk Lane	Arcata, CA 95521-
1	School District, Bellevue Union Elementary		3223 Primrose Ave.	Santa Rosa, CA 95407-7723
1	School District, Bennett Valley Union Elementary		2250 Mesquite Dr.	Santa Rosa, CA 95405-8310
1	School District, Cotati-Rohnert Park Unified		1601 E Cotati Ave.	Rohnert Park, CA 94928-3606
1	School District, Eureka City Unified		3200 Walford Ave.	Eureka, CA 95503-4887
1	School District, Fieldbrook Elementary		4070 Fieldbrook Road	Arcata, CA 95521-9709
1	School District, Fort Bragg Unified		312 S. Lincoln St.	Fort Bragg, CA 95437-4416
1	School District, Fortuna Union Elementary		843 L St.	Fortuna, CA 95540-1921
1	School District, Fortuna Union High		379 12th St.	Fortuna, CA 95540-2357
1	School District, Freshwater Elementary		75 Greenwood Heights Dr.	Eureka, CA 95503-9569
1	School District, Garfield Elementary		2200 Freshwater Road	Eureka, CA 95503-9562
1	School District, Gravenstein Union Elementary		3840 Twig Ave.	Sebastopol, CA 95472-5750
1	School District, Healdsburg Unified		925 University St.	Healdsburg, CA 95448-3528
1	School District, Mark West Union Elementary		305 Mark West Springs Road	Santa Rosa, CA 95404-1101
1	School District, McKinleyville Union Elementary		2275 Central Ave.	McKinleyville, CA 95519-3611
1	School District, Oak Grove Union Elementary		5285 Hall Road	Santa Rosa, CA 95401-5566
1	School District, Pacific Union Elementary		3001 Janes Road	Arcata, CA 95521-4701
1	School District, Piner-Olivet Union Elementary		3450 Coffey Lane	Santa Rosa, CA 95403-1919
1	School District, Rincon Valley Union Elementary		1000 Yulupa Ave.	Santa Rosa, CA 95405-7020
1	School District, Rohnerville Elementary		3850 Rohnerville Road	Fortuna, CA 95540-3122
1	School District, Roseland Elementary		950 Sebastopol Road	Santa Rosa, CA 95407-6829
1	School District, Santa Rosa Elementary		211 Ridgway Ave.	Santa Rosa, CA 95401-4320
1	School District, Santa Rosa High		211 Ridgway Ave.	Santa Rosa, CA 95401-4320
1	School District, Sebastopol Union Elementary		7905 Valentine Ave.	Sebastopol, CA 95472-3214
1	School District, South Bay Union Elementary		5248 Vance Ave.	Eureka, CA 95503-6351
1	School District, Twin Hills Union Elementary		700 Water Trough Road	Sebastopol, CA 95472-3917
1	School District, Ukiah Unified		925 N. State St.	Ukiah, CA 95482-3411
1	School District, West Side Union Elementary		1201 Felta Road	Healdsburg, CA 95448-9476
1	School District, West Sonoma County Union High		462 Johnson St.	Sebastopol, CA 95472-

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
1	School District, Windsor Unified		9291 Old Redwood Hwy. #300 C	Windsor, CA 95492-9217
1	School District, Wright Elementary		4385 Price Ave.	Santa Rosa, CA 95407-6550
2	Bureau of Prisons	FCI Dublin	5701 8th Street - Camp Parks	Dublin, CA 94568
2	California Air National Guard	129th Rescue Wing	PO Box 103	Moffett Airfield, CA 94035-5006
2	California Community Colleges	Canada College	4200 Farm Hill Boulevard	Redwood City, CA 94061-1099
2	California Community Colleges	Chabot College	25555 Hesperian Blvd PO Box 5001	Hayward, CA 94545-5001
2	California Community Colleges	City College of San Francisco	50 Phelan Avenue, E200	San Francisco, CA 94112-1898
2	California Community Colleges	College of Alameda	555 Atlantic Avenue	Alameda, CA 94501-2109
2	California Community Colleges	College of San Mateo	1700 West Hillsdale Boulevard	San Mateo, CA 94402-3784
2	California Community Colleges	Contra Costa College	2600 Mission Bell Drive	San Pablo, CA 94806-3195
2	California Community Colleges	DeAnza College	21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard	Cupertino, CA 95014-5797
2	California Community Colleges	Diablo Valley College	321 Golf Club Road	Pleasant Hill, CA 94523-1544
2	California Community Colleges	Evergreen Valley College	3095 Yerba Buena Road	San Jose, CA 95135-1598
2	California Community Colleges	Foothill College	12345 El Monte Road	Los Altos Hills, CA 94022-4599
2	California Community Colleges	Laney College	900 Fallon Street	Oakland, CA 94607-4893
2	California Community Colleges	Las Positas College	3033 Collier Canyon Road	Livermore, CA 94550-7650
2	California Community Colleges	Los Medanos College	2700 East Leland Road	Pittsburg, CA 94565-5197
2	California Community Colleges	Merritt College	12500 Campus Drive	Oakland, CA 94619-3196
2	California Community Colleges	Mission College	3000 Mission College Boulevard	Santa Clara, CA 95054-1897
2	California Community Colleges	Napa Valley College	2277 Napa Vallejo Highway	Napa, CA 94558-6236
2	California Community Colleges	Ohlone College	43600 Mission Boulevard	Fremont, CA 94539-0911
2	California Community Colleges	San Jose City College	2100 Moorpark Avenue	San Jose, CA 95128-2799
2	California Community Colleges	Santa Rosa Junior College - Petaluma Campus	680 Sonoma Mountain Parkway	Petaluma, CA 94952
2	California Community Colleges	Skyline College	3300 College Drive	San Bruno, CA 94066-1662
2	California Community Colleges	Solano Community College	4000 Suisun Valley Road	Suisun City, CA 94585-3197
2	California Community Colleges	Vista College	2020 Milvia Street	Berkeley, CA 94704-1183
2	California Community Colleges	West Valley College	14000 Fruitvale Avenue	Saratoga, CA 95070-5699
2	California State University	California State University Hayward	25800 Carlos Bee Blvd	Hayward, CA 94542
2	California State University	California State University Maritime	200 Maritime Academy Drive	Vallejo, CA 94590
2	California State University	CSU Maritime Academy	200 MARITIME	Vallejo, CA
2	California State University	SF State University	1600 Holloway Avenue	San Francisco, CA 94132
2	Corrections, Dept of	San Quentin State Prison		San Quentin, CA 94964
2	Defense, Department of	Camp Parks	Bldg 790 Reserve Forces Training Area	Dublin, CA 94568-5201
2	Defense, Department of	Concord Naval Weapons Station	10 Delta St	Concord, CA 94520-5100
2	Defense, Department of	Oakland Army Base		, CA
2	Defense, Department of	Onizuka Air Station	1080 Lockheed Martin Way Box 41	Sunnyvale, CA 94089-1237
2	Defense, Department of	San Bruno Naval Facility	900 Commodore Drive	San Bruno, CA 94066-5006
2	Defense, Department of	Santa Clara Naval Reserve Center	500 Shenandoah Plaza, P.O. Box 128, M	Mountain View, CA 94035-0128
2	Defense, Department of	Travis Air Force Base	60 Support Group	Travis AFB, CA 94535-5049
2	Developmental Services, Dept of	Agnews Developmental Center East & West	3500 Zanker Road	San Jose, CA
2	District Agricultural Association	Napa County Fairgrounds	575 Third Street	Napa, CA
2	District Agricultural Association	Sonoma-Marin Fair	Fairgrounds Dr	Petaluma, CA

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
2	Education, Dept of	Calif. School for the Blind	500 Walnut Ave.	Fremont, CA 94536-4365
2	Education, Dept of	Calif. School for the Deaf	39350 Gallaudet Dr.	Fremont, CA 94538-2308
2	Energy, Dept of	Sandia National Labs., CA Pgms.	P.O. Box 969, MS-9221	Livermore, CA 94550
2	Health Services, Dept of	Fairfield Animal Facility	6250 Lambie Road	Suisun City, CA
2	Menatl Health, Dept of	Napa State Hospital	2100 Napa-Vallejo Hwy	Napa, CA
2	NASA	Moffett Federal Air Field	NASA - AMES, MS 218-1	Moffett Airfield, CA 94035
2	Port of Oakland		530 Water Street	Oakland, CA 94607
2	Presido Trust		34 Graham Street PO Box 29052	San Francisco, CA 94129-0052
2	Rehabilitation, Dept of	Center for the Blind	400 Adams Street	Albany, CA
2	San Mateo Union High School District		650 N. Delaware St.	San Mateo, CA 94401-1795
2	School District, Acalanes Union High		1212 Pleasant Hill Road	Lafayette, CA 94549-2623
2	School District, Alameda City Unified		2200 Central Ave.	Alameda, CA 94501-4450
2	School District, Albany City Unified		904 Talbot Ave.	Albany, CA 94706-2020
2	School District, Alum Rock Union Elementary		2930 Gay Ave.	San Jose, CA 95127-2322
2	School District, Bayshore Elementary		1 Martin St.	Daly City, CA 94014-1603
2	School District, Belmont-Redwood Shores Elementary		2960 Hallmark Dr.	Belmont, CA 94002-2943
2	School District, Benicia Unified		350 East K St.	Benicia, CA 94510-3437
2	School District, Berkeley Unified		2134 Martin Luther King, Jr. W	Berkeley, CA 94704-1109
2	School District, Berryessa Union Elementary		1376 Piedmont Road	San Jose, CA 95132-2427
2	School District, Brisbane Elementary		1 Solano St.	Brisbane, CA 94005-1342
2	School District, Burlingame Elementary		1825 Trousdale Dr	Burlingame, CA 94010-4509
2	School District, Cabrillo Unified		498 Kelly Ave.	Half Moon Bay, CA 94019-1636
2	School District, Calistoga Joint Unified		1520 Lake St.	Calistoga, CA 94515-1605
2	School District, Cambrian Elementary		4115 Jacksol Dr.	San Jose, CA 95124-3312
2	School District, Campbell Union Elementary		155 N. Third St.	Campbell, CA 95008-2044
2	School District, Campbell Union High		3235 Union Ave.	San Jose, CA 95124-2009
2	School District, Canyon Elementary		187 Pinehurst Road	Canyon, CA 94516-0187
2	School District, Castro Valley Unified		4430 Alma Ave.	Castro Valley, CA 94546-0146
2	School District, Cinnabar Elementary		286 Skillman Lane	Petaluma, CA 94975-0399
2	School District, Cupertino Union Elementary		10301 Vista Dr.	Cupertino, CA 95014-2040
2	School District, Dixie Elementary		380 Nova Albion Way	San Rafael, CA 94903-3523
2	School District, Dublin Unified		7471 Larkdale Ave.	Dublin, CA 94568-1500
2	School District, Dunham Elementary		4111 Roblar Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-9202
2	School District, East Side Union High		830 N. Capitol Ave.	San Jose, CA 95133-1316
2	School District, Emery Unified		4727 San Pablo Ave.	Emeryville, CA 94608-3035
2	School District, Evergreen Elementary		3188 Quimby Road	San Jose, CA 95148-3022
2	School District, Fairfield-Suisun Unified		1975 Pennsylvania Ave.	Fairfield, CA 94533-
2	School District, Franklin-McKinley Elementary		645 Wool Creek Dr.	San Jose, CA 95112-2617
2	School District, Fremont Unified		4210 Technology Dr.	Fremont, CA 94537-5008
2	School District, Fremont Union High		589 W. Fremont Ave.	Sunnyvale, CA 94087-
2	School District, Hayward Unified		24411 Amador St.	Hayward, CA 94540-0001
2	School District, Hillsborough City Elementary		300 El Cerrito Ave.	Hillsborough, CA 94010-6818

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
2		School District, Jefferson Elementary	101 Lincoln Ave.	Daly City, CA 94015-3934
2		School District, Jefferson Union High	699 Serramonte Blvd., Suite 100	Daly City, CA 94015-4132
2		School District, John Swett Unified	341 #B (Selby)	Crockett, CA 94525-
2		School District, La Honda-Pescadero Unified	620 North St	Pescadero, CA 94060-0189
2		School District, Lafayette Elementary	3477 School St.	Lafayette, CA 94549-1029
2		School District, Laguna Joint Elementary	3286 Chileno Valley Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-9428
2		School District, Laguna Salada Union Elementary	375 Reina del Mar	Pacifica, CA 94044-3052
2		School District, Lakeside Joint Elementary	19621 Black Road	Los Gatos, CA 95030-9522
2		School District, Larkspur Elementary	230 Doherty Dr.	Larkspur, CA 94939-
2		School District, Las Lomas Elementary	1011 Altschul Ave.	Menlo Park, CA 94025-6706
2		School District, Liberty Elementary	170 Liberty Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-1074
2		School District, Lincoln Elementary	1300 Hicks Valley Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-9407
2		School District, Livermore Valley Joint Unified	685 E. Jack London Blvd.	Livermore, CA 94550-1800
2		School District, Loma Prieta Joint Union Elementary	23800 Summit Road	Los Gatos, CA 95033-4054
2		School District, Los Altos Elementary	201 Covington Road	Los Altos, CA 94024-4030
2		School District, Los Gatos Union Elementary	15766 Poppy Lane	Los Gatos, CA 95030-3228
2		School District, Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High	17421 Farley Road West	Los Gatos, CA 95030-3308
2		School District, Luther Burbank Elementary	4 Wabash Ave.	San Jose, CA 95128-1931
2		School District, Martinez Unified	921 Susana St.	Martinez, CA 94553-1848
2		School District, Menlo Park City Elementary	181 Encinal Ave.	Atherton, CA 94027-3102
2		School District, Mill Valley Elementary	411 Sycamore Ave.	Mill Valley, CA 94941-2231
2		School District, Millbrae Elementary	555 Richmond Dr.	Millbrae, CA 94030-1600
2		School District, Milpitas Unified	1331 E. Calaveras Blvd.	Milpitas, CA 95035-5707
2		School District, Montebello Elementary	15101 Montebello Road	Cupertino, CA 95014-5431
2		School District, Moraga Elementary	1540 School St.	Moraga, CA 94556-0158
2		School District, Moreland Elementary	4710 Campbell Ave.	San Jose, CA 95130-1709
2		School District, Mountain View-Los Altos Union High	1299 Bryant Ave.	Mountain View, CA 94040-4527
2		School District, Mountain View-Whisman Elementary	750 A San Pierre Way	Mountain View, CA 94043-
2		School District, Mt. Diablo Unified	1936 Carlotta Dr.	Concord, CA 94519-1358
2		School District, Mt. Pleasant Elementary	3434 Marten Ave.	San Jose, CA 95148-
2		School District, Napa Valley Unified	2425 Jefferson St.	Napa, CA 94558-4931
2		School District, New Haven Unified	34200 Alvarado-Niles Road	Union City, CA 94587-4402
2		School District, Newark Unified	5715 Musick Ave.	Newark, CA 94560-0385
2		School District, Novato Unified	1015 Seventh St.	Novato, CA 94945-2205
2		School District, Oak Grove Elementary	6578 Santa Teresa Blvd.	San Jose, CA 95119-1204
2		School District, Oakland Unified	1025 Second Ave.	Oakland, CA 94606-2212
2		School District, Old Adobe Union Elementary	845 Crinella Dr.	Petaluma, CA 94954-4450
2		School District, Orchard Elementary	921 Fox Lane	San Jose, CA 95131-
2		School District, Orinda Union Elementary	8 Altarinda Road	Orinda, CA 94563-2603
2		School District, Palo Alto Unified	25 Churchill Ave.	Palo Alto, CA 94306-1005
2		School District, Petaluma City Elementary	200 Douglas St.	Petaluma, CA 94952-2575
2		School District, Petaluma Joint Union High	200 Douglas St.	Petaluma, CA 94952-2575

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
2	School District, Piedmont City Unified		760 Magnolia Ave.	Piedmont, CA 94611-4047
2	School District, Pittsburg Unified		2000 Railroad Ave.	Pittsburg, CA 94565-3830
2	School District, Pleasanton Unified		4665 Bernal Ave.	Pleasanton, CA 94566-7449
2	School District, Portola Valley Elementary		4575 Alpine Road	Portola Valley, CA 94028-8040
2	School District, Ravenswood City Elementary		2160 Euclid Ave.	East Palo Alto, CA 94303-1703
2	School District, Redwood City Elementary		750 Bradford St.	Redwood City, CA 94063-1727
2	School District, Reed Union Elementary		105A Avenida Miraflores	Tiburon, CA 94920-
2	School District, Ross Elementary		Lagunitas and Allen Aves.	Ross, CA 94957-1058
2	School District, Ross Valley Elementary		46 Green Valley Court	San Anselmo, CA 94960-1112
2	School District, San Bruno Park Elementary		500 Acacia Ave.	San Bruno, CA 94066-4298
2	School District, San Carlos Elementary		826 Chestnut St.	San Carlos, CA 94070-3802
2	School District, San Francisco Unified		135 Van Ness Ave.	San Francisco, CA 94102-5207
2	School District, San Jose Unified		855 Lenzen Ave.	San Jose, CA 95126-2736
2	School District, San Leandro Unified		14735 Juniper St.	San Leandro, CA 94579-1222
2	School District, San Lorenzo Unified		15510 Usher St.	San Lorenzo, CA 94580-
2	School District, San Mateo-Foster City Elementary		300 28th Ave.	San Mateo, CA 94402-0058
2	School District, San Rafael City Elementary		310 Nova Albion Way	San Rafael, CA 94903-
2	School District, San Rafael City High		310 Nova Albione	San Rafael, CA 94903-3500
2	School District, San Ramon Valley Unified		699 Old Orchard Dr.	Danville, CA 94526-4331
2	School District, Santa Clara Unified		1889 Lawrence Road	Santa Clara, CA 95052-0397
2	School District, Saratoga Union Elementary		20460 Forrest Hills Dr.	Saratoga, CA 95070-6020
2	School District, Sausalito Elementary		630 Nevada St.	Sausalito, CA 94965-1654
2	School District, Sequoia Union High		480 James Ave.	Redwood City, CA 94062-1041
2	School District, Sonoma Valley Unified		721 W. Napa St.	Sonoma, CA 95476-6412
2	School District, St. Helena Unified		465 Main St.	St. Helena, CA 94574-2159
2	School District, Sunnyvale Elementary		819 W. Iowa Ave.	Sunnyvale, CA 94088-3217
2	School District, Sunol Glen Unified		Main & Bond Sts.	Sunol, CA 94586-0569
2	School District, Tamalpais Union High		395 Doherty Dr.	Larkspur, CA 94977-0605
2	School District, Two Rock Union Elementary		5001 Spring Hill Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-9639
2	School District, Union Elementary		5175 Union Ave.	San Jose, CA 95124-5434
2	School District, Union Joint Elementary		5300 Red Hill Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-
2	School District, Vallejo City Unified		211 Valle Vista	Vallejo, CA 94590-3256
2	School District, Walnut Creek Elementary		960 Ygnacio Valley Road	Walnut Creek, CA 94596-3892
2	School District, Waugh Elementary		880 Maria Dr.	Petaluma, CA 94954-6837
2	School District, West Contra Costa Unified		1108 Bissell Ave.	Richmond, CA 94801-3135
2	School District, Wilmar Union Elementary		3775 Bodega Ave.	Petaluma, CA 94952-8023
2	School District, Woodside Elementary		3195 Woodside Road	Woodside, CA 94062-2552
2	Transportation, Department of	Alameda Coast Guard Integrated Support Command	MLCP "VS" Bldg 50-8, Coast Guard Isla	Alameda, CA 94501
2	Transportation, Department of	Petaluma Coast Guard Training Center	599 Tomales Rd	Petaluma, CA 94952-5000
2	University of California	Berkeley Laboratory	1 Cyclotron Road MS-65	Berkeley, CA 94720
2	University of California	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	7000 East Ave.	Livermore, CA 94550-9234
2	University of California	The University of California, San Francisco		San Francisco, CA 94143

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
2	University of California	University of California Berkeley	Department/Office Name	Berkeley, CA 94720
2	Veteran Affairs	Martinez Center for Rehab & Extended Care	150 Muir Rd.	Martinez, CA 94553
2	Veteran Affairs	San Francisco VA Medical Center	4150 Clement Street	San Francisco, CA 94121-1598
2	Veteran Affairs	VA Northern California Health Care System	150 Muir Rd.	Martinez, CA 94553
2	Veteran Affairs	VA Palo Alto Health Care System	3801 Miranda Avenue	Palo Alto, CA 94304-290
3	Bureau of Prisons	FCI Lompoc	3600 Guard Road	Lompoc, CA 93436
3	Bureau of Prisons	USP Lompoc	3901 Klein Boulevard	Lompoc, CA 93436
3	California Army National Guard	Camp Roberts	ATTN: CACR-DIS	Camp Roberts, CA 93451-5000
3	California Army National Guard	Camp San Luis Obispo	PO Box 4360	San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-4360
3	California Community Colleges	Allan Hancock College	800 South College Drive	Santa Maria, CA 93454-6368
3	California Community Colleges	Cabrillo College	6500 Soquel Drive	Aptos, CA 95003-3119
3	California Community Colleges	Cuesta College	PO Box 8106	San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8106
3	California Community Colleges	Gavilan College	5055 Santa Teresa Blvd.	Gilroy, CA 95020-9599
3	California Community Colleges	Hartnell College	156 Homestead Avenue	Salinas, CA 93901-1697
3	California Community Colleges	Monterey Peninsula College	980 Fremont Street	Monterey, CA 93940-4799
3	California Community Colleges	Santa Barbara City College	721 Cliff Drive	Santa Barbara, CA 93109-2394
3	California State University	California Polytechnic State University	1 Grand Ave.	San Luis Obispo, CA 93407
3	California State University	California State Monterey Bay	100 Canpus Center	Seaside, CA 93955
3	California Youth Authority	Ben Lomond Youth Conservation Camp	13575 Empire Grade	Santa Cruz, CA
3	California Youth Authority	El Paso de Robles Youth Correctional Facility	Airport Road	Paso Robles, CA
3	Corrections, Dept of	California Men's Colony	Highway 1	San Luis Obispo, CA 93409-8101
3	Corrections, Dept of	Correctional Training Facility	Highway 101 North	Soledad, CA 93960-0686
3	Corrections, Dept of	Salinas Valley State Prison	PO Box 1020	Soledad, CA 93960-1020
3	Defense, Department of	Camp San Luis Obispo	PO Box 4360	San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-4360
3	Defense, Department of	Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and	Bldg 4463 Giggling Rd.	Presido of Monterey, CA 93941-5777
3	Defense, Department of	Fort Hunter Liggett	AFRC-FMH-CDR	Fort Hunter Liggett, CA 93928-7000
3	Defense, Department of	Naval Postgraduate School Monterey Bay	1 University Circle	Monterey, CA 93943-5001
3	Defense, Department of	Vandenberg Air Force Base	30 CES/CEZ, 806 13th St. Suite 116	Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA 93437-5242
3	District Agricultural Association	Earl Warren Showgrounds (National Horse Show)	3400 Calle Real	Santa Barbara, CA
3	District Agricultural Association	Monterey County Fairgrounds	2004 Fairground Road	Monterey, CA
3	District Agricultural Association	San Luis Obispo County Fairgrounds	2198 Riverside Avenue	Paso Robles, CA
3	District Agricultural Association	Santa Cruz County Fairgrounds	2601 Eest Lake Avenue	Watsonville, CA
3	District Agricultural Association	Santa Maria Fairpark	937 S Thornburg Street	Santa Maria, CA
3	Mental Health, Dept of	Atascadero State Hospital	10333 El Camino Real	Atascadero, CA
3	School District, Alisal Union Elementary		1205 E. Market St.	Salinas, CA 93905-2831
3	School District, Atascadero Unified		5601 West Mall	Atascadero, CA 93422-4234
3	School District, Ballard Elementary		2425 School St.	Solvang, CA 93463-9709
3	School District, Bitterwater-Tully Union Elementary		Lonoak Rt.	King City, CA 93930-
3	School District, Blochman Union Elementary		4949 Foxen Canyon Road	Santa Maria, CA 93454-9666
3	School District, Bonny Doon Union Elementary		1492 Pine Flat Road	Santa Cruz, CA 95060-9711

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
3	School District, Buellton Union Elementary		301 Second St.	Buellton, CA 93427-0075
3	School District, Carmel Unified		4380 Carmel Valley Road	Carmel, CA 93922-2700
3	School District, Carpinteria Unified		1400 Lindon Ave.	Carpinteria, CA 93013-1414
3	School District, Cayucos Elementary		2950 Santa Rosa Creek Road	Cambria, CA 93428-3506
3	School District, Cienega Union Elementary		11936 Cienega Road	Hollister, CA 95023-9697
3	School District, Coast Unified		2950 Santa Rosa Creek Road	Cambria, CA 93428-3506
3	School District, Cold Spring Elementary		2243 Sycamore Canyon Road	Santa Barbara, CA 93108-1909
3	School District, College Elementary		3325 Pine St.	Santa Ynez, CA 93460-0188
3	School District, Gilroy Unified		7810 Arroyo Circle	Gilroy, CA 95020-7313
3	School District, Goleta Union Elementary		401 N. Fairview Ave.	Goleta, CA 93117-1732
3	School District, Graves Elementary		15 McFadden Road	Salinas, CA 93908-
3	School District, Greenfield Union Elementary		493 El Camino Real	Greenfield, CA 93927-
3	School District, Happy Valley Elementary		3125 Branciforte Dr.	Santa Cruz, CA 95065-9775
3	School District, Hollister School District		2690 Cienega Rd	Hollister, CA 95023-
3	School District, Hope Elementary		3970 la Colina Road	Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1563
3	School District, King City Joint Union High		800 Broadway	King City, CA 93930-3326
3	School District, King City Union Elementary		800 Broadway	King City, CA 93930-2984
3	School District, Lagunita Elementary		975 San Juan Grade Road	Salinas, CA 93907-8438
3	School District, Live Oak Elementary		984-1 Bostwick Lane	Santa Cruz, CA 95062-1756
3	School District, Live Oak Unified		2201 Pennington Road	Live Oak, CA 95953-2469
3	School District, Lompoc Unified		1301 North A St.	Lompoc, CA 93438-8000
3	School District, Los Olivos Elementary		2540 Alamo Pintado Ave.	Los Olivos, CA 93441-0208
3	School District, Lucia Mar Unified		602 Orchard St.	Arroyo Grande, CA 93420-4000
3	School District, Mission Union Elementary		36825 Foothill Road	Soledad, CA 93960-9656
3	School District, Montecito Union Elementary		385 San Ysidro Road	Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2131
3	School District, Monterey Peninsula Unified		700 Pacific St.	Monterey, CA 93942-1031
3	School District, Morgan Hill Unified		15600 Concord Circle	Morgan Hill, CA 95037-7110
3	School District, Mountain Elementary		3042 Old San Jose Road	Soquel, CA 95073-9752
3	School District, North County Joint Union Elementary		500 Spring Grove Road	Hollister, CA 95023-9366
3	School District, Nuestro Elementary		3934 Broadway Road	Live Oak, CA 95953-9401
3	School District, Orcutt Union Elementary		Soares & Dyer Sts.	Orcutt, CA 93457-2310
3	School District, Pacific Grove Unified		555 Sinex Ave.	Pacific Grove, CA 93950-4320
3	School District, Pajaro Valley Joint Unified		294 Greenvalley Rd	Watsonville, CA 95076-
3	School District, Paso Robles Joint Unified		800 Niblick Road	Paso Robles, CA 93447-7010
3	School District, Salinas City Elementary		431 W. Alisal St.	Salinas, CA 93901-1624
3	School District, Salinas Union High		431 W. Alisal St.	Salinas, CA 93901-1624
3	School District, San Benito High		1220 Monterey St.	Hollister, CA 95023-4708
3	School District, San Lorenzo Valley Unified		6134 Hwy. 9	Felton, CA 95018-9704
3	School District, San Luis Coastal Unified		1500 Lizzie St.	San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-3099
3	School District, Santa Barbara Elementary		720 Santa Barbara St.	Santa Barbara, CA 93101-
3	School District, Santa Barbara High		720 Santa Barbara St.	Santa Barbara, CA 93101-
3	School District, Santa Cruz City Elementary		2931 Mission St.	Santa Cruz, CA 95060-

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
3	School District, Santa Cruz City High		2931 Mission St.	Santa Cruz, CA 95060-5709
3	School District, Santa Maria Joint Union High		2560 Skyway Dr.	Santa Maria, CA 93455-
3	School District, Santa Maria-Bonita Elementary		708 S. Miller St.	Santa Maria, CA 93454-6230
3	School District, Santa Rita Union Elementary		57 Russell Road	Salinas, CA 93906-4325
3	School District, Santa Ynez Valley Union High		2975 E. Hwy. 246	Santa Ynez, CA 93460-
3	School District, Scotts Valley Unified		4444 Scotts Valley Dr., Ste 5B	Scotts Valley, CA 95066-4529
3	School District, Soledad Unified		335 Market St.	Soledad, CA 93960-
3	School District, Solvang Elementary		565 Atterdag Road	Solvang, CA 93463-2690
3	School District, Soquel Union Elementary		620 Monterey Ave.	Capitola, CA 95010-3618
3	School District, Southside Elementary		4991 Southside Road	Hollister, CA 95023-9637
3	School District, Templeton Unified		960 Old County Road	Templeton, CA 93465-9419
3	School District, Washington Union Elementary		43 San Benancio Canyon Rd	Salinas, CA 93908-
3	University of California	UC Santa Barbara		Santa Barbara, CA 93106
3	University of California	University of California, Santa Cruz	1156 High Street	Santa Cruz, CA 95064
4	Bureau of Prisons	CCM Long Beach	535 N. Alameda Street	Los Angeles, CA 90012
4	Bureau of Prisons	FCI Terminal Island	1299 Seaside Avenue	Terminal Island, CA 90731
4	California Air National Guard	Channel Island Air National Guard Base	100 Mulcahey Dr	Port Hueneme, CA 93041-4002
4	California Community Colleges	Cerritos College	11110 Alondra Boulevard	Norwalk, CA 90650-6269
4	California Community Colleges	Citrus College	1000 West Foothill Boulevard	Glendora, CA 91741-1899
4	California Community Colleges	College Of The Canyons	26455 N. Rockwell Canyon Road	Santa Clarita, CA 91355-1899
4	California Community Colleges	Compton College	1111 East Artesia Boulevard	Compton, CA 90221-5393
4	California Community Colleges	East Los Angeles College	1301 Avenida Cesar Chavez	Monterey Park, CA 91754-6099
4	California Community Colleges	El Camino College	16007 Crenshaw Boulevard	Torrance, CA 90506-0002
4	California Community Colleges	Glendale Community College	1500 North Verdugo Road	Glendale, CA 91208-2894
4	California Community Colleges	Long Beach City College	4901 East Carson Street	Long Beach, CA 90808-1706
4	California Community Colleges	Los Angeles City College	855 North Vermont Avenue	Los Angeles, CA 90029-3590
4	California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Harbor College	1111 Figueroa Place	Wilmington, CA 90744-2397
4	California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Mission College	13356 Eldridge Avenue	Sylmar, CA 91342-3200
4	California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Pierce College	6201 Winnetka Avenue	Woodland Hills, CA 91371-0001
4	California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Southwest College	1600 West Imperial Highway	Los Angeles, CA 90047-4899
4	California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Trade-Tech College	400 West Washington Boulevard	Los Angeles, CA 90015-4108
4	California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Valley College	5800 Fulton Avenue	Van Nuys, CA 91401-4096
4	California Community Colleges	Moorpark College	7075 Campus Road	Moorpark, CA 93201-1695
4	California Community Colleges	Mt. San Antonio College	1100 North Grand Avenue	Walnut, CA 91789-1399
4	California Community Colleges	Oxnard College	4000 South Rose Avenue	Oxnard, CA 93033-6699
4	California Community Colleges	Pasadena City College	1570 East Colorado Boulevard	Pasadena, CA 91106-2003
4	California Community Colleges	Rio Hondo College	3600 Workman Mill Road	Whittier, CA 90601-1699
4	California Community Colleges	Santa Monica College	1900 Pico Boulevard	Santa Monica, CA 90405-1628
4	California Community Colleges	Ventura College	4667 Telegraph Road	Ventura, CA 93003-3899
4	California Community Colleges	West Los Angeles College	4800 Freshman Drive	Culver City, CA 90230-3500
4	California State University	California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	3801 West Temple Avenue	Pomona, CA 91768
4	California State University	California State University Channel Islands	One University Drive	Camarillo, CA 93012

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4	California State University	California State University Dominguez Hills	1000 E. Victoria Street	Carson, CA 90747
4	California State University	California State University Long Beach	1250 Bellflower Blvd.	Long Beach, CA 90840
4	California State University	California State University Los Angeles	5151 State University Drive	Los Angeles, CA 90032-4226
4	California State University	California State University Northridge	18111 Nordhoff Street	Northridge, CA 91330
4	California Youth Authority	Fred C. Nelles Youth Correcitonal Facility	11850 E Whittier	Whittier, CA
4	California Youth Authority	Southern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic	13200 S Bloomfield Ave	Norwalk, CA
4	California Youth Authority	Ventura Youth Correctional Facility	3100 Wright Rd	Camarillo, CA
4	Defense, Department of	Corona Naval Station	P.O. Box 5000	Corona, CA 92878-5000
4	Defense, Department of	Los Angeles Air Force Base	61 ABG/CEZV, 2420 Vela Way Suite 14	El Segundo, CA 90245
4	Defense, Department of	Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
4	Defense, Department of	Naval Base Ventura County		, CA
4	Defense, Department of	Port Hueneme Naval Facility	4363 Missile Way	Port Hueneme, CA 93043-4307
4	Defense, Department of	San Nicholas Island Naval Facility	NAWS-890000E	Point Mugu, CA 93042-5001
4	Devlopmental Services, Dept of	Lanterman Developmental Center	3530 West Pomona Blvd	Pomona, CA
4	District Agricultural Association	Ventura County Fairgrounds	10 West Harbor Blvd	Ventura, CA
4	Mental Health, Dept of	Metropolitan State Hospital	11401 Bloomfield Avenue	Norwalk, CA
4	School District, ABC Unified		16700 Norwalk Blvd.	Cerritos, CA 90703-1838
4	School District, Acton-Agua Dulce Unified		32248 N. Crown Valley Road	Acton, CA 93510-0068
4	School District, Alhambra City Elementary		15 W. Alhambra Road	Alhambra, CA 91802-2110
4	School District, Alhambra City High		15 W. Alhambra Road	Alhambra, CA 91802-2110
4	School District, Arcadia Unified		234 Campus Dr.	Arcadia, CA 91007-6902
4	School District, Azusa Unified		546 S. Citrus Ave.	Azusa, CA 91702-0500
4	School District, Baldwin Park Unified		3699 N. Holly Ave.	Baldwin Park, CA 91706-5397
4	School District, Bassett Unified		904 N. Willow Ave.	La Puente, CA 91746-1615
4	School District, Bellflower Unified		16703 S. Clark Ave.	Bellflower, CA 90706-5203
4	School District, Beverly Hills Unified		255 S. Lasky Dr.	Beverly Hills, CA 90212-3644
4	School District, Bonita Unified		115 W. Allen Ave.	San Dimas, CA 91773-1437
4	School District, Briggs Elementary		14438 W. Telegraph Road	Santa Paula, CA 93060-3088
4	School District, Burbank Unified		1900 W Olive Ave	Burbank, CA 91506
4	School District, Castaic Union Elementary		28131 Livingston Ave.	Valencia, CA 91355-
4	School District, Centinela Valley Union High		14901 S. Inglewood Ave.	Lawndale, CA 90260-1251
4	School District, Charter Oak Unified		20240 Cienega Ave.	Covina, CA 91723-0009
4	School District, Claremont Unified		2080 N. Mountain Ave.	Claremont, CA 91711-2643
4	School District, Compton Unified		604 S. Tamarind Ave.	Compton, CA 90220-3826
4	School District, Conejo Valley Unified		1400 E. Janss Road	Thousand Oaks, CA 91362-2133
4	School District, Covina-Valley Unified		519 E. Badillo St.	Covina, CA 91723-0269
4	School District, Culver City Unified		4034 Irving Pl.	Culver City, CA 90232-2810
4	School District, Downey Unified		11627 Brookshire Ave.	Downey, CA 90241-7017
4	School District, Duarte Unified		1620 Huntington Dr.	Duarte, CA 91010-2534
4	School District, East Whittier City Elementary		14535 E. Whittier Blvd.	Whittier, CA 90605-2130
4	School District, El Monte City Elementary		3540 N. Lexington Ave.	El Monte, CA 91731-2684
4	School District, El Monte Union High		3537 Johnson Ave.	El Monte, CA 91731-3290

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4	School District, El Rancho Unified		9333 Loch Lomond Dr.	Pico Rivera, CA 90660-2913
4	School District, El Segundo Unified		641 Sheldon St.	El Segundo, CA 90245-3036
4	School District, Fillmore Unified		627 Sespe Ave.	Fillmore, CA 93016-0697
4	School District, Garvey Elementary		2730 N. del Mar	Rosemead, CA 91770-3026
4	School District, Glendale Unified		223 N. Jackson St.	Glendale, CA 91206-4334
4	School District, Glendora Unified		500 N. Loraine Ave.	Glendora, CA 91741-2964
4	School District, Hacienda la Puente Unified		15959 E. Gale Ave.	City Of Industry, CA 91716-
4	School District, Hawthorne Elementary		14120 S. Hawthorne Blvd.	Hawthorne, CA 90250-
4	School District, Hermosa Beach City Elementary		1645 Valley Dr.	Hermosa Beach, CA 90254-2921
4	School District, Hueneme Elementary		205 North Ventura Road	Port Hueneme, CA 93041-3065
4	School District, Inglewood Unified		401 S. Inglewood Ave.	Inglewood, CA 90301-2501
4	School District, La Canada Unified		5039 Palm Dr.	La Canada, CA 91011-1518
4	School District, Las Virgenes Unified		4111 N. Las Virgenes Road	Calabasas, CA 91302-1929
4	School District, Lawndale Elementary		4161 W. 147th St.	Lawndale, CA 90260-1709
4	School District, Lennox Elementary		10319 S. Firmona Ave.	Lennox, CA 90304-1419
4	School District, Little Lake City Elementary		10515 S. Pioneer Blvd.	Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670-3703
4	School District, Long Beach Unified		1515 Hughes Way	Long Beach, CA 90810-1839
4	School District, Los Angeles Unified		450 N. Grand Ave.	Los Angeles, CA 90012-2100
4	School District, Los Nietos Elementary		8324 S. Westman Ave., Whittier	Whittier, CA 90606-
4	School District, Lowell Joint		11019 Valley Home Ave.	Whittier, CA 90603-3042
4	School District, Lynwood Unified		11321 Bullis Road	Lynwood, CA 90262-3600
4	School District, Manhattan Beach Unified		1230 Rosecrans Suite 400	Manhattan Beach, CA 90266-2478
4	School District, Mesa Union Elementary		3901 N. Mesa School Road	Somis, CA 93066-9734
4	School District, Monrovia Unified		325 E. Huntington Dr.	Monrovia, CA 91016-3585
4	School District, Montebello Unified		123 S. Montebello Blvd.	Montebello, CA 90640-4729
4	School District, Moorpark Unified		30 Flory Ave.	Moorpark, CA 93021-1862
4	School District, Mountain View Elementary		3320 Gilman Road	El Monte, CA 91732-3226
4	School District, Mupu Elementary		4410 N. Ojai Road	Santa Paula, CA 93060-9681
4	School District, Newhall Elementary		25375 Orchard Village, Ste. 200	Valencia, CA 91355-3055
4	School District, Norwalk-La Mirada Unified		12820 Pioneer Blvd.	Norwalk, CA 90650-2894
4	School District, Ocean View Elementary		2382 Eiting Road	Oxnard, CA 93033-6864
4	School District, Ojai Unified		414 E. Ojai Ave.	Ojai, CA 93024-0878
4	School District, Oxnard Elementary		1051 South A St.	Oxnard, CA 93030-7442
4	School District, Oxnard Union High		309 South K St.	Oxnard, CA 93030-5212
4	School District, Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified		3801 Via la Selva	Palos Verdes Estates, CA 90274-1119
4	School District, Paramount Unified		15110 California Ave.	Paramount, CA 90723-4320
4	School District, Pasadena Unified		351 S. Hudson Ave.	Pasadena, CA 91101-3507
4	School District, Pleasant Valley Elementary		600 Temple Ave.	Camarillo, CA 93010-4835
4	School District, Pomona Unified		800 S. Garey Ave	Pomona, CA 91769-2900
4	School District, Redondo Beach Unified		1401 Inglewood Ave.	Redondo Beach, CA 90278-3912
4	School District, Rio Elementary		3300 Cortez St.	Oxnard, CA 93030-1309

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
4	School District, Rosemead Elementary		3907 Rosemead Blvd.	Rosemead, CA 91770-2041
4	School District, Rowland Unified		1830 Nogales St.	Rowland Heights, CA 91748-
4	School District, San Gabriel Unified		102 E. Broadway	San Gabriel, CA 91776-4500
4	School District, San Marino Unified		1665 West Dr.	San Marino, CA 91108-2594
4	School District, Santa Clara Elementary		20030 E. Telegraph Road	Santa Paula, CA 93060-9691
4	School District, Santa Monica-Malibu Unified		1651 16th St.	Santa Monica, CA 90404-3891
4	School District, Santa Paula Elementary		201 S. Steckel Dr.	Santa Paula, CA 93061-0710
4	School District, Santa Paula Union High		500 E. Santa Barbara St.	Santa Paula, CA 93060-2633
4	School District, Saugus Union Elementary		24930 Avenue Stanford	Santa Clarita, CA 91355-1272
4	School District, Simi Valley Unified		875 E. Cochran	Simi Valley, CA 93065-0999
4	School District, Somis Union Elementary		5268 North St.	Somis, CA 93066-0900
4	School District, South Pasadena Unified		1020 El Centro St.	South Pasadena, CA 91030-3118
4	School District, South Whittier Elementary		10120 Painter Ave.	Whittier, CA 90605-0037
4	School District, Sulphur Springs Union Elementary		17866 Sierra Hwy.	Canyon Country, CA 91351-1671
4	School District, Temple City Unified		9700 Las Tunas Drive	Temple City, CA 91780-
4	School District, Torrance Unified		2335 Plaza del Amo	Torrance, CA 90501-3420
4	School District, Valle Lindo Elementary		1431 N. Central Ave.	South El Monte, CA 91733-3388
4	School District, Ventura Unified		120 E. Santa Clara St.	Ventura, CA 93001-2716
4	School District, Walnut Valley Unified		880 S. Lemon Ave.	Walnut, CA 91789-2931
4	School District, West Covina Unified		1717 W. Merced Ave.	West Covina, CA 91790-3406
4	School District, Whittier City Elementary		7211 S. Whittier Ave.	Whittier, CA 90602-1123
4	School District, Whittier Union High		9401 S. Painter Ave.	Whittier, CA 90605-2798
4	School District, William S. Hart Union High		21515 Redview Dr.	Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2948
4	School District, Wiseburn Elementary		13530 Aviation Blvd.	Hawthorne, CA 90250-6462
4	Science Center, California	California Science Center	700 State Drive	Los Angeles, CA
4	University of California	UCLA	405 Hilgard Avenue Box 951361	Los Angeles, CA 90095-1361
4	Veteran Affairs	Long Beach VA Medical Center	5901 E. 7th Street	Long Beach, CA 90822
4	Veteran Affairs	VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System (GLA)	11301 Willshire Boulevard	Los Angeles, CA 90073
5F	Bureau of Prisons	USP Atwater	PO Box 019000	Atwater, CA 95301
5F	California Air National Guard	144th Fighter Wing	5323 East McKinley Avenue	Fresno, CA 93727-2199
5F	California Air National Guard	Fresno Air National Guard Base	5323 E McKinley Ave	Fresno, CA 93727
5F	California Community Colleges	Bakersfield College	1801 Panorama Drive	Bakersfield, CA 93305-1299
5F	California Community Colleges	College of the Sequoias	915 South Mooney Boulevard	Visalia, CA 93277-2234
5F	California Community Colleges	Fresno City College	1101 E. University Avenue	Fresno, CA 93741-0001
5F	California Community Colleges	Merced College	3600 M Street	Merced, CA 95348-2898
5F	California Community Colleges	Porterville College	100 East College Avenue	Porterville, CA 93257-5901
5F	California Community Colleges	Reedley College	995 N. Reed Avenue	Reedley, CA 93654-2099
5F	California State University	California State University Bakersfield	9001 Stockdale Highway	Bakersfield, CA 93311-1099
5F	Defense, Department of	Lemoore Naval Air Station	751 Enterprise Ave	Lemoore NAS, CA 93246
5F	Developmental Services, Dept of	Porterville Developmental Center	26501 AVE 140	Porterville, CA
5F	District Agricultural Association	Kern County Fairgrounds	1142 South P Street	Bakersfield, CA
5F	District Agricultural Association	Kings County Fairgrounds	810 S 10th Ave	Hanford, CA

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
5F	District Agricultural Association	Madera County Fairgournds	1850 W Cleveland	Madera, CA
5F	District Agricultural Association	Merced County Fairgrounds	900 Martin Luther King	Merced, CA
5F	District Agricultural Association	The Big Fresno Fair	1121 Chance Ave	Fresno, CA
5F	District Agricultural Association	Tulare County Fairgrounds	215 Martin Luther King	Tulare, CA
5F	School District, Alta Vista Elementary		2293 E. Crabtree Ave.	Porterville, CA 93257-5225
5F	School District, American Union Elementary		2801 W. Adams Ave.	Fresno, CA 93706-9601
5F	School District, Atwater Elementary		1401 Broadway Ave.	Atwater, CA 95301-
5F	School District, Bakersfield City Elementary		1300 Baker St.	Bakersfield, CA 93305-4326
5F	School District, Beardsley Elementary		1001 Roberts Lane	Bakersfield, CA 93308-4503
5F	School District, Buena Vista Elementary		21660 Road 60	Tulare, CA 93274-9470
5F	School District, Burton Elementary		264 N. Westwood St.	Porterville, CA 93257-2542
5F	School District, Central Unified		4605 N. Polk Ave.	Fresno, CA 93722-5334
5F	School District, Central Union Elementary		15783 18th Ave.	Lemoore, CA 93245-9742
5F	School District, Citrus South Tule Elementary		31374 Success Valley Dr.	Porterville, CA 93257-9638
5F	School District, Clay Joint Elementary		12449 S. Smith Ave.	Kingsburg, CA 93631-9717
5F	School District, Clovis Unified		1450 Herndon Ave.	Clovis, CA 93611-0567
5F	School District, Delhi Unified		9715 Hinton Ave.	Delhi, CA 95315-0338
5F	School District, Delta View Joint Union Elementary		1201 Lacey Blvd.	Hanford, CA 93230-9306
5F	School District, Edison Elementary		9600 Eucalyptus Dr.	Bakersfield, CA 93306-6781
5F	School District, Exeter Union Elementary		134 South E St.	Exeter, CA 93221-
5F	School District, Exeter Union High		134 South E St.	Exeter, CA 93221-
5F	School District, Fairfax Elementary		1500 S. Fairfax Road	Bakersfield, CA 93307-3151
5F	School District, Farmersville Unified		281 S. Farmersville Blvd.	Farmersville, CA 93223-1833
5F	School District, Fresno Unified		Ed. Cntr., Tulare & M Sts	Fresno, CA 93721-
5F	School District, Fruitvale Elementary		7311 Rosedale Hwy.	Bakersfield, CA 93308-5738
5F	School District, General Shafter Elementary		1316 Shafter Road	Bakersfield, CA 93313-9766
5F	School District, Golden Valley Unified		37479 Avenue 12	Madera, CA 93638-
5F	School District, Greenfield Union Elementary		1624 Fairview Road	Bakersfield, CA 93307-5512
5F	School District, Hanford Elementary		714 N. White St.	Hanford, CA 93232-
5F	School District, Hanford Joint Union High		120 E. Grangeville Road	Hanford, CA 93230-3067
5F	School District, Hope Elementary		816 W. Teapot Dome Ave.	Porterville, CA 93257-9465
5F	School District, Island Union Elementary		7799 21st Ave.	Lemoore, CA 93245-9673
5F	School District, Kern Union High		5801 Sundale Ave	Bakersfield, CA 93309-2924
5F	School District, Kings Canyon Joint Unified		675 W. Manning Ave.	Reedley, CA 93654-2427
5F	School District, Kings River Union Elementary		3961 Ave. 400	Kingsburg, CA 93631-9660
5F	School District, Kings River-Hardwick Union Elementary		10300 Excelsior Ave.	Hanford, CA 93230-9108
5F	School District, Kingsburg Joint Union Elementary		1310 Stroud Ave.	Kingsburg, CA 93631-1000
5F	School District, Kingsburg Joint Union High		1900 18th Ave.	Kingsburg, CA 93631-1629
5F	School District, Kit Carson Union Elementary		9895 Seventh Ave.	Hanford, CA 93230-8802
5F	School District, Lakeside Union Elementary		9100 Jersey Ave.	Hanford, CA 93230-9560
5F	School District, Lakeside Union School		14535 Old River Rd.	Bakersfield, CA 93311-9756
5F	School District, Lemoore Union Elementary		100 Vine St.	Lemoore, CA 93245-3418

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
5F	School District, Lemoore Union High		101 E. Bush St.	Lemoore, CA 93245-3601
5F	School District, Liberty Elementary		11535 Ave. 264	Visalia, CA 93277-9483
5F	School District, Los Banos Unified		1717 S. 11th St.	Los Banos, CA 93635-4800
5F	School District, Madera Unified		1902 Howard Road	Madera, CA 93637-5123
5F	School District, McSwain Union Elementary		926 N. Scott Road	Merced, CA 95340-8893
5F	School District, Merced City Elementary		444 W. 23rd St.	Merced, CA 95340-3723
5F	School District, Merced Union High		Olive Ave. & G St.	Merced, CA 95344-0147
5F	School District, Monroe Elementary		11842 S. Chestnut Ave.	Fresno, CA 93725-9618
5F	School District, Norris Elementary		6940 Calloway Dr.	Bakersfield, CA 93312-9005
5F	School District, Oak Valley Union Elementary		24500 Road 68	Tulare, CA 93274-9607
5F	School District, Orange Center Elementary		3530 S. Cherry Ave.	Fresno, CA 93706-5615
5F	School District, Outside Creek Elementary		26452 Road 164	Visalia, CA 93292-9740
5F	School District, Pacific Union Elementary		2065 E. Bowles Ave.	Fresno, CA 93725-9630
5F	School District, Palo Verde Union Elementary		9637 Ave. 196	Tulare, CA 93274-9529
5F	School District, Panama Buena Vista Union Elementary		4200 Ashe Road	Bakersfield, CA 93313-2029
5F	School District, Pioneer Union Elementary		8810 14th Ave.	Hanford, CA 93230-9677
5F	School District, Plainsburg Union Elementary		3708 S. Plainsburg Road	Merced, CA 95340-9557
5F	School District, Pleasant View Elementary		14004 Road 184	Porterville, CA 93257-9214
5F	School District, Porterville Unified		600 West Grand Ave.	Porterville, CA 93257-2029
5F	School District, Rio Bravo-Greeley Union Elementary		6521 Enos Lane	Bakersfield, CA 93312-8721
5F	School District, Rockford Elementary		14983 Road 208	Porterville, CA 93257-9318
5F	School District, Rosedale Union Elementary		2553 Old Farm Road	Bakersfield, CA 93312-3531
5F	School District, Selma Unified		3036 Thompson Ave.	Selma, CA 93662-2497
5F	School District, Standard Elementary		1200 N. Chester Ave.	Bakersfield, CA 93308-3521
5F	School District, Stone Corral Elementary		15590 Ave. 383	Visalia, CA 93292-9545
5F	School District, Strathmore Union Elementary		23024 Ave. 198	Strathmore, CA 93267-0247
5F	School District, Strathmore Union High		22568 Ave. 196	Strathmore, CA 93267-0114
5F	School District, Sundale Union Elementary		13990 Ave. 240	Tulare, CA 93274-9563
5F	School District, Sunnyside Union Elementary		21644 Ave. 196	Strathmore, CA 93267-9795
5F	School District, Tulare City Elementary		600 N. Cherry Ave.	Tulare, CA 93274-2920
5F	School District, Tulare Joint Union High		426 N. Blackstone	Tulare, CA 93274-4449
5F	School District, Vineland Elementary		14713 Weedpatch Hwy.	Bakersfield, CA 93307-9653
5F	School District, Visalia Unified		5000 W Cypress Ave.	Visalia, CA 93277-8300
5F	School District, Washington Colony Elementary		130 E. Lincoln Ave.	Fresno, CA 93706-6043
5F	School District, Washington Union High		6041 S. Elm Ave.	Fresno, CA 93706-6099
5F	School District, Waukena Joint Union Elementary		19113 Road 28	Tulare, CA 93274-
5F	School District, Weaver Union Elementary		3076 E. Childs Ave.	Merced, CA 95340-9583
5F	School District, West Fresno Elementary		2888 S. Ivy St.	Fresno, CA 93706-5513
5F	School District, West Park Elementary		2695 S. Valentine Ave.	Fresno, CA 93706-9042
5F	School District, Woodville Elementary		16541 Road 168	Porterville, CA 93257-9205
5F	University of California	University of California, Merced	1170 W. Olive Avenue Suite I	Merced, CA 95348-1959
5F	Veteran Affairs	VA Central California Health Care System	2615 E. Clinton Avenue	Fresno, CA 93703

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
5R	California Community Colleges	Shasta College	11555 Old Oregon Trail PO Box 496006	Redding, CA 96049-6006
5R	California State University	California State University Chico	400 West First Street	Chico, CA 95929
5R	District Agricultural Association	Shasta County Fairgrounds	1890 Briggs Street	Anderson, CA
5R	District Agricultural Association	Silver Dollar Fairgrounds	2357 Fair Street	Chico, CA
5R	School District, Anderson Union High		1471 Ferry St.	Anderson, CA 96007-3313
5R	School District, Cascade Union Elementary		1645 W. Mill St.	Anderson, CA 96007-3226
5R	School District, Chico Unified		1163 E. Seventh St.	Chico, CA 95928-5903
5R	School District, Columbia Elementary		10142 Old Oregon Trail Road	Redding, CA 96003-7995
5R	School District, Durham Unified		9420 Putney Dr.	Durham, CA 95938-0300
5R	School District, Enterprise Elementary		1155 Mistletoe Lane	Redding, CA 96002-0749
5R	School District, Gateway Unified		4411 Mountain Lakes Blvd.	Redding, CA 96003-1446
5R	School District, Grant Elementary		8835 Swasey Dr.	Redding, CA 96001-9722
5R	School District, Happy Valley Union Elementary		16300 Cloverdale Road	Anderson, CA 96007-
5R	School District, Pacheco Union Elementary		7433 Pacheco Rd	Redding, CA 96002-4603
5R	School District, Redding Elementary		5885 E. Bonnyview Road	Redding, CA 96099-2418
5R	School District, Shasta Union High		2200 Eureka way Suite B	Redding, CA 96001-
5S	California Air National Guard	162nd Combat Communications Group	3900 Roseville Road	North Highlands, CA 95660-5794
5S	California Community Colleges	American River College	4700 College Oak Drive	Sacramento, CA 95841-4286
5S	California Community Colleges	Cosumnes River College	8401 Center Parkway	Sacramento, CA 95823-5799
5S	California Community Colleges	Modesto Junior College	435 College Avenue	Modesto, CA 95350-5800
5S	California Community Colleges	Sacramento City College	3835 Freeport Boulevard	Sacramento, CA 95822-1386
5S	California Community Colleges	San Joaquin Delta College	5151 Pacific Avenue	Stockton, CA 95207-6370
5S	California Community Colleges	Sierra College	5000 Rocklin Road	Rocklin, CA 95677-3397
5S	California Community Colleges	Yuba College	2088 North Beale Road	Marysville, CA 95901-7699
5S	California State University	California State University Sacramento	6000 J Street	Sacramento, CA 95819
5S	California State University	California State University Stanislaus	801 West Monte Vista Ave	Turlock, CA 95382
5S	California Youth Authority	Northern California Youth Correctional Center	7650 Newcastle Rd	Stockton, CA
5S	California Youth Authority	Northern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic	3001 Ramona Ave	Sacramento, CA
5S	Corrections, Dept of	California Medical Facility	1600 California Dr	Vacaville, CA 95696-2000
5S	Corrections, Dept of	CSP, Sacramento	PO Box 29	Represa, CA 95671
5S	Corrections, Dept of	CSP, Solano County	2100 Peabody Road	Vacaville, CA 95696-4000
5S	Corrections, Dept of	Deuel Vocational Institution	23500 Kasson Road	Tracy, CA 95378-0004
5S	Corrections, Dept of	Folsom State Prison	300 Prison Road	Represa, CA 95671
5S	Corrections, Dept of	Northern California Women's Facility	7150 East Arch Road	Stockton, CA 95213-9006
5S	Defense, Department of	Beale Air Force Base	9 CES/CEV 6601 B Street	Beale AFB, CA 95903-1708
5S	Defense, Department of	Defense Distribution San Joaquin	PO Box 960001	Stockton, CA 95296-0002
5S	Defense, Department of	McClellan Air Force Base	3237 Peacekeeper Way Suite 1	McClellan AFB, CA 95652-1044
5S	Defense, Department of	Stockton Naval Communications Station	305 Fyffe Ave	Stockton, CA 95203-4920
5S	District Agricultural Association	Contra Costa County Fairgrounds	1201 West 10th Street	Antioch, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Dixon May Fair	655 S First Street	Dixon, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Gold Country Fairgrounds	1273 High Street	Auburn, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Lake County Fairgrounds	401 Martin Street	Lakeport, CA

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
5S	District Agricultural Association	Nevada County Fairgrounds	11228 McCourtney Road	Grass Valley, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	San Joaquin County Fairgrounds	1658 S Airport Way	Stockton, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Stanislaus County Fairgrounds	900 N Broadway	Turlock, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Sutter County Fairgrounds	442 Franklin Ave	Yuba City, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Yolo County Fairgrounds	Hwy 113 & Gibson Rd	Woodland, CA
5S	Exposition & State Fair, California	California Exposition & State Fair	1600 Exposition Blvd	Sacramento, CA
5S	School District, Ackerman Elementary		13777 Bowman Road	Auburn, CA 95603-3147
5S	School District, Antioch Unified		510 G St.	Antioch, CA 94509-0904
5S	School District, Arcohe Union Elementary		11755 Ivie Road	Herald, CA 95638-0093
5S	School District, Auburn Union Elementary		55 College Way	Auburn, CA 95603-
5S	School District, Brentwood Union Elementary		255 Guthrie Lane	Brentwood, CA 94513-1610
5S	School District, Center Joint Unified		8408 Watt Ave.	Antelope, CA 95843-9116
5S	School District, Ceres Unified		2503 Lawrence St	Ceres, CA 95307-0307
5S	School District, Chatom Union Elementary		7201 Clayton Ave.	Turlock, CA 95380-9352
5S	School District, Chicago Park Elementary		15725 Mt Olive Road	Grass Valley, CA 95945-7906
5S	School District, Clear Creek Elementary		17700 McCourtney Road	Grass Valley, CA 95949-7636
5S	School District, Davis Joint Unified		526 B St.	Davis, CA 95616-3811
5S	School District, Del Paso Heights Elementary		3780 Rosin Court, Suite 270	Sacramento, CA 95834-1646
5S	School District, Dixon Unified		305 N. Almond St.	Dixon, CA 95620-2702
5S	School District, Dry Creek Joint Elementary		9707 Cook Riolo Road	Roseville, CA 95747-9793
5S	School District, El Dorado Union High		4675 Missouri Flat Road	Placerville, CA 95619-
5S	School District, Elk Grove Unified		9510 Elk Grove-Florin Road	Elk Grove, CA 95624-1801
5S	School District, Elverta Joint Elementary		8920 Elwyn Ave.	Elverta, CA 95626-9217
5S	School District, Empire Union Elementary		116 N. McClure Road	Modesto, CA 95357-1329
5S	School District, Eureka Union Elementary		5477 Eureka Road	Granite Bay, CA 95746-8808
5S	School District, Folsom-Cordova Unified		125 East Bidwell St.	Folsom, CA 95630-3241
5S	School District, Franklin Elementary		332 N. Township Road	Yuba City, CA 95993-9629
5S	School District, Galt Joint Union Elementary		1018 C St. Suite 210	Galt, CA 95632-
5S	School District, Galt Joint Union High		145 N. Lincoln Way	Galt, CA 95632-1720
5S	School District, Gold Oak Union Elementary		3171 Pleasant Valley Road	Placerville, CA 95667-7836
5S	School District, Gold Trail Union Elementary		1575 Old Ranch Road	Placerville, CA 95667-8929
5S	School District, Grant Joint Union High		1333 Grand Ave.	Sacramento, CA 95838-3697
5S	School District, Grass Valley Elementary		10840 Gilmore Way	Grass Valley, CA 95945-5409
5S	School District, Hart-Ransom Union Elementary		3920 Shoemake Ave.	Modesto, CA 95358-8577
5S	School District, Holt Union Elementary		1545 S. Holt Road	Stockton, CA 95206-9618
5S	School District, Hughson Unified		7419 East Whitmore Ave.	Hughson, CA 95326-
5S	School District, Jefferson Elementary		7500 W. Linne Road	Tracy, CA 95376-9278
5S	School District, Keyes Union Elementary		5465 Seventh St.	Keyes, CA 95328-0549
5S	School District, Knightsen Elementary		1923 Delta Road	Knightsen, CA 94548-0265
5S	School District, Lakeport Unified		100 Lange St.	Lakeport, CA 95453-3297
5S	School District, Lammersville Elementary		16555 W. Von Sosten Road	Tracy, CA 95376-7220
5S	School District, Liberty Union High		20 Oak St.	Brentwood, CA 94513-1379

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
5S	School District, Lincoln Unified		2010 W. Swain Road	Stockton, CA 95207-4055
5S	School District, Lodi Unified		1305 E. Vine St.	Lodi, CA 95240-3148
5S	School District, Loomis Union Elementary		3290 Humphrey Road	Loomis, CA 95650-9043
5S	School District, Manteca Unified		2901 E. Louise Ave.	Manteca, CA 95336-0032
5S	School District, Marysville Joint Unified		1919 B St.	Marysville, CA 95901-3731
5S	School District, Modesto City Elementary		426 Locust St.	Modesto, CA 95351-2631
5S	School District, Modesto City High		426 Locust St.	Modesto, CA 95351-2631
5S	School District, Mother Lode Union Elementary		3783 Forni Road	Placerville, CA 95667-6207
5S	School District, Natomas Unified		1515 Sports Dr., Suite 1	Sacramento, CA 95834-1905
5S	School District, Nevada Joint Union High		11645 Ridge Road	Grass Valley, CA 95945-5024
5S	School District, New Jerusalem Elementary		31400 S. Koster Road	Tracy, CA 95376-8824
5S	School District, North Sacramento Elementary		670 Dixieanne Ave.	Sacramento, CA 95815-3023
5S	School District, Oakdale Joint Unified		168 S. Third Ave.	Oakdale, CA 95361-3935
5S	School District, Oakley Union Elementary		91 Mercedes Lane	Oakley, CA 94561-
5S	School District, Paradise Elementary		3361 California Ave.	Modesto, CA 95358-8337
5S	School District, Patterson Joint Unified		200 N. Seventh St.	Patterson, CA 95363-0547
5S	School District, Placer Union High		13000 New Airport Road	Auburn, CA 95604-5048
5S	School District, Placerville Union Elementary		1032 Thompson Way	Placerville, CA 95667-5713
5S	School District, Pleasant Ridge Union Elementary		22580 Kingston Lane	Grass Valley, CA 95949-7706
5S	School District, Plumas Elementary		2743 Plumas-Arboga Road	Marysville, CA 95901-9638
5S	School District, Rio Linda Union Elementary		627 L St.	Rio Linda, CA 95673-3430
5S	School District, Ripon Unified		304 N. Acacia Ave.	Ripon, CA 95366-2404
5S	School District, River Delta Joint Unified		445 Montezuma	Rio Vista, CA 94571-1651
5S	School District, Riverbank Unified		6715 7th St.	Riverbank, CA 95367-2345
5S	School District, Robla Elementary		5248 Rose St.	Sacramento, CA 95838-1633
5S	School District, Rocklin Unified		5035 Meyers St.	Rocklin, CA 95677-2811
5S	School District, Roseville City Elementary		1000 Darling Way	Roseville, CA 95678-4341
5S	School District, Roseville Joint Union High		1750 Cirby Way	Roseville, CA 95661-5520
5S	School District, Sacramento City Unified		520 Capitol Mall	Sacramento, CA 95812-2271
5S	School District, Salida Union Elementary		5250 Tamara Way	Salida, CA 95368-9226
5S	School District, San Juan Unified		3738 Walnut Ave.	Carmichael, CA 95609-0477
5S	School District, Shiloh Elementary		6633 Paradise Road	Modesto, CA 95358-9253
5S	School District, Stanislaus Union Elementary		3601 Carver Road	Modesto, CA 95356-0926
5S	School District, Stockton City Unified		701 N. Madison St.	Stockton, CA 95202-1634
5S	School District, Sylvan Union Elementary		605 Sylvan Ave.	Modesto, CA 95350-1517
5S	School District, Tracy Joint Unified		315 East Eleventh St.	Tracy, CA 95376-4095
5S	School District, Turlock Joint Elementary		1574 E Canal Dr.	Turlock, CA 95381-1105
5S	School District, Turlock Joint Union High		1574 E Canal Dr.	Turlock, CA 95381-1105
5S	School District, Union Hill Elementary		10879 Bartlett Dr.	Grass Valley, CA 95945-8730
5S	School District, Vacaville Unified		751 School St.	Vacaville, CA 95688-3945
5S	School District, Washington Unified		930 West Acres Road	West Sacramento, CA 95691-3224
5S	School District, Western Placer Unified		810 J Street	Lincoln, CA 95648-1825

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
5S	School District, Woodland Joint Unified		630 Cottonwood St.	Woodland, CA 95695-3615
5S	School District, Yuba City Unified		750 Palora Ave.	Yuba City, CA 95991-3627
5S	University of California	The University of California, Davis	One Shields Avenue	Davis, CA 95616
5S	Veteran Affairs	Sacramento Medical Center @ Mather	10535 Hospital Way	Sacramento, CA 95655
6A	School District, Lake Tahoe Unified		1021 Al Tahoe Blvd.	South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150-4426
6B	Bureau of Prisons	FCI Victorville	PO Box 5400	Adelanto, CA 92301
6B	California Community Colleges	Antelope Valley College	3041 West Avenue K	Lancaster, CA 93536-5426
6B	California Community Colleges	Victor Valley College	18422 Bear Valley Road	Victorville, CA 92392-5849
6B	Corrections, Dept of	CSP, Los Angeles County	44750 60th Street West	Lancaster, CA 93536-7620
6B	Defense, Department of	Production Flight Test Installation, Air Force Plant 42	2503 East Avenue P	Palmdale, CA 93550-2196
6B	District Agricultural Association	San Bernardino County Fairgrounds	14800 Seventh Street	Victorville, CA
6B	School District, Antelope Valley Union High		44811 North Sierra Hwy.	Lancaster, CA 93534-3226
6B	School District, Apple Valley Unified		22974 Bear Valley Road	Apple Valley, CA 92308-7423
6B	School District, Eastside Union Elementary		6742 E. Avenue H	Lancaster, CA 93535-7849
6B	School District, Hesperia Unified		9144 Third St.	Hesperia, CA 92345-3643
6B	School District, Lancaster Elementary		44711 N. Cedar Ave.	Lancaster, CA 93534-3210
6B	School District, Palmdale Elementary		39139 10th St. East.	Palmdale, CA 93550-3419
6B	School District, Victor Elementary		15579 Eighth St.	Victorville, CA 92392-3348
6B	School District, Victor Valley Union High		16350 Mojave Dr.	Victorville, CA 92392-3655
6B	School District, Westside Union Elementary		46809 N. 70th St. West	Lancaster, CA 93535-7836
6B	School District, Wilsona Elementary		18050 East Ave. O	Palmdale, CA 93591-3800
7	California Community Colleges	College of the Desert	43 500 Monterey Avenue	Palm Desert, CA 92260-2499
7	School District, Banning Unified		161 W. Williams St.	Banning, CA 92220-4746
7	School District, Brawley Elementary		261 D St.	Brawley, CA 92227-1912
7	School District, Brawley Union High		480 N. Imperial Ave.	Brawley, CA 92227-1625
7	School District, Calexico Unified		901 Andrade Ave.	Calexico, CA 92232-0792
7	School District, Central Union High		1001 Brighton Ave.	El Centro, CA 92243-3110
7	School District, Coachella Valley Unified		87-225 Church St.	Thermal, CA 92274-0847
7	School District, Desert Sands Unified		47-950 Dune Palms Rd	La Quinta, CA 92253-4000
7	School District, El Centro Elementary		1256 Broadway	El Centro, CA 92243-2317
7	School District, Imperial Unified		219 North E Street	Imperial, CA 92254
7	School District, Palm Springs Unified		333 S. Farrell Dr.	Palm Springs, CA 92262-7905
8	California Air National Guard	163rd Air Refueling Wing	1620 Graeber Street, #6	March Field, CA 92518-1614
8	California Army National Guard	Los Alamitos AFRC	Lexington Dr	Los Alamitos, CA 90720
8	California Community Colleges	Chaffey College	5885 Haven Avenue	Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737-3002
8	California Community Colleges	Coastline Community College	11460 Warner Avenue	Fountain Valley, CA 92708-2597
8	California Community Colleges	Crafton Hills College	11711 Sand Canyon Road	Yucaipa, CA 92399-1799
8	California Community Colleges	Cypress College	9200 Valley View Street	Cypress, CA 90630-5897
8	California Community Colleges	Fullerton College	321 East Chapman Avenue	Fullerton, CA 92832-2095
8	California Community Colleges	Golden West College	15744 Goldenwest Street	Huntington Beach, CA 92647 0592
8	California Community Colleges	Irvine Valley College	5500 Irvine Center Drive	Irvine, CA 92720-4399

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
8	California Community Colleges	Mt. San Jacinto College	1499 North State Street	San Jacinto, CA 92583-2399
8	California Community Colleges	Orange Coast College	2701 Fairview Road PO Box 5005	Costa Mesa, CA 92628-5005
8	California Community Colleges	Riverside Community College	4800 Magnolia Avenue	Riverside, CA 92506-1293
8	California Community Colleges	San Bernardino Valley College	701 S. Mt. Vernon Avenue	San Bernardino, CA 92410-2798
8	California Community Colleges	Santa Ana College	1530 W. 17th Street	Santa Ana, CA 92706-3398
8	California Community Colleges	Santiago Canyon College	8045 E. Chapman Avenue	Orange, CA 92869-4512
8	California State University	California State University Fullerton	P.O. Box 34080	Fullerton, CA 92834
8	California State University	California State University San Bernardino	5500 University Parkway	San Bernardino, CA 92407
8	California Youth Authority	Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility	15180 Euclid Ave	Chino, CA
8	Corrections, Dept of	California Institution for Men	14901 Central Avenue	Chino, CA 91710
8	Corrections, Dept of	California Institution for Women	16756 Chino-Corona Road	Corona, CA 92878-6000
8	Corrections, Dept of	California Rehabilitation Center	5th & Western	Norco, CA 91760
8	Defense, Department of	March Air Reserve Base	2145 Graeber St, Ste 117	March ARB, CA 92518-1671
8	Defense, Department of	Naval Warfare Assessment Station	2300 Fifth St	Norco, CA 91760
8	Defense, Department of	Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station	800 Seal Beach Blvd	Seal Beach, CA 90740-5000
8	Developmental Services, Dept of.	Fairview Developmental Center	2501 Harbor Blvd	Cotsa Mesa, CA
8	District Agricultural Association	Orange County Fairgrounds	88 Fair Drive	Costa Mesa, CA
8	Education, Dept of	Calif. School for the Deaf	3044 Horace St.	Riverside, CA 92506-4498
8	Mental Health, Dept of	Patton State Hospital	3102 e Highland Ave	Patton, CA
8	School District, Alta Loma Elementary		9340 Baseline Road	Alta Loma, CA 91701-5821
8	School District, Alvord Unified		10365 Keller Ave	Riverside, CA 92505-1349
8	School District, Anaheim Elementary		1001 S. East St.	Anaheim, CA 92805-5749
8	School District, Anaheim Union High		501 Crescent Way	Anaheim, CA 92803-3520
8	School District, Bear Valley Unified		42271 Moonridge Road	Big Bear Lake, CA 92315-1529
8	School District, Beaumont Unified		500 Grace Ave.	Beaumont, CA 92223-0187
8	School District, Brea-Olinda Unified		Number One Civic Cntr.	Brea, CA 92821-9990
8	School District, Buena Park Elementary		6885 Orangethorpe Ave.	Buena Park, CA 90620-1348
8	School District, Central Elementary		10601 Church St., Suite 112	Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730-6863
8	School District, Centralia Elementary		6625 la Palma Ave.	Buena Park, CA 90620-2859
8	School District, Chaffey Joint Union		211 W. Fifth St.	Ontario, CA 91762-1698
8	School District, Chino Valley Unified		5130 Riverside Dr.	Chino, CA 91710-4130
8	School District, Colton Joint Unified		1212 Valencia Dr.	Colton, CA 92324-1798
8	School District, Corona-Norco Unified		2820 Clark Ave.	Norco, CA 91760-1903
8	School District, Cucamonga Elementary		8776 Archibald Ave.	Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730-4698
8	School District, Cypress Elementary		9470 Moody St.	Cypress, CA 90630-2919
8	School District, Etiwanda Elementary		6061 East Ave.	Etiwanda, CA 91739-0248
8	School District, Fontana Unified		9680 Citrus Ave.	Fontana, CA 92335-5571
8	School District, Fountain Valley Elementary		17210 Oak St.	Fountain Valley, CA 92708-3405
8	School District, Fullerton Elementary		1401 W. Valencia Dr.	Fullerton, CA 92633-3938
8	School District, Fullerton Joint Union High		1051 W. Bastanchury Road	Fullerton, CA 92833-2247

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
8	School District, Garden Grove Unified		10331 Stanford Ave.	Garden Grove, CA 92840-6351
8	School District, Hemet Unified		2350 W. Latham Ave.	Hemet, CA 92545-3632
8	School District, Huntington Beach City Elementary		20451 Craimer Lane	Huntington Beach, CA 92646-0071
8	School District, Huntington Beach Union High		10251 Yorktown Ave.	Huntington Beach, CA 92646-2999
8	School District, Irvine Unified		5050 Barranca Parkway	Irvine, CA 92604-4652
8	School District, Jurupa Unified		3924 Riverview Dr.	Riverside, CA 92509-6611
8	School District, La Habra City Elementary		500 N. Walnut St.	La Habra, CA 90633-0307
8	School District, Lake Elsinore Unified		545 Chaney St.	Lake Elsinore, CA 92530-2723
8	School District, Los Alamitos Unified		10293 Bloomfield St.	Los Alamitos, CA 90720-2264
8	School District, Magnolia Elementary		2705 W. Orange Ave.	Anaheim, CA 92804-3203
8	School District, Menifee Union Elementary		30205 Menifee Road	Menifee, CA 92584-8109
8	School District, Moreno Valley Unified		25634 Alessandro Blvd.	Moreno Valley, CA 92553-4306
8	School District, Mountain View Elementary		2585 S. Archibald Ave.	Ontario, CA 91761-8146
8	School District, Newport-Mesa Unified		2985-A Bear St.	Costa Mesa, CA 92626-
8	School District, Nuview Union Elementary		29780 Lakeview Ave.	Nuevo, CA 92567-9261
8	School District, Ocean View Elementary		17200 Pinehurst Lane	Huntington Beach, CA 92647-5569
8	School District, Ontario-Montclair Elementary		950 West D St.	Ontario, CA 91762-3026
8	School District, Orange Unified		1401 N. Handy St.	Orange, CA 92856-
8	School District, Perris Elementary		143 E. First St.	Perris, CA 92570-2113
8	School District, Perris Union High		155 E. Fourth St.	Perris, CA 92570-2124
8	School District, Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified		1301 E. Orangethorpe Ave.	Placentia, CA 92670-5302
8	School District, Redlands Unified		20 W. Lugonia	Redlands, CA 92373-1508
8	School District, Rialto Unified		182 E. Walnut Ave.	Rialto, CA 92376-3530
8	School District, Riverside Unified		3380 14th St.	Riverside, CA 92516-2800
8	School District, Romoland Elementary		25900 Leon Road	Homeland, CA 92548-
8	School District, San Bernardino City Unified		777 North F St.	San Bernardino, CA 92410-3017
8	School District, San Jacinto Unified		2045 S. San Jacinto Ave.	San Jacinto, CA 92583-5626
8	School District, Santa Ana Unified		1601 E. Chestnut Ave.	Santa Ana, CA 92701-6322
8	School District, Savanna Elementary		1330 S. Knott Ave.	Anaheim, CA 92804-4711
8	School District, Tustin Unified		300 South C St.	Tustin, CA 92780-3695
8	School District, Upland Unified		390 N. Euclid Ave.	Upland, CA 91785-1239
8	School District, Val Verde Unified		975 E. Morgan Road	Perris, CA 92571-3103
8	School District, Westminster Elementary		14121 Cedarwood Ave.	Westminster, CA 92683-4482
8	School District, Yucaipa-Calimesa Jt. Unified		12797 Third St.	Yucaipa, CA 92399-4544
8	University of California	University of California, Irvine		Irvine, CA 92697
8	University of California	University of California, Riverside	900 University Avenue	Riverside, CA 92521
8	Veteran Affairs	Jerry L. Pettis Memorial VA Medical Center	11201 Benton Street	Loma Linda, CA 92357
9	Bureau of Prisons	MCC San Diego	808 Union Street	San Diego, CA 92101-6078
9	California Community Colleges	Cuyamaca College	900 Rancho San Diego Parkway	El Cajon, CA 92019-4304
9	California Community Colleges	Grossmont College	8800 Grossmont College Drive	El Cajon, CA 92020-1799
9	California Community Colleges	MiraCosta College	1 Barnard Drive	Oceanside, CA 92056-3899
9	California Community Colleges	Palomar College	1140 West Mission Road	San Marcos, CA 92069-1487

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
9	California Community Colleges	Saddleback College	28000 Marguerite Parkway	Mission Viejo, CA 92692-3699
9	California Community Colleges	San Diego City College	1313 12th Avenue	San Diego, CA 92101-4787
9	California Community Colleges	San Diego Mesa College	7250 Mesa College Drive	San Diego, CA 92111-4996
9	California Community Colleges	San Diego Miramar College	10440 Black Mountain Road	San Diego, CA 92126-2999
9	California Community Colleges	Southwestern College	900 Otay Lakes Road	Chula Vista, CA 91910-7299
9	California State University	California State University San Marcos	333 S. Twin Oaks Valley Rd.	San Marcos, CA 92096
9	California State University	San Diego State University	5500 Campanile Drive	San Diego, CA 92182
9	Corrections, Dept of	R J Donovan Correctional Facility at Rock Mountain	480 Alta Road	San Diego, CA 92179
9	Defense, Department of	Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base	PO Box 555010	Camp Pendleton, CA 92055-5010
9	Defense, Department of	Fleet & Industrial Supply Center, Pt. Loma	937 N Harbor Dr	San Diego, CA 92132-0002
9	Defense, Department of	Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Broadway Complex	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center, Pacific	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Fleet Combat Training Center, Pacific	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Magnetic Silencing Facility	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Miramar Marine Corps Air Station	PO Box 452013	San Diego, CA 92145
9	Defense, Department of	Mission Gorge Recreational Facility	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Air Station, North Island	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Medical Center, San Diego	34800 Bob Wilson Drive	San Diego, CA 92134
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Outlying Landing Field, Imperial Beach	33000 Nixie Way, Building 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Radio Receiving Facility	33000 Nixie Way, Building 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Station, San Diego	3455 Senn Rd	San Diego, CA 92136-5084
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Submarine Base, San Diego	140 Sylvester Rd	San Diego, CA 92106-5200
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Weapon Station, Fallbrook	700 Ammunition Rd	Fallbrook, CA 92028-3187
9	Defense, Department of	Navy Public Works Center, Taylor Street Facility	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot	1600 Henderson Ave #120	San Diego, CA 92140-5001
9	Defense, Department of	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, Old Town Cam		San Diego, CA
9	Defense, Department of	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, Point Loma Ca		San Diego, CA
9	District Agricultural Association	San Diego County Fairgrounds	2260 Jimmy Durante Blvd	Del Mar, CA
9	School District, Alpine Union Elementary		1323 Administration Way	Alpine, CA 91901-2104
9	School District, Bonsall Union Elementary		31505 Old River Road	Bonsall, CA 92003-5112
9	School District, Cajon Valley Union Elementary		189 Roanoke Road	El Cajon, CA 92022-1007
9	School District, Capistrano Unified		32972 Calle Perfecto	San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675-4706
9	School District, Carlsbad Unified		801 Pine Ave.	Carlsbad, CA 92008-2430
9	School District, Chula Vista Elementary		84 East J St.	Chula Vista, CA 91910-6115
9	School District, Coronado Unified		555 D Ave.	Coronado, CA 92118-1714
9	School District, Dehesa Elementary		4612 Dehesa Road	El Cajon, CA 92019-2922
9	School District, Del Mar Union Elementary		225 Ninth St.	Del Mar, CA 92014-2716
9	School District, Encinitas Union Elementary		101 South Rancho Santa Fe Road	Encinitas, CA 92024-4308
9	School District, Escondido Union Elementary		1330 E. Grand Ave.	Escondido, CA 92027-3099
9	School District, Escondido Union High		302 N. Midway Dr.	Escondido, CA 92027-2741

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
9	School District, Fallbrook Union Elementary		321 N. Iowa St.	Fallbrook, CA 92088-0698
9	School District, Fallbrook Union High		S. Mission Road & Stage Coach L	Fallbrook, CA 92088-0368
9	School District, Grossmont Union High		1100 Murray Dr.	La Mesa, CA 91944-1043
9	School District, Jamul-Dulzura Union Elementary		14581 Lyons Valley Road	Jamul, CA 91935-3324
9	School District, Julian Union Elementary		1704 Hwy. 78	Julian, CA 92036-0337
9	School District, Julian Union High		1656 Hwy. 78	Julian, CA 92036-0417
9	School District, La Mesa-Spring Valley		4750 Date Ave.	La Mesa, CA 91941-5214
9	School District, Laguna Beach Unified		550 Blumont St.	Laguna Beach, CA 92651-2356
9	School District, Lakeside Union Elementary		12335 Woodside Ave.	Lakeside, CA 92040-0578
9	School District, Lemon Grove Elementary		8025 Lincoln St.	Lemon Grove, CA 91945-2515
9	School District, Mountain Empire Unified		3291 Buckman Springs Road	Pine Valley, CA 91962-4003
9	School District, Murrieta Valley Unified		41870 McAlby ct	Murrieta, CA 92562-7021
9	School District, National Elementary		1500 N Ave.	National City, CA 91950-4827
9	School District, Oceanside Unified		2111 Mission Ave.	Oceanside, CA 92054-2326
9	School District, Poway Unified		13626 Twin Peaks Road	Poway, CA 92064-3034
9	School District, Ramona City Unified		720 Ninth St.	Ramona, CA 92065-2348
9	School District, Rancho Santa Fe Elementary		5927 la Granada	Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067-0809
9	School District, Saddleback Valley Unified		25631 Peter A Hartman Way	Mission Viejo, CA 92691-
9	School District, San Diego City Unified		4100 Normal St.	San Diego, CA 92103-2653
9	School District, San Dieguito Union High		710 Encinitas Blvd.	Encinitas, CA 92024-3357
9	School District, San Marcos Unified		1 Civic Center Dr., Suite 300	San Marcos, CA 92069-
9	School District, San Pasqual Union Elementary		16666 San Pasqual Valley Road	Escondido, CA 92027-7001
9	School District, San Ysidro Elementary		4350 Otay Mesa Road	San Ysidro, CA 92173-1617
9	School District, Santee Elementary		9625 Cuyamaca St.	Santee, CA 92071-2674
9	School District, Solana Beach Elementary		309 N. Rios Ave.	Solana Beach, CA 92075-1241
9	School District, South Bay Union Elementary		601 Elm Ave.	Imperial Beach, CA 91932-2029
9	School District, Spencer Valley Elementary		4414 Hwys. 78 and 79	Santa Ysabel, CA 92070-0159
9	School District, Sweetwater Union High		1130 Fifth Ave.	Chula Vista, CA 91911-2812
9	School District, Temecula Valley Unified		31350 Rancho Vista Road	Temecula, CA 92592-6202
9	School District, Vallecitos Elementary		5211 Fifth St.	Fallbrook, CA 92028-9795
9	School District, Valley Center-Pauma Unified		28751 Cole Grade Rd.	Valley Center, CA 92082-6599
9	School District, Vista Unified		1234 Arcadia Ave.	Vista, CA 92084-3404
9	School District, Warner Unified		30951 Hwy. 79	Warner Springs, CA 92086-0008
9	University of California	University of California, San Diego	9500 Gilman Dr.	La Jolla, CA 92093
9	Veteran Affairs	VA San Diego Healthcare System	3350 La Jolla Village Drive	San Diego, CA 92161

**Areas subject to high growth or serving a population of at least 50,000 must comply with the following provisions (for counties this threshold population applies to the population within the permit area).**

**A. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS**

1. Discharges shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards contained in a Statewide Water Quality Control Plan, the California Toxics Rule (CTR), or in the applicable RWQCB Basin Plan.
2. The permittees shall comply with Receiving Water Limitations A.1 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 permit including any modifications. The SWMP shall be designed to achieve compliance with Receiving Water Limitations A.1. If exceedance(s) of water quality objectives or water quality standards (collectively, WQS) persist notwithstanding implementation of the SWMP and other requirements of this permit, the permittees shall assure compliance with Receiving Water Limitations A.1 by complying with the following procedure:
  - a. Upon a determination by either the permittees or the RWQCB that discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable WQS, the permittees shall promptly notify and thereafter submit a report to the RWQCB 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 WQs. The report may be incorporated in the annual update to the SWMP unless the RWQCB directs an earlier submittal. The report shall include an implementation schedule. The RWQCB may require modifications to the report.
  - b. Submit any modifications to the report required by the RWQCB within 30 days of notification.
  - c. Within 30 days following approval of the report described above by the RWQCB, the permittees shall revise the SWMP and monitoring program to incorporate the approved modified BMPs that have been and will be implemented, implementation schedule, and any additional monitoring required.
  - d. Implement the revised SWMP and monitoring program in accordance with the approved schedule.

So long as the permittees have complied with the procedures set forth above and are implementing the revised SWMP, the permittees do not have to repeat the same procedure for continuing or recurring exceedances of the same receiving water limitations unless directed by the RWQCB to develop additional BMPs.

**B. DESIGN STANDARDS**

Regulated Small MS4s subject to this requirement must adopt an ordinance or other document to ensure implementation of the Design Standards included herein or a functionally equivalent program that is acceptable to the appropriate RWQCB. The ordinance or other document must be adopted and effective prior to the expiration of this General Permit or, for Small MS4s designated subsequent to the Permit adoption, within five years of designation as a regulated Small MS4.

All discretionary development and redevelopment projects that fall into one of the following categories are subject to these Design Standards. These categories are:

- Single-Family Hillside Residences
- 100,000 Square Foot Commercial Developments
- Automotive Repair Shops
- Retail Gasoline Outlets
- Restaurants
- Home Subdivisions with 10 or more housing units
- Parking lots 5,000 square feet or more or with 25 or more parking spaces and potentially exposed to storm water runoff

1. Conflicts With Local Practices

Where provisions of the Design Standards conflict with established local codes or other regulatory mechanism, (e.g., specific language of signage used on storm drain stenciling), the Permittee may continue the local practice and modify the Design Standards to be consistent with the code or other regulatory mechanism, except that to the extent that the standards in the Design Standards are more stringent than those under local codes or other regulatory mechanism, such more stringent standards shall apply.

2. Design Standards Applicable to All Categories

a. Peak Storm Water Runoff Discharge Rates

Post-development peak storm water runoff discharge rates shall not exceed the estimated pre-development rate for developments where the increased peak storm water discharge rate will result in increased potential for downstream erosion.

b. Conserve Natural Areas

If applicable, the following items 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:

- 1) Concentrate or cluster Development on portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.
- 2) Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at a site to the minimum amount needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.
- 3) Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planting additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought tolerant plants.

- 4) Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.
- 5) Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.

c. Minimize Storm Water Pollutants of Concern

Storm water runoff from a site has the potential to contribute oil and grease, suspended solids, metals, gasoline, pesticides, and pathogens to the storm water conveyance system. The development must be designed so as to minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, the introduction of pollutants of concern that may result in significant impacts, generated from site runoff of directly connected impervious areas (DCIA), to the storm water conveyance system as approved by the building official. Pollutants of concern consist of any pollutants that exhibit one or more of the following characteristics: current loadings or historic deposits of the pollutant are impacting the beneficial uses of a receiving water, elevated levels of the pollutant are found in sediments of a receiving water and/or have the potential to bioaccumulate in organisms therein, or the detectable inputs of the pollutant are at concentrations or loads considered potentially toxic to humans and/or flora and fauna.

In meeting this specific requirement, “minimization of the pollutants of concern” will require the incorporation of a BMP or combination of BMPs best suited to maximize the reduction of pollutant loadings in that runoff to the Maximum Extent Practicable. Those BMPs best suited for that purpose are those listed in the *California Storm Water Best Management Practices Handbooks*; *Caltrans Storm Water Quality Handbook: Planning and Design Staff Guide*; *Manual for Storm Water Management in Washington State*; *The Maryland Stormwater Design Manual*; *Florida Development Manual: A Guide to Sound Land and Water Management*; *Denver Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual, Volume 3 – Best Management Practices and Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters*, USEPA Report No. EPA-840-B-92-002, as “likely to have significant impact” beneficial to water quality for targeted pollutants that are of concern at the site in question. However, it is possible that a combination of BMPs not so designated, may in a particular circumstance, be better suited to maximize the reduction of the pollutants.

d. Protect Slopes and Channels

Project plans must include BMPs consistent with local codes, ordinances, or other regulatory mechanism and the Design Standards to decrease the potential of slopes and/or channels from eroding and impacting storm water runoff:

- 1) Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes and stabilize disturbed slopes.
- 2) Utilize natural drainage systems to the maximum extent practicable.
- 3) Stabilize permanent channel crossings.
- 4) Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation, as appropriate.
- 5) Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable specifications to minimize erosion, with the approval of all agencies

with jurisdiction, e.g., the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the California Department of Fish and Game.

- e. **Provide Storm Drain System Stenciling and Signage**  
Storm drain stencils are highly visible source controls that are typically placed directly adjacent to storm drain inlets. The stencil contains a brief statement that prohibits the dumping of improper materials into the storm water conveyance system. Graphical icons, either illustrating anti-dumping symbols or images of receiving water fauna, are effective supplements to the anti-dumping message. All storm drain inlets and catch basins within the project area must be stenciled with prohibitive language (such as: “NO DUMPING – DRAINS TO OCEAN”) and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping. Signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping, must be posted at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area. Legibility of stencils and signs must be maintained.
  
- f. **Properly Design Outdoor Material Storage Areas**  
Outdoor material storage areas refer to storage areas or storage facilities solely for the storage of materials. Improper storage of materials outdoors may provide an opportunity for toxic compounds, oil and grease, heavy metals, nutrients, suspended solids, and other pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system. Where proposed project plans include outdoor areas for storage of materials that may contribute pollutants to the storm water conveyance system, the following Structural or Treatment BMPs are required:
  - 1) Materials with the potential to contaminate storm water must be: (1) placed in an enclosure such as, but not limited to, a cabinet, shed, or similar structure that prevents contact with runoff or spillage to the storm water conveyance system; or (2) protected by secondary containment structures such as berms, dikes, or curbs.
  - 2) The storage area must be paved and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks and spills.
  - 3) The storage area must have a roof or awning to minimize collection of storm water within the secondary containment area.
  
- g. **Properly Design Trash Storage Areas**  
A trash storage area refers to an area where a trash receptacle or receptacles (**dumpsters**) are located for use as a repository for solid wastes. Loose trash and debris can be easily transported by the forces of water or wind into nearby storm drain inlets, channels, and/or creeks. All trash container areas must meet the following Structural or Treatment Control BMP requirements (individual single family residences are exempt from these requirements):
  - 1) Trash container areas must have drainage from adjoining roofs and pavement diverted around the area(s).
  - 2) Trash container areas must be screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash.
  
- h. **Provide Proof of Ongoing BMP Maintenance**

**Attachment 4  
To WQO 2003-0005-DWQ**

Improper maintenance is one of the most common reasons why water quality controls will not function as designed or which may cause the system to fail entirely. It is important to consider who will be responsible for maintenance of a permanent BMP, and what equipment is required to perform the maintenance properly. As part of project review, if a project applicant has included or is required to include, Structural or Treatment Control BMPs in project plans, the Permittee shall require that the applicant provide verification of maintenance provisions through such means as may be appropriate, including, but not limited to legal agreements, covenants, CEQA mitigation requirements and/or Conditional Use Permits.

For all properties, the verification will include the developer's signed statement, as part of the project application, accepting responsibility for all structural and treatment control BMP maintenance until the time the property is transferred and, where applicable, a signed agreement from the public entity assuming responsibility for Structural or Treatment Control BMP maintenance. The transfer of property to a private or public owner must have conditions requiring the recipient to assume responsibility for maintenance of any Structural or Treatment Control BMP to be included in the sales or lease agreement for that property, and will be the owner's responsibility. The condition of transfer shall include a provision that the property owners conduct maintenance inspection of all Structural or Treatment Control BMPs at least once a year and retain proof of inspection. For residential properties where the Structural or Treatment Control BMPs are located within a common area which will be maintained by a homeowner's association, language regarding the responsibility for maintenance must be included in the project's conditions, covenants and restrictions (CC&Rs). Printed educational materials will be required to accompany the first deed transfer to highlight the existence of the requirement and to provide information on what storm water management facilities are present, signs that maintenance is needed, how the necessary maintenance can be performed, and assistance that the Permittee can provide. The transfer of this information shall also be required with any subsequent sale of the property.

If Structural or Treatment Control BMPs are located within a public area proposed for transfer, they will be the responsibility of the developer until they are accepted for transfer by the County or other appropriate public agency. Structural or Treatment Control BMPs proposed for transfer must meet design standards adopted by the public entity for the BMP installed and should be approved by the County or other appropriate public agency prior to its installation.

- i. Design Standards for Structural or Treatment Control BMPs  
The Permittees shall require that post-construction treatment control BMPs incorporate, at a minimum, either a volumetric or flow based treatment control design standard, or both, as identified below to mitigate (infiltrate, filter or treat) storm water runoff:
  - 1) Volumetric Treatment Control BMP

- a) The 85<sup>th</sup> percentile 24-hour runoff event determined as the maximized capture storm water volume for the area, from the formula recommended in Urban Runoff Quality Management, WEF Manual of Practice No. 23/ ASCE Manual of Practice No. 87, (1998); or
  - b) The volume of annual runoff based on unit basin storage water quality volume, to achieve 80 percent or more volume treatment by the method recommended in California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook – Industrial/ Commercial, (2003); or
  - c) 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 85<sup>th</sup> percentile 24-hour runoff event.
- 2) Flow Based Treatment Control BMP
- a) The flow of runoff produced from a rain event equal to at least two times the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile hourly rainfall intensity for the area; or
  - b) The flow of runoff produced from a rain event that will result in treatment of the same portion of runoff as treated using volumetric standards above.

**Limited Exclusion**

Restaurants and Retail Gasoline Outlets, where the land area for development or redevelopment is less than 5,000 square feet, are excluded from the numerical Structural or Treatment Control BMP design standard requirement only.

**3. Provisions Applicable to Individual Priority Project Categories**

**a. 100,000 Square Foot Commercial Developments**

**1) Properly Design Loading/Unloading Dock Areas**

Loading/unloading dock areas have the potential for material spills to be quickly transported to the storm water conveyance system. To minimize this potential, the following design criteria are required:

- a) Cover loading dock areas or design drainage to minimize run-on and runoff of storm water.
- b) Direct connections to storm drains from depressed loading docks (truck wells) are prohibited.

**2) Properly Design Repair/Maintenance Bays**

Oil and grease, solvents, car battery acid, coolant and gasoline from the repair/maintenance bays can negatively impact storm water if allowed to come into contact with storm water runoff. Therefore, design plans for repair bays must include the following:

- a) Repair/maintenance bays must be indoors or designed in such a way that doesn't allow storm water runoff or contact with storm water runoff.
- b) Design a repair/maintenance bay drainage system to capture all washwater, leaks and spills. Connect drains to a sump for collection and disposal. Direct connection of the repair/maintenance bays to the storm drain system is prohibited. If required by local jurisdiction, obtain an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit.

3) Properly Design Vehicle/Equipment Wash Areas

The activity of vehicle/equipment washing/steam cleaning has the potential to contribute metals, oil and grease, solvents, phosphates, and suspended solids to the storm water conveyance system. Include in the project plans an area for washing/steam cleaning of vehicles and equipment. The area in the site design must be:

- a) Self-contained and/ or covered, equipped with a clarifier, or other pretreatment facility, and
- b) Properly connected to a sanitary sewer or other appropriately permitted disposal facility.

b. Restaurants

1) Properly Design Equipment/Accessory Wash Areas

The activity of outdoor equipment/accessory washing/steam cleaning has the potential to contribute metals, oil and grease, solvents, phosphates, and suspended solids to the storm water conveyance system. Include in the project plans an area for the washing/steam cleaning of equipment and accessories. This area must be:

- a) Self-contained, equipped with a grease trap, and properly connected to a sanitary sewer.
- b) If the wash area is to be located outdoors, it must be covered, paved, have secondary containment, and be connected to the sanitary sewer or other appropriately permitted disposal facility.

c. Retail Gasoline Outlets

1) Properly Design Fueling Area

Fueling areas have the potential to contribute oil and grease, solvents, car battery acid, coolant and gasoline to the storm water conveyance system. The project plans must include the following BMPs:

- a) The fuel dispensing area must be covered with an overhanging roof structure or canopy. The canopy's minimum dimensions must be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break. The canopy must not drain onto the fuel dispensing area, and the canopy downspouts must be routed to prevent drainage across the fueling area.

- b) The fuel dispensing area must be paved with Portland cement concrete (or equivalent smooth impervious surface), and the use of asphalt concrete shall be prohibited.
- c) The fuel dispensing area must have a 2% to 4% slope to prevent ponding, and must be separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of storm water to the extent practicable.
- d) At a minimum, the concrete fuel dispensing area must extend 6.5 feet (2.0 meters) from the corner of each fuel dispenser, or the length at which the hose and nozzle assembly may be operated plus 1 foot (0.3 meter), whichever is less.

d. Automotive Repair Shops

1) Properly Design Fueling Area

Fueling areas have the potential to contribute oil and grease, solvents, car battery acid, coolant and gasoline to the storm water conveyance system. Therefore, design plans, which include fueling areas, must contain the following BMPs:

- a. The fuel dispensing area must be covered with an overhanging roof structure or canopy. The canopy's minimum dimensions must be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break. The canopy must not drain onto the fuel dispensing area, and the canopy downspouts must be routed to prevent drainage across the fueling area.
- b. The fuel dispensing area must be paved with Portland cement concrete (or equivalent smooth impervious surface), and the use of asphalt concrete shall be prohibited.
- c. The fuel dispensing area must have a 2% to 4% slope to prevent ponding, and must be separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of storm water to the extent practicable.
- d. At a minimum, the concrete fuel dispensing area must extend 6.5 feet (2.0 meters) from the corner of each fuel dispenser, or the length at which the hose and nozzle assembly may be operated plus 1 foot (0.3 meter), whichever is less.

2) Properly Design Repair/Maintenance Bays

Oil and grease, solvents, car battery acid, coolant and gasoline from the repair/maintenance bays can negatively impact storm water if allowed to come into contact with storm water runoff. Therefore, design plans for repair bays must include the following:

- a) Repair/maintenance bays must be indoors or designed in such a way that doesn't allow storm water run-on or contact with storm water runoff.
- b) Design a repair/maintenance bay drainage system to capture all wash-water, leaks and spills. Connect drains to a sump for collection and disposal. Direct connection of the repair/maintenance bays to the storm drain system is

prohibited. If required by local jurisdiction, obtain an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit.

3) Properly Design Vehicle/Equipment Wash Areas

The activity of vehicle/equipment washing/steam cleaning has the potential to contribute metals, oil and grease, solvents, phosphates, and suspended solids to the storm water conveyance system. Include in the project plans an area for washing/steam cleaning of vehicles and equipment. This area must be:

- a) Self-contained and/or covered, equipped with a clarifier, or other pretreatment facility, and properly connected to a sanitary sewer or other appropriately permitted disposal facility.

4) Properly Design Loading/Unloading Dock Areas

Loading/unloading dock areas have the potential for material spills to be quickly transported to the storm water conveyance system. To minimize this potential, the following design criteria are required:

- a) Cover loading dock areas or design drainage to minimize run-on and runoff of storm water.
- b) Direct connections to storm drains from depressed loading docks (truck wells) are prohibited.

e. Parking Lots

1) Properly Design Parking Area

Parking lots contain pollutants such as heavy metals, oil and grease, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons that are deposited on parking lot surfaces by motor-vehicles. These pollutants are directly transported to surface waters. To minimize the offsite transport of pollutants, the following design criteria are required:

- a) Reduce impervious land coverage of parking areas.
- b) Infiltrate or treat runoff.

2) Properly Design To Limit Oil Contamination and Perform Maintenance

Parking lots may accumulate oil, grease, and water insoluble hydrocarbons from vehicle drippings and engine system leaks:

- a) Treat to remove oil and petroleum hydrocarbons at parking lots that are heavily used (e.g. fast food outlets, lots with 25 or more parking spaces , sports event parking lots, shopping malls, grocery stores, discount warehouse stores).
- b) Ensure adequate operation and maintenance of treatment systems particularly sludge and oil removal, and system fouling and plugging prevention control.

4. Waiver

A Permittee may, through adoption of an ordinance, code, or other regulatory mechanism incorporating the treatment requirements of the Design Standards, provide for a waiver from the requirement if impracticability for a specific property can be established. A waiver of impracticability shall be granted only when all other Structural or Treatment Control BMPs have been considered and rejected as infeasible. Recognized situations of impracticability include, (i) extreme limitations of space for treatment on a redevelopment project, (ii) unfavorable or unstable soil conditions at a site to attempt infiltration, and (iii) risk of ground water contamination because a known unconfined aquifer lies beneath the land surface or an existing or potential underground source of drinking water is less than 10 feet from the soil surface. Any other justification for impracticability must be separately petitioned by the Permittee and submitted to the appropriate RWQCB for consideration. The RWQCB may consider approval of the waiver justification or may delegate the authority to approve a class of waiver justifications to the RWQCB EO. The supplementary waiver justification becomes recognized and effective only after approval by the RWQCB or the RWQCB EO. A waiver granted by a Permittee to any development or redevelopment project may be revoked by the RWQCB EO for cause and with proper notice upon petition.

5. Limitation on Use of Infiltration BMPs

Three factors significantly influence the potential for storm water to contaminate ground water. They are (i) pollutant mobility, (ii) pollutant abundance in storm water, (iii) and soluble fraction of pollutant. The risk of contamination of groundwater may be reduced by pretreatment of storm water. A discussion of limitations and guidance for infiltration practices is contained in, *Potential Groundwater Contamination from Intentional and Non-Intentional Stormwater Infiltration, Report No. EPA/600/R-94/051, USEPA (1994)*.

In addition, the distance of the groundwater table from the infiltration BMP may also be a factor determining the risk of contamination. A water table distance separation of ten feet depth in California presumptively poses negligible risk for storm water not associated with industrial activity or high vehicular traffic.

Site specific conditions must be evaluated when determining the most appropriate BMP. Additionally, monitoring and maintenance must be provided to ensure groundwater is protected and the infiltration BMP is not rendered ineffective by overload. This is especially important for infiltration BMPs for areas of industrial activity or areas subject to high vehicular traffic [25,000 or greater average daily traffic (ADT) on main roadway or 15,000 or more ADT on any intersecting roadway]. In some cases pretreatment may be necessary.

6. Alternative Certification for Storm Water Treatment Mitigation

In lieu of conducting detailed BMP review to verify Structural or Treatment Control BMP adequacy, a Permittee may elect to accept a signed certification from a Civil Engineer or a Licensed Architect registered in the State of California, that the plan meets

**Attachment 4**  
**To WQO 2003-0005-DWQ**

the criteria established herein. The Permittee is encouraged to verify that certifying person(s) have been trained on BMP design for water quality, not more than two years prior to the signature date. Training conducted by an organization with storm water BMP design expertise (e.g., a University, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Landscape Architects, American Public Works Association, or the California Water Environment Association) may be considered qualifying.

## Communities Anticipated to be Subject to Supplemental Provisions

RWQCB	Area	Reason/Population
1	Windsor	High Growth
2	Clayton	High Growth
2	Marin County	58563
2	Napa	72585
2	Petaluma	54548
2	San Francisco	776733
2	San Rafael	56063
3	Greenfield	High Growth
3	Hollister	High Growth
3	King City	High Growth
3	Morgan Hill	High Growth
3	Nipomo	High Growth
3	Prunedale	High Growth
3	Santa Barbara	92325
3	Santa Barbara County	140453
3	Santa Cruz	54593
3	Santa Cruz County	116783
3	Santa Maria	77423
3	Soledad	High Growth
3	Watsonville	High Growth
5F	Hanford	High Growth
5F	Lemoore	High Growth
5F	Los Banos	High Growth
5F	Madera	High Growth
5F	Merced	63893
5F	Visalia	91565
5R	Chico	59954
5R	Chico	High Growth
5R	Redding	80865
5S	Davis	60308
5S	Dixon	High Growth
5S	El Dorado Hills	High Growth
5S	Lathrop	High Growth
5S	Lincoln	High Growth
5S	Oakley	High Growth
5S	Placer County	75262
5S	Ripon	High Growth
5S	Riverbank	High Growth
5S	Rocklin	High Growth



<b>RWQCB</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Reason/Population</b>
5S	Roseville	79921
5S	Roseville	High Growth
5S	Salida	High Growth
5S	South Yuba City	High Growth
5S	Stanislaus County	67145
5S	Tracy	56929
5S	Tracy	High Growth
5S	Turlock	55810
5S	Vacaville	88625
6	Apple Valley	54239
6	Hesperia	62582
6	Lancaster	118718
6	Palmdale	116670
6	Victorville	64029
6B	Lake Los Angeles	High Growth
6B	Palmdale	High Growth
6B	Rosamond	High Growth
6B	Victorville	High Growth
7	Calexico	High Growth
7	Rancho Mirage	High Growth
5S	Lodi	56999



**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE NOTICE OF INTENT  
TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER  
DISCHARGES FROM SMALL MS4s  
(WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2003 – 0005 - DWQ)**

**I. NOI STATUS**

Check box "1" if this is a new NOI submittal. Check box "2" if you are reporting changes to the NOI (e.g., new contact person, phone number, mailing address). Include the facility WDID number and highlight all the information that has been changed. The appropriate official must sign the form, certifying the changes.

**II. AGENCY INFORMATION**

- A. Enter the name of the agency applying for coverage.
- B. Enter the first and last name of the person familiar with the permit and responsible for permit compliance.
- C. Enter the Title of the person listed in "B".
- D. Enter the agency's mailing address.
- E. Enter if necessary the 2<sup>nd</sup> address line.
- F. Enter the agency's mailing address city.
- G. Enter the agency's mailing address zip code.
- H. Enter the county in which the agency is located. If the agency is located in more than one county, list all applicable counties. Attach additional sheets if necessary.
- I. Enter the phone number where the contact person can be reached.
- J. Enter the FAX number where the contact person can be reached.
- K. Enter the email address where the contact person can be reached.
- L. Check the box that corresponds to the agency owner.

**III. Permit Area**

General name of the permit area, such as the Sacramento Metropolitan Area

**IV. Boundaries of Coverage**

Describe the boundaries of the area to be permitted and include a site map. For a city, this would be the established city boundaries. For a county, unless the entire county is designated, the permitted area should be inclusive of the area of concern and rely on simplified boundaries for each general direction, such as rivers, major roads or highways, or an adjoining city's boundary. For non-traditional Small MS4s, in general, the property line shall serve as the permit boundary.

**V. Billing Information**

- A. Enter the name of the agency applying for coverage.
- B. Enter the first and last name of the person familiar with the permit and responsible for permit compliance.
- C. Enter the Title of the person listed in "B".
- D. Enter the agency's mailing address.
- E. Enter if necessary the 2<sup>nd</sup> address line.
- F. Enter the agency's mailing address city.

- G. Enter the agency's mailing address zip code.
- H. Enter the county in which the agency is located.
- I. Enter the phone number where the contact person can be reached.
- J. Enter the FAX number where the contact person can be reached.
- K. Enter the email address where the contact person can be reached.
- L. Enter the average daily-user population of the applicant's permitted area. This is not the combined permit area of co-permittees. Submit the amount indicated by the current fee schedule (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 1.) with the NOI package to the Regional Board. The fee schedule may be found at [www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/municipal.html](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/municipal.html). School districts are exempt from MS4 permit fees.

**VI. Permit Type**

Check the box that corresponds to the permitting option you wish to apply for:

Check box 1 if applying for individual general permit coverage.

Check box 2 if applying for a permit with one or more co-permittees. If you are applying to be a co-permittee, an appropriate official representing each agency who will participate in the area-wide permit must sign on the lines provided certifying the agency will be a co-permittee with the other agencies listed to implement a storm water program in the combined designated areas of each of the agency's jurisdiction. The agency to act as the Lead Agency (the entity responsible for being the main contact with the RWQCB for permit administration) shall start the list. If more than four agencies will act as co-permittees, continue the list on a separate page. The NOI must have original signatures.

Check box 3 if designating a Separate Implementing Entity and enter agency information.

- A. Enter the name of the agency applying for coverage.
- B. Enter the first and last name of the person familiar with the permit and responsible for permit compliance.
- C. Enter the title of person in "B".
- D. Enter the agency's mailing address phone number where the contact person can be reached.
- E. Enter if necessary the 2<sup>nd</sup> address line.
- F. Enter the agency's mailing address city.
- G. Enter the agency's mailing address zip code.
- H. Enter the county in which the agency is located. If the agency is located in more than one county, list all applicable counties. Attach additional sheets if necessary.
- I. Enter the phone number where the contact person can be reached.
- J. Enter the FAX number where the contact person can be reached.
- K. Enter the email address where the contact person can be reached.
- L. Check the box that corresponds to the agency owner.
- M. List all of the Minimum Control Measure(s) that will be implemented by the SIE.
- N. Certification by an appropriate SIE official that the SIE agrees to include the agency in implementing the SWMP. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency the appropriate official would be a principal executive officer, ranking elected official or duly authorized representative. The principal executive officer of

a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency or the senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of USEPA).

For multiple agencies implementing different Minimum Control Measures please use a separate form for each Minimum Control Measures. A photocopy of the 2<sup>nd</sup> page of the NOI is adequate, but must have original signatures.

**VII. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

The SWMP must be submitted with the NOI. Check the box if the SWMP is completed and attached to the NOI. If a SIE is implementing all of the Minimum Control Measures it is not necessary to submit a SWMP.

**VIII. CERTIFICATION**

- A. Print the name of the appropriate official. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency this would be a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative. The principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency or the senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of USEPA).
- B. Enter the professional title of the person signing the NOI.
- C. The person whose name is printed in box IV.A must sign the NOI.
- D. Provide the date on which the Information Sheet was signed.

State Water Resources Control Board  
NOTICE OF INTENT  
TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE GENERAL PERMIT FOR  
STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM  
SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS  
(WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2003 – 0005 - DWQ)

**I. NOI Status**

Mark Only One Item	1. <input type="checkbox"/> New Permittee	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Change of Information	WDID #: _____
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**II. Agency Information**

A. Agency			
B. Contact Person		C. Title	
D. Mailing Address		E. Address (Line 2)	
F. City	State <b>CA</b>	G. Zip	H. County
I. Phone	J. FAX	K. Email Address	
L. Operator Type (check one)			
1. <input type="checkbox"/> City    2. <input type="checkbox"/> County    3. <input type="checkbox"/> State    4. <input type="checkbox"/> Federal    5. <input type="checkbox"/> Special District    6. <input type="checkbox"/> Government Combination			

**III. Permit Area**

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**IV. Boundaries of Coverage** (include a site map with the submittal)

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**V. Billing Information**

A. Agency			
B. Contact Person		C. Title	
D. Mailing Address		E. Address (Line 2)	
F. City	State <b>CA</b>	G. Zip	H. County
I. Phone	J. FAX	K. Email Address	
<p>Fees are based on the daily population served by the Small MS4. To determine your fee, consult the current fee schedule (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9 Article 1), which can be viewed at <a href="http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/municipal.html">www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/municipal.html</a>.</p> <p>L. Population _____ Fee _____</p> <p>Check(s) should be made payable to the SWRCB and submitted to the appropriate RWQCB. SWRCB Tax ID is: 68-0281986</p>			

**VI. Discharger Information** (check applicable box(es) and complete corresponding information)

1.  Applying for Individual General Permit Coverage

2.  Applying for a permit with one or more co-permittees

The undersigned agree to work as co-permittees in implementing a complete small MS4 storm water program. The program must comply with the requirements found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 122.32. Attach additional sheets if necessary. Each co-permittee must complete an NOI.	
Lead Agency	Signature
Agency	Signature
Agency	Signature
Agency	Signature

3.  Separate Implementing Entity (SIE)

A. Agency			
B. Contact Person		C. Title	
D. Mailing Address		E. Address (Line 2)	
F. City	State <b>CA</b>	G. Zip	H. County
I. Phone	J. FAX	K. Email Address	
H. Operator Type (check one) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> City    2. <input type="checkbox"/> County    3. <input type="checkbox"/> State    4. <input type="checkbox"/> Federal    5. <input type="checkbox"/> Special District    6. <input type="checkbox"/> Government Combination			
Minimum Control Measures being implemented by the SIE (check all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Public Education <input type="checkbox"/> Public Involvement <input type="checkbox"/> Illicit Discharge/Elimination <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Post Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Good Housekeeping			
<p>"I agree to coordinate with the agency identified in Section III of this form and comply with its qualifying storm water program. 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, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. Additionally, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Management Program, will be complied with."</p>			
N. Signature of Official _____		Date _____	

**VII. Storm Water Management Plan** (check box)

As per section A.2. of this General Permit, the SWMP is attached.

**VIII. Certification**

<p>"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, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. Additionally, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Management Program, will be complied with."</p>	
A. Printed Name: _____	
B. Title: _____	
C. Signature: _____	D. Date: _____

# STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

Division of Water Quality  
Attention: Storm Water Section  
P.O. Box 1977  
Sacramento, CA 95812-1977

(916) 341-5539 FAX: (916) 341-5543

Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/index.html>

Email: [stormwater@dwq.swrcb.ca.gov](mailto:stormwater@dwq.swrcb.ca.gov)

## CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS

**NORTH COAST REGION (1)**  
5550 Skylane Blvd., Ste. A  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403  
(707) 576-2220 FAX: (707) 523-0135  
Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb1>

**SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION (2)**  
1515 Clay Street, Ste. 1400  
Oakland, CA 94612  
(510) 622-2300 FAX: (510) 622-2460  
Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb2>

**CENTRAL COAST REGION (3)**  
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101  
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401  
(805) 549-3147 FAX: (805) 543-0397  
Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb3>

**LOS ANGELES REGION (4)**  
320 W. 4th Street, Ste. 200  
Los Angeles, CA 90013  
(213) 576-6600 FAX: (213) 576-6640  
Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb4>

**LAHONTAN REGION (6 SLT)**  
2501 Lake Tahoe Blvd.  
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150  
(530) 542-5400 FAX: (530) 544-2271  
Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb6>

**VICTORVILLE BRANCH OFFICE (6V)**  
15428 Civic Drive, Ste. 100  
Victorville, CA 92392-2383  
(760) 241-6583 FAX: (760) 241-7308  
Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb6>

**CENTRAL VALLEY REGION (5S)**  
3443 Routier Road, Ste. A  
Sacramento, CA 95827-3098  
(916) 255-3000 FAX: (916) 255-3015  
Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb5>

**FRESNO BRANCH OFFICE (5F)**  
1685 "E" Street  
Fresno, CA 93706-2020  
(559) 445-5116 FAX: (559) 445-5910  
Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb5>

**REDDING BRANCH OFFICE (5R)**  
415 Knollcrest Drive, Ste. 100  
Redding, CA 96002  
(530) 224-4845 FAX: (530) 224-4857  
Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb5>

**COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION (7)**  
73-720 Fred Waring Dr., Ste. 100  
Palm Desert, CA 92260  
(760) 346-7491 FAX: (760) 341-6820  
Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb7>

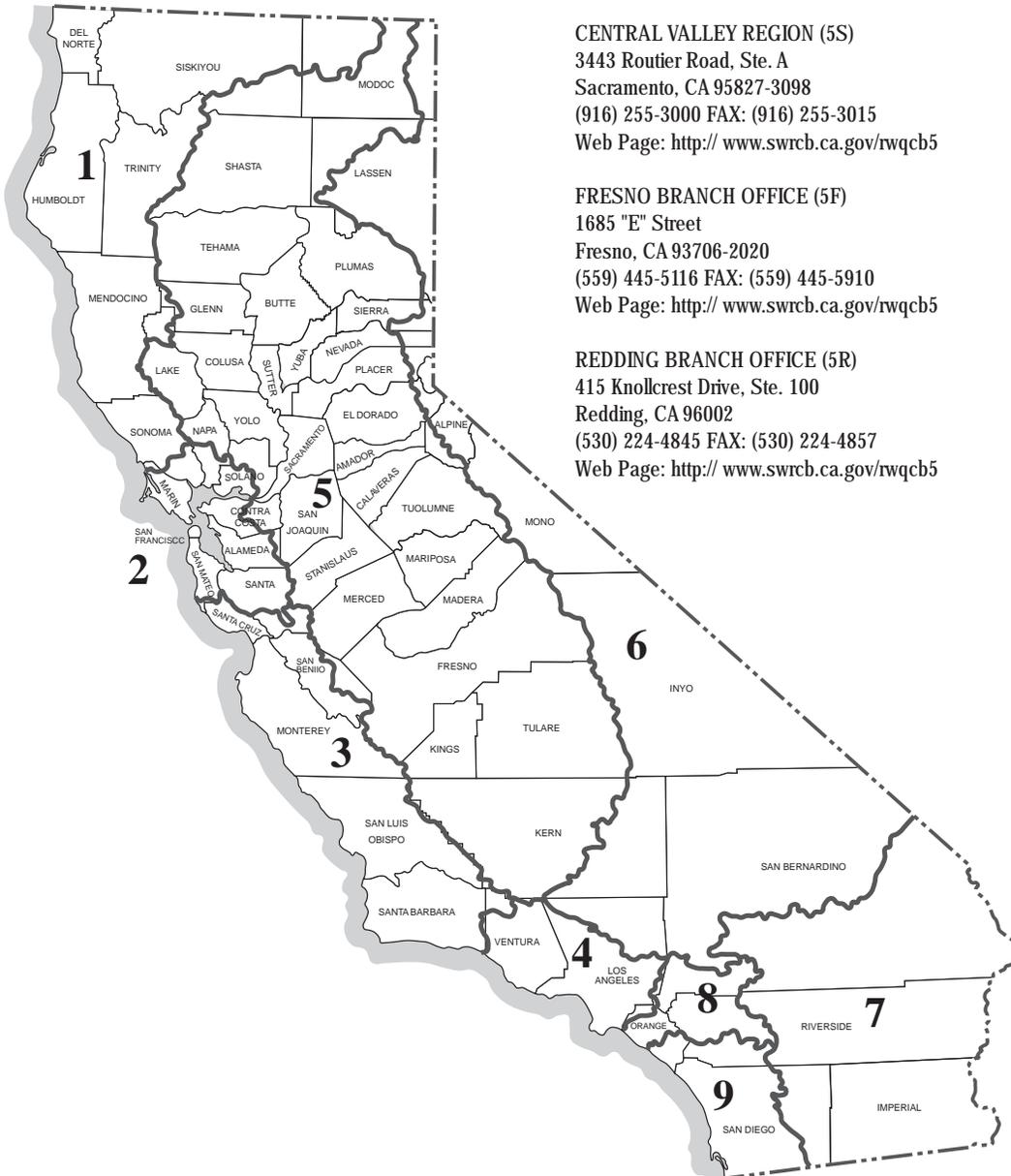
**SANTA ANA REGION (8)**  
California Tower  
3737 Main Street, Ste. 500  
Riverside, CA 92501-3339  
(909) 782-4130 FAX: (909) 781-6288  
Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb8>

**SAN DIEGO REGION (9)**  
9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100  
San Diego, CA 92123  
(858) 467-2952 FAX: (858) 571-6972  
Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb9>

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
Gray Davis, Governor

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION AGENCY  
Winston H. Hickox, Secretary

STATE WATER RESOURCES  
CONTROL BOARD  
Arthur Baggett Jr., Chair



### **Definition of Terms**

1. **100,000 Square Foot Commercial Development** - 100,000 Square Foot Commercial Development means any commercial development that creates at least 100,000 square feet of impermeable area, including parking areas.
2. **Automotive Repair Shop** - Automotive Repair Shop means a facility that is categorized in any one of the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes: 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, or 7536-7539.
3. **Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges** – Authorized non-storm water discharges are certain categories of discharges that are not composed entirely of storm water but are not found to pose a threat to water quality. They include: water line flushing; landscape irrigation; diverted stream flows; rising ground waters; uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR §35.2005(20)) to separate storm sewers; uncontaminated pumped ground water; discharges from potable water sources; foundation drains; air conditioning condensate; irrigation water; springs; water from crawl space pumps; footing drains; lawn watering; individual residential car washing; flows from riparian habitats and wetlands; dechlorinated swimming pool discharges; and discharges or flows from emergency fire fighting activities. If any of the above authorized non-storm water discharges (except flows from fire fighting activities) are found to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards or cause or threaten to cause a condition of nuisance or pollution, the category of discharge must be prohibited.
4. **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** – Best management practices means 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. (40 CFR §122.2)
5. **Commercial Development** - Commercial Development means any development on private land that is not heavy industrial or residential. The category includes, but is not limited to: hospitals, laboratories and other medical facilities, educational institutions, recreational facilities, plant nurseries, multi-apartment buildings, car wash facilities, mini-malls and other business complexes, shopping malls, hotels, office buildings, public warehouses and other light industrial complexes.
6. **Directly Connected Impervious Area (DCIA)** - DCIA is the acronym for directly connected impervious areas and means the area covered by a building, impermeable pavement, and/ or other impervious surfaces, which drains directly into the storm drain without first flowing across permeable land area (e.g. lawns).
7. **Discretionary Project** - Discretionary Project means a project which requires the exercise of judgement or deliberation when the public agency or public body decides to approve or disapprove a particular activity, as distinguished from situations where the public agency or body merely has to determine whether there has been conformity with applicable statutes, ordinances, or regulations.
8. **Greater than (>) 9 unit home subdivision** - Greater than 9 unit home subdivision means any subdivision being developed for 10 or more single-family or multi-family dwelling units.

9. **Hillside** - Hillside means property located in an area with known erosive soil conditions, where the development contemplates grading on any natural slope that is twenty-five percent or greater.
10. **Infiltration** - Infiltration means the downward entry of water into the surface of the soil.
11. **Measurable Goal** – Measurable goals are definable tasks or accomplishments that are associated with implementing best management practices.
12. **Minimum Control Measure** – A minimum control measure is a storm water program area that must be addressed (best management practices implemented to accomplish the program goal) by all regulated Small MS4s. The following six minimum control measures are required to be addressed by the regulated Small MS4s: Public Education and Outreach on storm Water Impacts, Public Involvement/Participation, Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control, Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment, and Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.
13. **New Development** - New Development means land disturbing activities; structural development, including construction or installation of a building or structure, creation of impervious surfaces; and land subdivision.
14. **Offsite Facility** - An offsite facility is a geographically non-adjacent or discontinuous site that serves, or is secondary to, the primary facility and has the same owner as the primary facility. Storm water discharges from an offsite facility must be permitted if it meets the definition of a regulated Small MS4 itself. The offsite facility may satisfy this permitting requirement if the SWMP of the primary facility addresses the offsite facility, such that the permitted area of the primary facility includes the offsite area.
15. **Outfall** – A point source at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States. (40 CFR §122.26(b)(9))
16. **Parking Lot** - Parking Lot means land area or facility for the temporary parking or storage of motor vehicles used personally, for business or for commerce with a lot size of 5,000 square feet or more, or with 25 or more parking spaces.
17. **Point Source** – Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff. (40 CFR §122.2)

18. **Regulated Small MS4** – A regulated Small MS4 is a Small MS4 that is required to be permitted for discharging storm water through its MS4 to waters of the U.S. and is designated either automatically by the U.S. EPA because it is located within an urbanized area, or designated by the SWRCB or RWQCB in accordance with the designation criteria listed at Finding 11 of the General Permit.
19. **Redevelopment** - Redevelopment means, on an already developed site, the creation or addition of at least 5,000 square feet of impervious area. Redevelopment includes, but is not limited to: the expansion of a building footprint or addition of a structure; structural development including an increase in gross floor area and/ or exterior construction or remodeling; and land disturbing activities related with structural or impervious surfaces. Where redevelopment results in an increase of less than fifty percent of the impervious surfaces of a previously existing development, and the existing development was not subject to these Design Standards, the Design Standards apply only to the addition, and not to the entire development.
20. **Restaurant** - Restaurant means a stand-alone facility that sells prepared foods and drinks for consumption, including stationary lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption. (SIC code 5812).
21. **Retail Gasoline Outlet** - Retail Gasoline Outlet means any facility engaged in selling gasoline and lubricating oils.
22. **Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (Small 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) that are:
  - (i) Owned or operated by the United States, a State, city, town, boroughs, 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) Not defined as “large” or “medium” municipal separate storm sewer systems
  - (iii) This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings. (40 CFR §122.26(b)(16))
23. **Separate Implementing Entity (SIE)** – A Separate Implementing Entity is an entity, such as a municipality, agency, or special district, other than the entity in question, that implements parts or all of a storm water program for a Permittee. The SIE may also be permitted under 40 CFR Part 122. Arrangements of one entity implementing a program for another entity is subject to approval by the Regional Water Quality Control Board Executive Officer.
24. **Source Control BMP** - Source Control BMP means any schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, managerial practices or operational practices that aim to prevent storm water pollution by reducing the potential for contamination at the source of pollution.

25. **Storm Event** - Storm Event means a rainfall event that produces more than 0.1 inch of precipitation and that, which is separated from the previous storm event by at least 72 hours of dry weather.
26. **Structural BMP** - Structural BMP means any structural facility designed and constructed to mitigate the adverse impacts of storm water and urban runoff pollution (e.g. canopy, structural enclosure). The category may include both Treatment Control BMPs and Source Control BMPs.
27. **Treatment** - Treatment means the application of engineered systems that use physical, chemical, or biological processes to remove pollutants. Such processes include, but are not limited to, filtration, gravity settling, media adsorption, biodegradation, biological uptake, chemical oxidation and UV radiation.
28. **Treatment Control BMP** - Treatment Control BMP means any engineered system designed to remove pollutants by simple gravity settling of particulate pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media adsorption or any other physical, biological, or chemical process.

## Appendix E: Laws, Regulations, and Regulatory Agencies

### Federal Laws, Regulations, and Regulatory Agencies

**Clean Water Act:** Enacted in 1972 and amended in 1977, the Clean Water Act provides the regulatory structure for discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States. The Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for this regulatory authority. Sections 401 and 404 have the most impact on water quality regulation. See [http://cfpub1.epa.gov/npdes/cwa.cfm?program\\_id=6](http://cfpub1.epa.gov/npdes/cwa.cfm?program_id=6) for more information.

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Final Rule - Regulations for Revision of the Water Pollution Control Program Addressing Stormwater Discharges:** The Phase II regulations expand the existing NPDES stormwater program (Phase I) by addressing stormwater discharges from small MS4s and construction sites that disturb 1 to 5 acres. The Final Rule was published in Federal Register Volume No.: 64, No.: 235, page numbers 68721-68851, CFR Title: 40 Part: 9, 122, 123, and 124, on 12/08/1999. See <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/regulations/phase2.pdf> for a copy.

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA):** EPA's mission is to protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment — air, water, and land. See <http://www.epa.gov> for more information.

**Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE):** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers administers section 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act. Section 404 regulates discharge of dredged material into the waters of the United States. Section 401 mandates compliance with water quality standards.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS):** The USFWS shares responsibility for implementing the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries. The FESA can affect any waterway that is home to a listed or threatened species under the Act. USFWS policies regarding water quality stem from Sections 7 and 10 of the FESA.

**NOAA Fisheries:** This agency co-administrates the FESA. They are also responsible for management of U.S. fisheries.

**National Estuary Program (Comprehensive Plan):** The National Estuary Program was instituted to focus on enhancement of estuaries of national importance. This is a result of a mandate to maintain estuary health in Section 320 of the Clean Water Act. Morro Bay National Estuary is included in this program.

## **OTHER STORMWATER GENERAL PERMITS FOR CALIFORNIA:**

WATER QUALITY ORDER 99-08-DWQ, STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB) NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY (GENERAL PERMIT) – **ALSO KNOWN AS THE “CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER GENERAL PERMIT”**: Dischargers whose projects disturb one or more acres of soil or whose projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading and disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility. See [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/gen\\_const.html#const\\_permit](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/gen_const.html#const_permit) for a copy.

The Construction General Permit requires the development and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP should contain a site map(s) which shows the construction site perimeter, existing and proposed buildings, lots, roadways, stormwater collection and discharge points, general topography both before and after construction, and drainage patterns across the project. The SWPPP must list Best Management Practices (BMPs) the discharger will use to protect stormwater runoff and the placement of those BMPs. Additionally, the SWPPP must contain a visual monitoring program; a chemical monitoring program for "non-visible" pollutants to be implemented if there is a failure of BMPs; and a sediment monitoring plan if the site discharges directly to a water body listed on the CWA 303(d) list for sediment.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB) ORDER NO. – 2003 - 0007 – DWQ, NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES), GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000005, WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS) FOR DISCHARGES OF STORMWATER RUNOFF ASSOCIATED WITH SMALL LINEAR UNDERGROUND/OVERHEAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (GENERAL PERMIT) - **ALSO KNOWN AS THE “SMALL LUP GENERAL PERMIT”**: Small Linear Underground/Overhead Projects disturbing at least one acre, but less than five acres (including trenching and staging areas) must be covered by the Statewide General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity from Small Linear Underground/Overhead Projects. The Small LUP General Permit has varying application and permitting requirements based on the type and complexity of the project. Linear projects disturbing five or more acres of land must obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit. See [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/linear\\_const.html#lup](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/linear_const.html#lup) for a copy.

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (STATE WATER BOARD) WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 97-03-DWQ, NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMIT NO.

CAS000001 (GENERAL PERMIT), WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS) FOR DISCHARGES OF STORMWATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES - **ALSO KNOWN AS THE “INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER GENERAL PERMIT”**: The Industrial General Permit regulates discharges associated with ten broad categories of industrial activities. The Industrial General Permit requires the implementation of management measures that will achieve the performance standard of best available technology economically achievable (BAT) and best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). The Industrial General Permit also requires the development of a SWPPP and a monitoring plan. Through the SWPPP, sources of pollutants are to be identified and the means to manage the sources to reduce stormwater pollution are described. See [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/gen\\_indus.html#indus](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/gen_indus.html#indus) for a copy.

### **State of California Laws, Regulations, and Regulatory Agencies**

**Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act:** This 1969 Act (Water Code 13000 et seq.) established the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), divided the state into nine hydrographic regions, and established a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) for each region. The Porter-Cologne Act requires the SWRCB or RWQCBs to adopt water quality control plans for protection of water quality. See [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water\\_laws/docs/portercologne.pdf](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_laws/docs/portercologne.pdf) for a copy.

**State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB):** The State Board's mission is to preserve, enhance and restore the quality of California's water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations. For more information, see <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/index.html>.

**Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB):** The Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 3 is charged with protecting all waters of the state including ground water, surface water, and marine waters. For more information, see <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb3/>.

**Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan):** The Basin Plan establishes beneficial uses and water quality objectives for surface and ground water sources within the basin. See <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb3/BasinPlan/Index.htm> for a copy.

**California Coastal Commission:** The California Coastal Commission's primary mission is to plan for and regulate land and water uses in the coastal zone consistent with the policies of the Coastal Act.

**Coastal Development Permit:** The Coastal Development Permit is required for certain development in the Coastal Zone in California. The Coastal Zone varies

in width and stretches down the entire length of the state. The purpose of the permit is to regulate impacts to the Coastal Zone including all waterways.

**Local Coastal Program (LCP):** The Local Coastal Program involves the creation of a local document, the Local Coastal Plan (LCP), mandated by the Coastal Commission. It sets guidelines for development in the Coastal Zone.

**Coastal Act:** The California Coastal Act of 1976 serves as the baseline document for actions and regulations of the California Coastal Commission. It places priority on protection and sensitive development and giving priority to public recreation and coastal-dependent development. It also cites the need for local coordination and development of educational programs surrounding the importance of coastal California.

**California Department of Fish and Game Policies:** The California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), administers the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Section 1600 addresses fish and wildlife protection and conservation.

**State of California Endangered Species Act:** The State of California Endangered Species Act mandates that in instances where impacts to a state-listed species would occur, the lead or responsible agency must contact the DFG and enter into formal consultation. Impacts to the state-listed species would be evaluated and identification of mitigation measures would likely be required.

### **San Luis Obispo County Ordinances and Land Use Plans**

#### **San Luis Obispo County General Plan:**

- Land Use Element - The Land Use Element sets forth policies for development in the County. The Land Use Element is broken down into Area Plans, which provide information specific to each community.
- Local Coastal Plan (LCP): The Local Coastal Plan mandated by the Coastal Commission sets guidelines for development in the Coastal Zone. The communities included in the LCP in this SWMP are Los Osos, a portion of Oceano, and Cambria.

For more information, see <http://www.sloplanning.org/genplan.html>.

**Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance:** The Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance (CZLUO), Title 23 of the San Luis Obispo County Code, includes limitations on development within and near wetlands, streams and associated riparian areas, terrestrial and marine habitats, Sensitive Resource Areas, and environmentally sensitive habitats. The CZLUO also identifies general setbacks for wetland and riparian habitat, as well as minimum site design and development standards near various sensitive habitat areas.

With regard to water quality, Section 22.06.100 of the CZLUO requires that the Central Coast RWQCB review any project that may affect water quality. In addition, any construction activity disturbing an area of one acre or more is required to obtain a General Construction Activity Stormwater Permit from the RWQCB. The CZLUO also identifies general setbacks for wetland and riparian habitat, as well as minimum site design and development standards near various sensitive habitat areas.

Section 23.06.120 of the CZLUO addresses the storage and use of toxic and hazardous materials. For more information, see [http://www.sloplanning.org/coastal\\_zone.htm](http://www.sloplanning.org/coastal_zone.htm).

**San Luis Obispo Land Use Ordinance:** The San Luis Obispo Land Use Ordinance includes standards and guidelines for review of various areas relative to water quality. These include: water quality, flood hazard, oil and gas well development standards, agricultural processing uses, animal keeping, animal facilities, cemeteries and columbariums, rural recreation and camping, landscape plans, reclamation plans, underground mining and grading and drainage. For more information, see <http://www.sloplanning.org/lueluo.html>.

To view County Code online, see <http://www.sloclerkrecorder.org/countycode.cfm>.

## Appendix F: References

San Luis Obispo County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan,  
<http://www.slocountywater.org/reports/irwm/toc.htm>

NRDC, Storm Water Strategies: Community Responses to Runoff Pollution,  
<http://www.nrdc.org/water/pollution/storm/execsum.asp>

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<http://www.nrdc.org/water/pollution/fmonterey.asp>

State Water Resources Control Board, Storm Water Website,  
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<http://www.cabmphandbooks.com>

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<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/tmdl/docs/2002req3303dlist.pdf>

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San Luis Obispo County Planning Department. *Land Use Element and Local Coastal Plan: South County Planning Area*. January, 1988.

U.S. EPA, "Surf Your Watershed" Website. <http://www.epa.gov/surf/>.

U.S. EPA, Getting in Step: A Guide for Conducting Watershed Outreach Campaigns. For a copy, see <http://www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/outreach/documents/getnstep.pdf>.

### **Additional Supporting Literature**

Model Urban Runoff Program (MURP): This document, published by the California Coastal Commission, in cooperation with other state and local agencies, is intended as a guide to storm water management for municipalities under 100,000 in anticipation of implementation of Phase II of the NPDES permit. The MURP provides a framework for understanding and minimizing the problems of urban runoff. The MURP explains the existing legal setting, and provides a collection of BMPs that can be implemented to reduce runoff. The MURP also describes a process for developing plans to manage storm water. For a copy, see <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/murp.html>.

EPA Storm Water Runoff Website: Fact Sheet Series. The information available includes guidance for development of a Phase II SWMP, guidance for BMP selection and explanation of the law. <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swphase2.cfm>

## Appendix G. Glossary of Stormwater Terms and Acronyms

### Acronyms

BMPs	Best Management Practices
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CSD	Community Services District
CWA	Clean Water Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
IWMA	Integrated Waste Management Authority
LID	Low Impact Development
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	Nonpoint Source Pollution
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SLO	San Luis Obispo
SLOCPWQ	SLO County Partners for Water Quality
SWMP	Stormwater Management Program
SWP2	Stormwater Pollution Prevention
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
UA	Urbanized Area
URL	Urban Reserve Line
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VRL	Village Reserve Line
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements
WRAC	Water Resource Advisory Committee

### Definition of Terms

**Best Management Practices (BMPs):** Best management practices are 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 materials storage [see 40 CFR §122.2].

**Detention Dam/Basin/Pond:** Dams may be classified according to the broad function they serve, such as storage, diversion, or detention. Detention basins are constructed to retard flood runoff and minimize the effect of sudden floods. Detention dams fall into two main types. In one type, the water is temporarily stored, and released through an outlet structure at a rate which will not exceed the carrying capacity of the channel

downstream. Often, the basins are planted with grass and used for open space or recreation in periods of dry weather. The other type, most often called a retention pond, allows for water to be held as long as possible and may or may not allow for the controlled release of water. In some cases, the water is allowed to seep into the permeable banks or gravel strata in the foundation. This latter type is sometimes called a water-spreading dam or dike because its main purpose is to recharge the underground water supply. Detention dams constructed to trap sediment are often called debris dams.

**Erosion:** (1) The loosening and transportation of rock and soil debris by wind, rain, or running water. (2) The gradual wearing away of the upper layers of earth.

**Flood, 100-Year:** The magnitude of a flood expected to occur on the average every 100 years, based on historical data. The 100-year flood has a 1/100, or one percent, chance of occurring in any given year.

**Floodplain:** The relatively level land area on either side of the banks of a stream regularly subject to flooding. That part of the flood plain subject to a one percent chance of flooding in any given year is designated as an "area of special flood hazard" by the Federal Insurance Administration.

**Hillsides:** Hillside means property located in an area with known erosive soil conditions, where the development contemplates grading on any natural slope that is twenty-five percent or greater.

**Industrial:** The manufacture, production, and processing of consumer goods. Industrial is often divided into "heavy industrial" uses, such as construction yards, quarrying, and factories; and "light industrial" uses, such as research and development and less intensive warehousing and manufacturing.

**Impervious surface:** A surface that is incapable of being penetrated or passed through; an impermeable surface.

**Infiltration:** Infiltration means the downward entry of water into the surface of the soil.

**Landscaping:** Planting, including trees, shrubs, and ground covers, suitably designed, selected, installed, and maintained to enhance a site or roadway.

**Land Use:** The occupation or utilization of land or water area for any human activity or any purpose defined in the General Plan.

**Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP):** MEP is the technology based standard established by Congress in Clean Water Act Section 402(p)(3)(B)(ii) that municipal dischargers of stormwater must meet. MEP standard is not specifically defined; rather it is an ever-evolving, flexible, and advancing concept, which considers technical and economic feasibility. MEP is generally a result of emphasizing pollution prevention and

source control BMPs as the first line of defense in combination with structural and treatment methods, where appropriate serving as additional lines of defense.

**Measurable Goal:** Measurable goals are definable tasks or accomplishments that are associated with implementing best management practices.

**Minimum Control Measure:** A minimum control measure is stormwater program area that must be addressed (BMPs implemented to accomplish the program goal) by all regulated MS4s. The following six minimum control measures are required to be addressed by the regulated Small MS4s: Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts, Public Participation and Involvement, Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, Construction Site Runoff Controls, Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment, and Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.

**Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s):** "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)...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 tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act that discharges into waters of the United States. (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater; (iii) which is not a combined sewer; and (iv) which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR §122.2."

**Nonpoint Source Pollution:** Sources for pollution that are less definable and usually cover broad areas of land, such as agricultural land with fertilizers that are carried from the land by runoff, or automobiles.

**Outfall:** A point source at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States. [see 40 CFR §122.26(b)(9)]

**Pollutant:** Any introduced gas, liquid, or solid that makes a resource unfit for its normal or usual purpose.

**Pollutants of Concern:** Include biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), sediment or a parameter that addresses sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity or siltation), pathogens, oil and grease, and any pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment in any water body to which the MS4 discharges.

**Pollution:** The presence of matter or energy whose nature, location, or quantity

produces undesired environmental effects.

**Pollution, Point Source:** In reference to water quality, a discrete source from which pollution is generated before it enters receiving waters, such as a sewer outfall, a smokestack, or an industrial waste pipe.

**Redevelopment:** Redevelopment means, on an already developed site, the creation or addition of at least 5,000 square feet of impervious area. Redevelopment includes, but is not limited to: the expansion of a building footprint or addition of a structure; structural developments including an increase in gross floor area and/or exterior construction or remodeling; and land disturbing activities related with structural or impervious surfaces. Where redevelopment results in an increase of less than 50% of the impervious surface of a previously existing development, and the existing development was not subject to the Design Standards, the Design Standards apply only to the addition, and not to the entire development.

**Regulated Small MS4:** A regulated Small MS4 is a Small MS4 that is required to be permitted for discharging stormwater through its MS4 to waters of the U.S. and is designated either automatically by the U.S. EPA because it is located within an urbanized area, or designated by the SWRCB or RWQCB in accordance with the designation criteria listed in Finding 11 of the MS4 General Permit.

**Retention Basin/Retention Pond:** (See "Detention Basin/Detention Pond.")

**Runoff:** That portion of rain or snow that does not percolate into the ground and is discharged into streams.

**Sanitary Sewer:** A system of subterranean conduits that carries refuse liquids or waste matter to a plant where the sewage is treated, as contrasted with storm drainage systems (that carry surface water) and septic tanks or leach fields (that hold refuse liquids and waste matter on-site). (See "Septic System.")

**Septic System:** A sewage treatment system that includes a settling tank through which liquid sewage flows and in which solid sewage settles and is decomposed by bacteria in the absence of oxygen. Septic systems are often used for individual home waste disposal where an urban sewer system is not available. (See "Sanitary Sewer.")

**Siltation:** (1) The accumulating deposition of eroded material. (2) The gradual filling in of streams and other bodies of water with sand, silt, and clay.

**Slope:** Land gradient described as the vertical rise divided by the horizontal run expressed in percent.

**Soil:** The unconsolidated material on the immediate surface of the earth created by natural forces that serves as natural medium for growing land plants.

**Source Control BMP:** Source Control BMP means any schedule of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, managerial practices or operations practices that aim to prevent stormwater pollution by reducing the potential for contamination at the source of pollution.

**Storm Runoff:** Surplus surface water generated by rainfall that does not seep into the earth and flows overland to flowing or stagnant bodies of water.

**Structural BMP:** Structural BMP means any structural facility designed and constructed to mitigate the adverse impacts of stormwater and urban runoff pollution (e.g. canopy, structural enclosure). The category may include both Treatment Control BMPs and Source Control BMPs.

**Treatment Control BMP:** Treatment Control BMP means any engineered system designed to remove pollutants by simple gravity settling of particulate pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media adsorption or any other physical, biological, or chemical process.

**Urbanized Areas (UA):** A land area comprising one or more places, central place(s) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding area (urban fringe), that together have a residential population of at least 50,000 and an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile. The UA is a calculation used by the Bureau of Census to determine the geographic boundaries of the most heavily developed and dense urban areas.

**Watershed:** The total area above a given point on a watercourse that contributes water to its flow; the entire region drained by a waterway or watercourse that drains into a lake, or reservoir. Watersheds are those land areas that catch rain or snow and drain to specific marshes, streams, rivers, lakes, or to ground water.