

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Diego Region**

**Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria
Project I – Beaches and Creeks in the
San Diego Region**



**FINAL
TECHNICAL REPORT
December 12, 2007**

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

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Total Maximum Daily Loads For Indicator Bacteria Project I – Beaches and Creeks in The San Diego Region

Technical Report

Adopted by the
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Diego Region
on December 12, 2007

Approved by the
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on _____, 200 x
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Office of Administrative Law
on _____, 200 x
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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ac	Acre
AGR	Agricultural supply
ALERT	Automatic Local Evaluation in Real-Time
AQUA	Aquaculture
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (9)
BASINS	Better Assessment Science Integrating Point and Nonpoint Sources
BIOL	Preservation of biological habitats of special significance
BMP(s)	Best Management Practice(s)
CAFOs	Concentrated animal feeding operations
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAMMPR	California's Management Measures for Polluted Runoff
CASQA	California Stormwater Quality Association
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	Cubic feet per second
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
COLD	Cold freshwater habitat
COMM	Commercial and sport fishing
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEH	San Diego County Department of Environmental Health
DHS	Department of Health Services
EST	Estuarine habitat
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program
FRSH	Freshwater replenishment
GWR	Ground water recharge
HA	Hydrologic Area
HSA	Hydrologic Sub Area
HSPF	Hydrological Simulation Program–FORTRAN
HU	Hydrologic Unit
IND	Industrial water supply
LA	Load allocations
LAX	Los Angeles Airport
Los Angeles Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
LSPC	Loading Simulation Program in C++
MEP	Maximum extent practicable
MAR	Marine habitat
MIGR	Migration of aquatic organisms
mL	milliliter
MM	Management measure
MOS	Margin of safety
MP	Management practice
MPN	Most probable number of bacteria colonies
MRLC	Multi-Resolution Land Characteristic

MS4	Municipal separate storm sewer systems
MUN	Municipal and domestic supply
Municipal Dischargers	Persons owning and/or operating MS4s other than Caltrans
NAV	Navigation
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	Nonpoint source
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
Ocean Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California
POTW(s)	Publicly owned treatment work(s)
POW	Hydropower generation
PROC	Industrial process supply
RARE	Rare and endangered species
REC-1	Water contact recreation
REC-2	Non-contact water recreation
RWD	Report of waste discharge
San Diego Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region
SAL	Inland saline water habitat
SAG	Stakeholder Advisory Group
SANDAG	San Diego Regional Planning Agency
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCCWRP	Southern California Coastal Water Research Project
SHELL	Shellfish harvesting
SPWN	Spawning, reproduction, and/or early development
STATSGO	State soil geographic
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TBEL(s)	Technology based effluent limitation(s)
TMDL(s)	Total maximum daily load(s)
U.S.	United States
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
Waiver Policy	Basin Plan Waste Discharge Requirements Waiver Policy
WARM	Warm freshwater habitat
WDR(s)	Waste discharge requirement(s)
WILD	Wildlife habitat
WLA(s)	Wasteload allocation(s)
WQBEL(s)	Water quality based effluent limitation(s)
WQO(s)	Water quality objective(s)
WQS	Water quality standards
yr	Year

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1 Executive Summary

Fecal bacteria originate from the intestinal flora of warm-blooded animals, and their presence in surface water is used as an indicator of human pathogens. Pathogens can cause illness in recreational water users. Bacteria have been historically used as indicators of human pathogens because bacteria are easier and less costly to measure than the pathogens themselves. As required by section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for indicator bacteria were developed to address 19 of the 38 bacteria-impaired waterbodies in the San Diego Region, as identified on the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments. This project is referred to as ‘Project I- Beaches and Creeks in the San Diego Region.’ The regulatory provisions of these TMDLs have been incorporated into an amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (9) (Basin Plan).

The impaired beaches and creeks (Table 1-1) are located within or hydraulically downstream of five watersheds in Orange County (with a small portion in Riverside

Table 1-1. Bacteria-Impaired Water Quality Limited Segments Addressed in This Analysis

Watershed	Type of Listing	Waterbody Name ^a	Drainage Area (mi²)^b
Laguna/San Joaquin	Shoreline	Pacific Ocean Shoreline, Laguna Beach HSA, San Joaquin Hills HSA	13.94
Aliso Creek	Creek, Shoreline	Aliso Creek, Aliso Creek (mouth), Pacific Ocean Shoreline, Aliso HSA	35.74
Dana Point	Shoreline	Pacific Ocean Shoreline, Dana Point HSA (Salt Creek)	8.89
San Juan Creek	Creek, Shoreline	San Juan Creek, San Juan Creek (mouth), Pacific Ocean Shoreline, Lower San Juan HSA	177.18
San Clemente	Shoreline	Pacific Ocean Shoreline, San Clemente HA	18.78
San Luis Rey River	Shoreline	Pacific Ocean Shoreline, San Luis Rey HU	560.42 (354.12)
San Marcos	Shoreline	Pacific Ocean Shoreline, San Marcos HA	1.43
San Dieguito River	Shoreline	Pacific Ocean Shoreline, San Dieguito HU (Bell Valley)	346.22 (292.24)
Miramar	Shoreline	Pacific Ocean Shoreline, Miramar Reservoir HA	93.73
Scripps	Shoreline	Pacific Ocean Shoreline, Scripps HA	8.75
San Diego River	Creek, Shoreline	Forester Creek, San Diego River (Lower), Pacific Ocean Shoreline, San Diego HU	436.48 (173.95)
Chollas Creek	Creek	Chollas Creek	26.80

Note: HSA = hydrologic subarea; HA = hydrologic area; HU = hydrologic unit

^a Listed as impaired for exceedances of fecal coliform, and/or total coliform, and/or enterococci.

^b The drainage area associated with the dry weather TMDLs are in parenthesis. The drainage areas associated with the wet weather TMDLs are without parenthesis. Some areas impound runoff during dry periods because these watersheds are above large reservoirs and lakes.

County) and seven watersheds in San Diego County. Most of the waterways flow directly to the Pacific Ocean, except Chollas Creek, which flows to San Diego Bay. The combined watersheds cover roughly 1,730 square miles (4,480 square kilometers).

The purpose of a TMDL is to restore the beneficial uses and to attain the WQOs in the waterbody. A TMDL represents the maximum amount of the pollutant of concern that the waterbody can receive and still attain WQSs. Once this maximum pollutant amount has been calculated, it is then divided up and allocated among all of the contributing sources in the watershed. In order to meet the TMDL, an Implementation Plan is also developed that describes the pollutant reduction actions that must be taken by various responsible parties to meet the allocations. The Implementation Plan includes a time schedule for meeting the required pollutant reductions and requirements for monitoring to assess the effectiveness of the load reduction activities in attaining WQOs and restoring beneficial uses.

Bacteria densities in the waters of the beaches and creeks addressed in this project have chronically exceeded the numeric WQOs for total, fecal, and/or enterococci bacteria, or were suspected of exceeding the WQOs because the beaches were consistently posted with health advisories and/or closed. These exceedances and postings threaten and impair the water contact (REC-1) and non-water contact (REC-2) beneficial uses. All surface and marine waters in the Region are designated with both REC-1 and REC-2 beneficial uses. All marine waters in the Region (including coastal shorelines and embayments) are designated with REC-1 and REC-2 beneficial uses.

The San Diego Water Board and the USEPA coordinated a watershed assessment and modeling study to support the development of TMDLs. Because the climate in southern California has two distinct hydrological patterns, two models were developed for estimating bacteria loads. One model specifically quantified loading during wet weather events (storms), which tend to be episodic and short in duration, and characterized by rapid wash-off and transport of very high bacteria loads from all land use types. The other model quantified bacteria loading during dry weather conditions. Dry weather loading was much smaller in magnitude than wet weather loading, did not occur from all land use types, and is more uniform than stormflow. In addition to estimating current loading, both models were used to estimate TMDLs for the two climate conditions for each watershed.

1.1 Numeric Target Selection

When calculating TMDLs, numeric targets are established to meet WQOs and subsequently ensure the protection of beneficial uses. TMDLs were calculated for each impaired waterbody, for each indicator bacteria, for wet and dry weather, and for interim and final phases. The numeric targets used in the TMDL calculations were equal to the WQOs for bacteria for the REC-1 beneficial use. Numeric targets used for beaches were also used for impaired creeks.

Different dry weather and wet weather numeric targets were used because the bacteria transport mechanisms to receiving waters are different under wet and dry weather

conditions. Single sample maximum WQOs were used as wet weather numeric targets because wet weather, or storm flow, is episodic and short in duration, and characterized by rapid wash-off and transport of high bacteria loads, with short residence times, from all land use types to receiving waters. Geometric mean WQOs were used as numeric targets for dry weather periods because dry weather runoff is not generated from storm flows, is not uniformly linked to every land use, and is more uniform than stormflow, with lower flows, lower loads, and slower transport, making die-off and/or amplification processes more important. Although the loads were calculated based on the geometric mean WQOs, the single sample maximum WQOs must be met pursuant to the Ocean Plan and Basin Plan.

Another difference between the wet weather and dry weather TMDL calculations, besides the use of single sample maximum WQOs versus geometric mean WQOs, is that the wet weather TMDLs (during the interim period, only) are calculated using a reference system approach. The purpose of the reference system approach is to account for the natural, and largely uncontrollable sources of bacteria (e.g., bird and wildlife feces) in the wet weather loads generated in the watersheds and at the beaches that can, by themselves, cause exceedances of WQOs.

The reference system approach is utilized in the TMDL by allowing a 22 percent exceedance frequency of the single sample WQOs for REC-1. Twenty-two percent is the frequency of exceedance of the single sample maximum WQO measured in a reference system in Los Angeles County. A reference system is a beach and upstream watershed that are minimally impacted by anthropogenic activities. A reference system typically has at least 95 percent open space.

The San Diego Water Board is developing a reference system/natural sources exclusion approach Basin Plan amendment under a separate effort from this TMDL project.¹ This amendment would authorize exceedances of single sample enterococci and fecal coliform WQOs (REC-1) using the frequency of a reference system in the context of a TMDL. The Basin Plan amendment is independent from any TMDL and will have its own public participation process. If this Basin Plan amendment is adopted by the San Diego Water Board, and approved by the SWRCB, OAL, and USEPA, the final wet weather targets for enterococci, fecal coliform, and total coliform in this TMDL project can be revised. Final TMDLs can be recalculated and established in a separate Basin Planning process. If adequate data are collected to characterize dry weather flows and bacteria densities using a statistical approach, the reference system approach may also be an option to revise the final dry weather targets in this TMDL project.

Notably, in determining appropriate interim wet weather TMDLs, the San Diego Water Board chose to apply the 22 percent exceedance frequency determined for Leo Carillo Beach in Los Angeles County. At the time, the 22 percent exceedance frequency from Los Angeles County was the only reference beach exceedance frequency available. Since then, four other reference beaches have been characterized by SCCWRP. Based on all the available reference beach data, all watersheds in this TMDL will receive a

¹ This Basin Plan issue ranked seventh on the 2004 Triennial Review list of priority projects.

watershed specific exceedance frequency once the reference system basin plan amendment has been adopted. The 22 percent exceedance frequency was justified for the current interim targets because the San Diego watersheds' exceedance frequencies will likely be close to the value as the one calculated for Leo Carillo Beach. If this does indeed turn out to be the case, or if the exceedance frequency is greater, then the resulting final wet weather TMDLs will be the same as, or less stringent than, the interim TMDLs. In this case, a 10-year compliance period would be appropriate for the revised final TMDLs.

The Basin Plan amendment will also authorize the implementation of single sample and geometric mean enterococci, fecal coliform, and total coliform WQOs (REC-1 & REC-2) using a natural sources exclusion approach in the context of a TMDL. This approach will authorize the development of a TMDL that results in exceedances of WQOs after all sources of indicator bacteria associated with human and domesticated animal wastes are controlled. Under the natural sources exclusion approach, after all such anthropogenic sources of indicator bacteria have been controlled, a certain frequency of exceedance of the WQOs can be authorized for developing TMDLs based on the residual exceedance frequency of the WQO in the specific water body. The residual exceedance frequency can be used to calculate the allowable exceedance load due to natural sources. Alternatively, a TMDL could also be calculated directly, without an allowable exceedance frequency, based on the existing bacteria loading in the waterbody after anthropogenic sources have been adequately controlled. This approach could be used to revise TMDLs based on single sample and geometric mean WQOs.

1.2 Source Analysis

Both in-stream and watershed data were used to identify potential sources and characterize the relationship between point and nonpoint source loadings and in-stream response, under both wet weather and dry weather conditions. Point sources typically discharge at a specific location from pipes, outfalls, and conveyance channels from, for example, municipal wastewater treatment plants or municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). These discharges are regulated through waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that implement federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) or the San Diego Water Board through various orders.² Nonpoint sources are diffuse sources that have multiple routes of entry into surface waters.

Sources of bacteria are the same under both wet weather and dry weather conditions. However, the method of transport for the two conditions is very different. Wet weather loading is dominated by episodic storm flows that wash off bacteria that build up on the surface of all land use types in a watershed during dry periods. Dry weather loading is dominated by nuisance flows from urban land use activities such as car washing, sidewalk washing, and lawn over-irrigation, which pick up bacteria and deposit it into receiving waters. These types of nuisance flows are generally referred to as urban runoff.

² A discussion of the SWRCB and San Diego Water Board Orders regulating point source discharges of bacteria is presented in the Implementation Plan, section 11.

Because the relative loads from bacteria sources vary significantly between wet weather events and dry weather conditions, distinct modeling platforms for dry and wet weather analysis were used to assess bacteria loading and TMDLs.

Bacteria sources were quantified by land-use type since bacteria loading can be highly correlated with land-use practices. Some land use types, such as low and high density residential, produce high concentration of bacteria while other land use types such as military, produce relatively smaller concentrations of bacteria. Bacteria loads attributable to point sources are discharged in urban runoff from the following land use types:

- Low Density Residential;
- High Density Residential;
- Commercial/Institutional;
- Industrial/Transportation (excluding areas owned by the California Department of Transportation, or Caltrans)
- Caltrans;
- Military;
- Parks/Recreation; and
- Transitional (construction activities).

These land use types were classified as generating point source loads because, although the bacteria sources on these land use types may be diffuse in origin, the pollutant loading is transported and discharged to receiving waters through MS4s. The principal MS4s contributing bacteria to receiving waters are owned or operated by either municipalities located throughout the watersheds or Caltrans. For this reason, separate wasteload allocations were developed for the municipalities and Caltrans for each watershed. The wet weather wasteload allocations for Caltrans were determined by taking a portion of the bacteria load generated from the industrial transportation land uses in each watershed proportional to the percent of the industrial/transportation land use area occupied by the impermeable surfaces of Caltrans owned highways. Dry weather loads from Caltrans highways were assumed to be insignificant because during dry periods, there is no significant urban runoff from Caltrans owned roadways.

Additionally, wastewater treatment plants are located in the watersheds effected by these TMDLs. However, most of the effluent from these facilities is discharged to the Pacific Ocean through offshore ocean outfalls, and was therefore not included in the TMDL calculations. The only exception is Padre Dam, which discharges effluent to the San Diego River via a series of ponds that feed the Santee Lakes. Padre Dam received a wasteload allocation based on the effluent limitations in its WDRs.

Bacteria loads attributable to nonpoint sources are discharged in stormwater runoff from the following land use types:

- Agriculture;
- Dairy/Intensive Livestock;
- Horse Ranches;

- Open Recreation;
- Open Space; and
- Water.

These land use types were classified as generating nonpoint source loads because the loads are discharged in overland stormwater runoff that is diffuse in origin, and are largely located in areas without constructed (man-made) MS4s or in areas upstream of MS4 networks. One exception is that several dairies in these watersheds are regulated as point source discharges pursuant to NPDES requirements.

Nonpoint sources were separated into controllable and uncontrollable categories. Controllable nonpoint sources are identified by land use types and coverages. Controllable sources include those found in the following land-use types: agriculture, dairy/intensive livestock, and horse ranches. These were considered controllable because the land uses are anthropogenic in nature, and load reductions can be reasonably expected with the implementation of suitable management measures. For implementation purposes, controllable nonpoint source discharges were recognized as originating from agriculture, livestock, and horse ranch facilities. Because these loads are controllable, these nonpoint source discharges were given load allocations (LAs) and in watersheds where these loads were greater than 5 percent of the total load, were required to reduce their bacteria loads.

Uncontrollable nonpoint sources include loads from open recreation, open space, and water land uses. Loads from these areas are considered uncontrollable because they come from mostly natural sources (e.g. bird and wildlife feces). LAs from these land uses were calculated, but there are no accompanying load reductions required since these sources are largely uncontrollable, are nonanthropogenic, and regulation is not warranted.

1.3 Linkage Analysis

The technical analysis of pollutant loading from watersheds, and the waterbody response to this loading is referred to as the linkage analysis. The purpose of the analysis is to quantify the maximum allowable bacteria loading to each impaired waterbody resulting in attainment of WQOs. This value is in fact, the TMDL. Because the final numeric targets are set equal to the numeric WQOs for bacteria, attainment of the numeric targets will result in attainment of WQOs. For these TMDLs, a distinction is made between wet weather events and dry weather conditions because bacteria loads differ between the two scenarios and implementation measures will be specific to wet and dry conditions. Two distinct models were used for calculating bacteria loads. One model specifically quantified loading during wet weather events. The other model quantified loading during dry conditions. Both current loading and TMDLs were calculated for each watershed under both wet weather events and dry weather conditions.

In this analysis, bacteria sources were linked to specific land use types with higher relative bacteria accumulation rates because they are more likely to deliver bacteria to waterbodies through stormwater collection systems. To assess the link between sources of bacteria and the impaired waters, a modeling system that simulates the build-up and wash-off of bacteria and the hydrologic and hydraulic processes that affect delivery was used. This approach assumes the following:

- All sources can be represented through build-up/wash-off of bacteria from specific land use types.
- The discharge of sewage is zero. Sewage spill information was reserved for use during the calibration process to account for observed spikes in bacteria indicators, as applicable; however, the calibration process did not necessitate removal of any wet weather data considered to be affected by sewage spill information. In other words, data from wet weather events used for calibration were not indicative of sewage spills.
- For numeric target assessment, the critical points were assumed to be the point upstream of where the creek/watershed or storm drain initially mixes with ocean water at the surf zone.

The wet weather approach chosen for use in this project is based on the application of the USEPA's Loading Simulation Program in C++ (LSPC) to estimate bacteria loading from streams and assimilation within the waterbodies. LSPC is a recoded C++ version of the USEPA's Hydrological Simulation Program-FORTRAN (HSPF) that relies on fundamental (and USEPA-approved) algorithms.

The density of bacteria in receiving water during dry weather is extremely variable in nature. Data collected from dry weather samples were used to develop empirical relationships that represent water quantity and water quality associated with dry weather runoff from various land uses. For each monitoring station, a watershed was delineated

and the land use was related to flow and bacteria densities. A statistical relationship was established between streamflow, bacteria densities, and areas of each land use.

To represent the linkage between source contributions and in-stream response, a steady-state mass balance model was developed to simulate transport of bacteria in the impaired creeks and the creeks flowing to impaired shorelines. This predictive model represents the streams as a series of plug-flow reactors, with each reactor having a constant, steady-state flow and bacteria load. Bacteria densities in each segment were calculated using available water quality data, and assuming values for a first-order die-off rate, stream infiltration, basic channel geometry, and flow.

1.4 Allocation and Reduction Calculations

The calibrated models were used to simulate flow and bacteria densities for use in estimating existing bacteria loads to the impaired waterbodies. Current estimated loads were compared to TMDLs, and necessary reductions were quantified.

To ensure that WQOs are met in impaired waterbodies during wet weather events, a critical period associated with extreme wet conditions was selected for TMDL calculations. The year 1993 was selected as the critical wet period for assessment of extreme wet weather loading conditions because this year was the wettest year of the 12 years of record (1990 through 2002) evaluated in the TMDL analysis. This corresponds to the 92nd percentile of annual rainfalls for those 12 years measured at multiple rainfall gages in the San Diego Region.

Estimation of current loading to the impaired waterbodies required the model to predict flows and bacteria densities. Transport processes of bacteria loads from the sources to the impaired waterbodies were simulated in the model with a first-order loss rate based on literature values.

For estimation of bacteria loading during wet weather events, simulations were performed using local rainfall data from 1993, the critical period. For interim TMDLs, the total number of days that numeric targets may be exceeded based on reference conditions, or allowable exceedance days, was calculated for each of the watersheds. Calculations were performed by multiplying the allowable exceedance frequency (0.22) by the number of wet days for the critical period.

Wet weather TMDLs and existing loads were calculated from modeled flow and bacteria densities for each watershed at a node in the model representing the watershed mouth. This model node is referred to as the critical point, since it represents the place in the watershed where the bacteria load from the watershed is discharged to the Pacific Ocean. Since the approach for TMDL calculation was identical for both impaired beaches and impaired creeks, one critical point was identified for each watershed model. The critical point in the model represents the lowest point in the watershed where creeks and storm drains discharge, and before mixing with the surf zone and dilution takes place. This critical point is considered to be a conservative location for assessment of water quality

conditions, and is therefore selected based on high bacteria loads predicted at that location.

For each watershed, load-duration curves were produced for each indicator bacteria showing the daily loads ranked by the percentile of their associated flow magnitude. These plots formed the basis for the existing load and TMDL calculations as described below.

1. Calculation of load based on numeric targets – daily flows were multiplied by the representative numeric targets to create a numeric target line across the load-duration curves;
2. Calculation of daily exceedance loads – daily existing loads were ranked based on their associated flow percentile; daily loads above the numeric target line are in exceedance of the numeric target, while loads below the line do not cause the numeric target to be exceeded;
3. Determination of the allowable exceedance loads using reference system approach - sum of the highest daily exceedance loads (loads above the numeric target line) corresponding to the number of allowable exceedance days. The number of allowable exceedance days was equal to 22 percent of the wet days during the critical period of 1993;
4. Calculation of non-allowable exceedance loads - sum of the daily loads exceeding the numeric targets minus allowable exceedance loads from Step 3; and
5. Calculation of the required annual load reduction - non-allowable exceedance load minus allowable loads.

The existing wet weather loads and TMDLs were allocated to point sources and nonpoint sources as follows. Municipalities and Caltrans own and/or operate the MS4s within the watersheds and are regulated under different NPDES requirements. Therefore, separate wasteload allocations were developed for the municipalities and Caltrans for each watershed.³ The wet weather wasteload allocations for Caltrans were set equal to existing loads, since discharges from Caltrans were found to account for less than 1 percent of the total wet weather load in all watersheds.

Nonpoint sources were separated into controllable and uncontrollable categories. Controllable nonpoint sources were identified by land use types and coverages. Controllable sources include those found in the following land-use types: agriculture, dairy/intensive livestock, and horse ranches. These sources are considered controllable because the practices associated with these land uses are anthropogenic in nature, and load reductions can be reasonably expected with the implementation of suitable management measures. For implementation purposes, controllable nonpoint source

³ The dry and wet weather wasteload allocation for discharges from wastewater treatment facilities, also known as publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), is zero. The only exception is Padre Dam whose discharge to the San Diego River is regulated by the San Diego Waterboard and must meet REC-1 permit requirements. Therefore Padre Dam received a wasteload allocation which is based on the effluent limitations of its WDRs, and is included in addition to these TMDLs which are based on urban runoff. Please see section 8.1.5 for further discussion.

discharges were associated with agriculture, livestock, and horse ranch facilities. Because these loads are controllable, these nonpoint source discharges were given LAs and in watersheds where these loads were greater than 5 percent of the total load, were required to reduce their bacteria loads (see section 10).

Uncontrollable nonpoint sources include loads from open recreation, open space, and water land uses. Loads from these areas are considered uncontrollable because they come from mostly natural sources (e.g. bird and wildlife feces) and the areas are located in parts of the watershed not likely to be drained by MS4 systems. Loads from these sources were quantified and incorporated into the wet weather TMDL calculations using the reference system approach. In the wet weather TMDLs, uncontrollable source loads were added to the TMDLs and do not take up the loading capacity of the receiving water.

There are two ways to incorporate the Margin of Safety (MOS; USEPA, 1991): (1) implicitly incorporate the MOS using conservative model assumptions to develop allocations and (2) explicitly specify a portion of the total TMDL as the MOS and use the remainder for allocations. For the wet weather bacteria TMDLs, an implicit MOS was incorporated through the use of conservative modeling assumptions. Conservative assumptions imply that worst case conditions exist in terms of current bacteria loading. For example, defining the location of the critical point as the point of cumulative discharge at the mouth of the watershed provides an implicit MOS by ensuring that targets are met at increasing distances from the discharge, where dilution in the surf zone occurs. Because an implicit margin of safety was incorporated into the TMDLs, an additional explicit MOS was not required.

Because dry weather loading was estimated as a function of steady-state flows derived from an analysis of average dry weather flows, there was no critical dry period identified. Dry weather days were selected based on the criterion that less than 0.2 inch of rainfall was observed on each of the previous 3 days. Based on analysis of dry weather flow, critical flows were predicted for each impaired watershed.

For each watershed the dry weather model was used to estimate the flows and bacteria densities resulting from dry weather urban runoff. Estimation of source loading was based on empirical relationships established between both flow and bacteria densities and land use distribution in the watershed. Transport of bacteria loads was simulated using standard plug-flow equations to describe steady-state losses resulting from first-order die-off and stream infiltration. Steady-state estimates of bacteria loads were assumed constant for all dry days. For consistency with the wet weather approach, dry days were assessed for the critical wet year, identified as 1993. Numeric targets for the dry weather analysis consisted of the geometric mean WQOs for indicator bacteria.⁴

Consistent with the approach used for wet weather analysis, dry weather TMDLs were calculated based on modeled flow and bacteria density at the critical point, which represents the watershed mouth. As with the wet weather analysis, since the approach for

⁴ Although the loads were calculated based on the geometric mean WQOs, the single sample maximum WQOs must be met pursuant to the Ocean Plan and Basin Plan.

TMDL calculation was identical for both beaches and creeks, one critical point was identified for each watershed model draining to an impaired waterbody.

For each modeled watershed discharging to an impaired waterbody, calculation of TMDLs and required load reductions were performed using the following steps:

1. Calculation of the TMDLs based on model-predicted flows multiplied by applicable numeric targets; and
2. Calculation of required load reductions based on the difference between TMDLs and current bacteria loads.

Unlike the wet weather approach, for the dry weather approach, the TMDLs were allocated solely to MS4 discharges as WLAs (wasteload allocations; no load allocation component was quantified). This is because dry weather bacteria loads are generated from urban runoff discharged to receiving waters via MS4s. The only discharge to receive a WLA was the municipal discharges;⁵ Caltrans did not receive a WLA. This is because Caltrans-owned areas (freeway surfaces) are unlikely to discharge bacteria to receiving waters during dry weather conditions because there is no flow source to wash bacteria off of Caltrans highways during dry weather.

An implicit MOS was incorporated through application of conservative assumptions throughout TMDL development. As with wet weather, conservative assumptions imply that worst case conditions exist in terms of current bacteria loading. An important conservative assumption was the identification of the 30-day geometric mean WQOs as TMDL numeric targets. Compliance with the 30-day geometric mean WQOs provides assurance that TMDLs will result in the protection of beneficial uses by stressing the importance of maintaining sustained safe levels of bacteria densities over all dry periods.⁶ Another conservative assumption was the definition of the critical point as the point of highest loading. Such conservativeness provides an MOS by ensuring that targets are met at increasing distances from the discharge, where dilution in the surf zone occurs.

The interim and final wet weather and dry weather TMDLs and allocations for each watershed are shown in the tables at the end of section 9 of this Technical Report.

1.5 Legal Authority for TMDL Implementation Plan

There is legal authority and a regulatory framework that empowers the San Diego Water Board to require dischargers to implement and monitor compliance with the requirements set forth in these TMDLs. As previously noted, bacteria are transported to impaired

⁵ The dry and wet weather wasteload allocation for discharges from wastewater treatment facilities, also known as publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), is zero. The only exception is Padre Dam whose discharge to the San Diego River is regulated by the San Diego Waterboard and must meet REC-1 permit requirements. Therefore Padre Dam received a wasteload allocation which is based on the effluent limitations of its WDRs, and is included in addition to these TMDLs which are based on urban runoff. Please see section 8.1.5 for further discussion.

⁶ Although the loads were calculated based on the geometric mean WQOs, the single sample maximum WQOs must be met pursuant to the Ocean Plan and Basin Plan.

beaches and creeks through wet and dry weather runoff generated from human habitation and land use practices. Much of these bacteria discharges result from controllable water quality factors which are defined as those actions, conditions, or circumstances resulting from man's activities that may influence the quality of the waters of the State and that may be reasonably controlled. These TMDLs establish wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources for these controllable discharges.

The regulatory framework for point sources of pollution differs from the regulatory framework for nonpoint sources. CWA section 402 establishes the NPDES program to regulate the “discharge of a pollutant,” other than dredged or fill materials, from a “point source” into “waters of the U.S.” Under section 402, discharges of pollutants to waters of the U.S. are authorized by obtaining and complying with NPDES permits. These permits commonly contain effluent limitations consisting of either Technology Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs) or Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs).

In California, State Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for discharges of pollutants from point sources to navigable waters of the United States that implement federal NPDES requirements and CWA requirements (NPDES requirements) serve in lieu of federal NPDES permits. These are referred to as NPDES requirements. Such requirements are issued by the State pursuant to independent state authority described in California's Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

Persons responsible for point source discharges of bacteria to beaches and creeks include municipal phase I urban runoff dischargers, municipal phase II urban runoff dischargers, Caltrans, publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), and concentrated animal feeding operations of a certain size that subject them to NPDES requirements (CAFOs). All but the phase II urban runoff discharges are regulated under NPDES requirements. Phase II urban runoff discharges in the San Diego Region have yet to be enrolled under the applicable NPDES requirements.

For each TMDL where nonpoint sources are determined to be significant, an LA is determined which is the maximum amount of a pollutant that may be contributed to a waterbody by “nonpoint source” discharges in order to attain WQOs. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act applies to both point and nonpoint sources of pollution and serves as the principle legal authority in California for the application and enforcement of TMDL LAs for nonpoint sources. The State plan and policy for control and regulation of nonpoint source pollution is contained in the *Plan for California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program* (NPS Program Plan), and the *Policy for the Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program* (NPS Implementation and Enforcement Policy).

Controllable nonpoint sources that warrant regulation include, for example, runoff from agricultural facilities, nurseries, dairy/intensive livestock operations, horse ranches, septic systems, and manure composting and soil amendment operations not regulated under

NPDES requirements. These activities are represented by land uses that comprise a significant area in the San Juan Creek, San Luis Rey River, San Marcos Creek, and San Dieguito River watersheds. Wet weather bacteria loads generated from these land uses in these watersheds comprise more than 5 percent of the total wet weather bacteria load. Stormwater discharges from several agricultural and/or livestock facilities in the affected watersheds are regulated under WDRs. Those facilities not regulated under WDRs are subject to the terms and conditions of the Basin Plan Waste Discharge Requirement Waiver Policy (Waiver Policy).⁷ This policy applies to discharges from agricultural irrigation return flow, nursery irrigation return flow, orchard irrigation return flow, animal feeding operations, manure composting, soil amendment operations, and septic systems. Individual landowners and other persons engaged in these land use activities can be held accountable for attaining bacteria load reductions in affected watersheds through enforcement of WDRs and the Waiver Policy.

Nonpoint source discharges from natural sources (bacteria deposition from aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, and bacteria bound in soil, humic material, etc.) are considered largely uncontrollable, and therefore should not be regulated. Bacteria discharged in runoff from open space and open recreation lands are examples of land uses that generate uncontrollable nonpoint bacteria sources.

1.6 Implementation Plan

The goal of the Implementation Plan is to ensure that WQOs⁸ for indicator bacteria for beaches and creeks in the San Diego Region are attained and maintained throughout the waterbody and in all seasons of the year. WQOs are considered “attained” when the waterbody can be removed from the List of Water Quality Limited Segments. WQOs are considered “maintained” when, upon subsequent listing cycles, the waterbody has not returned to an impaired condition and gets re-listed on the List of Water Quality Limited Segments. Attaining and maintaining WQOs will be accomplished by implementing wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources.

TMDL implementation plans are not currently required under federal law; however, federal policy is that TMDLs should include implementation plans. TMDL implementation plans are required under State law. Basin plans must have a program of implementation to achieve WQOs.⁹ The implementation plan must include a description of actions that are necessary to achieve the objectives, a time schedule for these actions,

⁷ The San Diego Water Board may waive issuance of WDRs for a specific discharge or types of discharge pursuant to CWC section 13269 if such waiver is determined not to be against the public interest. The waiver of WDRs is conditional and may be terminated at any time by the San Diego Water Board for any specific discharge or any specific type of discharge.

⁸ [40 CFR 131.38(b)(2)]

⁹ See Water Code section 13050(j). A “Water Quality Control Plan” or “Basin Plan” consists of a designation or establishment for the waters within a specified area of all of the following: (1) Beneficial uses to be protected, (2) Water quality objectives and (3) A program of implementation needed for achieving water quality objectives.

and a description of surveillance to determine compliance with the WQOs.¹⁰ State law requires that a TMDL include an implementation plan since a TMDL supplements, interprets, and/or refines existing water quality objectives. The TMDLs, LAs, and WLAs must be incorporated into the Basin Plan.¹¹

Because bacteria loads within urbanized areas generally originate from urban runoff discharged from MS4s, the primary mechanism for TMDL attainment will be increased regulation of these discharges. Persons whose point source discharges contribute to the exceedance of WQOs for indicator bacteria (as discussed in section 10) will be required to meet the WLAs in their urban runoff from MS4s to receiving waters. Caltrans, Municipal Dischargers (Phase I), and small MS4 dischargers (Phase II) are responsible for reducing bacteria loads in their urban runoff to impaired receiving waters, or tributaries thereto, because they own or operate MS4s that contribute to the impairment of receiving waters.

One WLA was assigned to the municipal discharges in each watershed. This WLA was not divided up among the various municipalities in each watershed. The municipal dischargers within each subwatershed are collectively responsible for meeting the WLA and required reductions in bacteria loads for these subwatersheds and for meeting all of the TMDL requirements. Because many municipalities reside and discharge into single watersheds, Lead Jurisdictions were designated to be responsible for submitting required reports on behalf of all dischargers within a single watershed (except Caltrans, who has its own set of requirements). Although only Lead Jurisdictions are responsible for submittals, all responsible municipalities are responsible for meeting required load reductions to achieve WLAs. Although allocations are distributed to the identified dischargers of bacteria, this does not imply that other potential sources do not exist. Any potential sources in the watersheds not receiving an explicit allocation described in this Technical Report is not permitted to discharge bacteria to the impaired beaches and creeks.

The bacteria TMDLs shall be implemented in a phased approach with a monitoring component to determine the effectiveness of each phase and guide the selection of BMPs. The waterbodies included in this project are numerous and diverse in terms of geographic location, swimmer accessibility and use, and degree of contamination. Dischargers accountable for attaining load reductions in multiple watersheds may have difficulty providing the same level of effort simultaneously in all watersheds. In order to address these concerns a scheme for prioritizing implementation of bacteria reduction strategies in waterbodies within watersheds was developed in conjunction with the Stakeholder Advisory Group (SAG). The prioritization scheme is largely based on the following criteria:

- Level of beach (marine or freshwater) swimmer usage;
- Frequency of exceedances of WQOs; and

¹⁰ See Water Code section 13242.

¹¹ See Clean Water Act section 303(e).

- Existing programs designed to reduce bacteria loading to surface waters.

The SAG applied the above criteria and proposed a prioritization scheme for implementing bacteria reduction strategies in the impaired waters addressed in these TMDLs. Impaired waters were given a priority number of 1, 2, or 3 with 1 being the highest priority.

The dry and wet weather compliance schedules (Tables 1-2 and 1-3, respectively) for implementing the wasteload and load reductions required under these TMDLs is structured in a phased manner, with 100 percent of interim wet weather reductions, and 100 percent of final dry weather reductions necessary 10 years after the effective date of this TMDL Basin Plan amendment. All of these reductions are aimed at restoring water quality to a level that supports REC-1 uses in the ocean shoreline and in impaired creeks. These reductions required by the compliance schedule vary on the timeline based on the priority scheme described above. Intermediate milestone reductions in bacteria wasteloads are required sooner in the higher priority waters.

Because the final wet weather TMDLs for all indicator bacteria are so stringent, the length of the compliance schedule for final wet weather TMDLs is 20 years from the effective date of the TMDL Basin Plan amendment. Keep in mind that the San Diego Water Board intends to revise the final wet weather enterococci, fecal coliform, and total coliform TMDLs for REC-1 using the reference system approach, and will revise the compliance schedule for meeting those final wet weather TMDLs as well. The revised final wet weather enterococci, fecal coliform, and total coliform TMDLs will likely be similar to the interim TMDLs. Thus, the revised final compliance schedule for these TMDLs likely will not be longer than 10 years. The San Diego Water Board will commit to considering the Basin Plan amendment and revisions to the TMDLs within one year of the effective date of this TMDL Basin Plan amendment.

Table 1-2. Dry Weather Compliance Schedule and Milestones for Achieving Wasteload Reductions

Compliance Year (year after OAL approval)	Required Wasteload Reduction		
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
5	50% (All Final Dry ENT, FC and TC)		
6		50% (All Final Dry ENT, FC and TC)	
7			50% (All Final Dry ENT, FC and TC)
10	100% (All Final Dry ENT, FC and TC)	100% (All Final Dry ENT, FC and TC)	100% (All Final Dry ENT, FC and TC)

Table 1-3. Wet Weather Compliance Schedule and Milestones for Achieving Wasteload Reductions

Compliance Year (year after OAL approval)	Required Wasteload Reduction		
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
5	50% (All Interim Wet Weather)		
6		50% (All Interim Wet Weather)	
7			50% (All Interim Wet Weather)
10	100% (All Interim Wet Weather)	100% (All Interim Wet Weather)	100% (All Interim Wet Weather)
20	100% (Final Wet Weather)	100% (Final Wet Weather)	100% (Final Wet Weather)

Dischargers are expected to plan and implement bacteria load reduction BMPs immediately with all necessary bacteria load reductions being achieved within 10-20 years. The first four years of the compliance schedule do not require any load reductions from current conditions. These years will provide the dischargers time to identify sources, develop plans, and implement enhanced and expanded BMPs capable of achieving the mandated decreases in bacteria densities in the impaired beaches and creeks.

Because dischargers in the Chollas Creek watershed will be addressing required load reductions from multiple water quality improvement projects in addition to bacteria, namely TMDLs for copper, lead, zinc, and diazinon, and a trash reduction program, the compliance schedule is 20 years to achieve the necessary load reductions for all pollutants in this watershed. This tailored compliance schedule requires comprehensive BMP planning and load reductions for all impairing pollutants as described in Total Maximum Daily Loads for Dissolved Copper, Lead, and Zinc in Chollas Creek, Tributary to San Diego Bay.

Likewise, dischargers in other bacteria-impaired watersheds may also find that undertaking concurrent load reduction programs for other pollutant constituents (e.g. metals, pesticides, trash, nutrients, sediment, etc.) together with the bacteria load reduction requirements in these TMDLs, is more cost effective, and has fewer potential environmental impacts from structural BMP construction. In these cases, the dischargers have the option to submit a Comprehensive Load Reduction Plan (CLRP) for all constituents of concern in lieu of the Bacteria Load Reduction Plan, and to propose an appropriately tailored comprehensive compliance schedule (CCS). CCSs tailored under this provision may not extend beyond 20 years. The San Diego Water Board may issue investigative orders to confirm items in the CLRPs. The CLRPs must be capable of achieving the WLAs for the bacteria TMDLs, achieving the water quality objectives in receiving waters for other impairing pollutants in the watershed,¹² and achieving the goals and objectives of any other water quality improvement projects included in the CLRPs within the time frame of the CCS.

The TMDLs will be implemented primarily by reissuing or revising the existing NPDES requirements for MS4 discharges to include WQBELs that are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the bacteria WLAs for MS4 discharges. The process for issuance of NPDES requirements is distinct from the TMDL process, and is described in section 11.5.1. WQBELs for municipal stormwater discharges can be either numeric or non-numeric. Non-numeric WQBELs typically are a program of expanded or better-tailored BMPs. The USEPA expects that most WQBELs for NPDES-regulated municipal discharges will be in the form of BMPs, and that numeric limitations will be used only in rare instances.¹³ WQBELs can be incorporated into NPDES requirements for MS4 discharges by reissuing or revising these requirements.

¹² In this case, achieving the “water quality objectives for other impairing pollutants” means that Municipal dischargers and Caltrans must meet the Receiving Water Limitations requirements of their NPDES Stormwater WDRs. These Receiving Water Limitations include an iterative process requiring implementation of increasingly stringent BMPs that will result in achievement of water quality objectives. Municipal discharger and Caltrans NPDES Stormwater WDRs also contain monitoring requirements, which can be adapted to monitor, document, and assess BMP implementation. All proposals for CLRPs must include achievement of water quality objectives in receiving waters for all impairing pollutants, by meeting NPDES Receiving Water Limitations as verified through NPDES monitoring requirements, within the CCS timeframe.

¹³ EPA Memorandum entitled “Establishing Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Wasteload Allocations (WLAs) for Storm Water Sources and NPDES Permit Requirements Based on Those WLAs,” dated November 22, 2002.

The Phase I Municipal Dischargers in San Diego and Orange County are required under Receiving Water Limitation A.3.a.1, and C.2¹⁴ of Order Nos. R9-2007-0001 and R9-2002-0001, respectively, (San Diego County and Orange County MS4 NPDES requirements) to implement additional BMPs to reduce bacteria discharges in impaired watersheds to the maximum extent practicable and to restore compliance with the bacteria WQOs. The Municipal Dischargers should already be implementing the provisions of Receiving Water Limitations A.3.a.1 and C.2 with respect to their bacteria discharges into water quality limited segments.

In addition to enforcing the provisions of the Receiving Water Limitations, the San Diego Water Board shall reissue or revise Order Nos. R9-2007-0001 and R9-2002-0001, to incorporate WQBELs consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the bacteria WLAs, and requirements for monitoring and reporting. In those orders, the Phase I Municipal Dischargers are referred to as “copermittees.”¹⁵ WQBELs and other requirements implementing the TMDLs could be incorporated into these NPDES requirements upon the normal renewal cycle or sooner, if appropriate. Likewise, the San Diego Water Board shall request that the SWRCB reissue or revise Order No. 99-06 (the Caltrans Stormwater NPDES requirements), to include requirements to implement the TMDL.

The NPDES requirements for urban runoff discharges for both the municipalities and Caltrans shall include the following:

- WQBELs consistent with the requirements and assumptions of the bacteria WLAs and a schedule of compliance applicable to the MS4 discharges into impaired beaches and creeks, or tributaries thereto. At a minimum, WQBELs shall include a BMP program of expanded or better-tailored BMPs to attain the WLAs in accordance with the compliance schedules in Table 1-2 and Table 1-3 of this Technical Report.
- If the WQBELs consist of BMP programs, then the reporting requirements shall consist of annual progress reports on BMP planning, implementation, and effectiveness in attaining the WQOs in impaired beaches and creeks, and

¹⁴ Receiving Water Limitations A.3.a.1 of Order No. R9-2007-0001 and C.2 of Order No. R9-2002-0001 provide that “[u]pon a determination by either the Copermittee or the San Diego Water Board that MS4 discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, the Copermittee shall promptly notify and thereafter submit a report to the San Diego Water Board that describes BMPs that are currently being implemented and additional BMPs that will be implemented to prevent or reduce any pollutants that are causing or contributing to the exceedance of water quality standards. The report may be incorporated in the annual update to the Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Plan unless the San Diego Water Board directs an earlier submittal. The report shall include an implementation schedule. The San Diego Water Board may require modification to the report.”

¹⁵ Copermittees own or operate MS4s through which urban runoff discharges into waters of the U.S. within the San Diego Region. These MS4s fall into one or more of the following categories: (1) a medium or large MS4 that services a population of greater than 100,000 or 250,000 respectively; or (2) a small MS4 that is “interrelated” to a medium or large MS4; or (3) an MS4 which contributes to a violation of a water quality standard; or (4) an MS4 which is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States.

annual water quality monitoring reports. Reporting shall continue until the bacteria WQOs are attained in impaired beaches and creeks. The first progress report shall consist of a Bacteria Load Reduction Plan (BLRPs) or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plan (CLRPs). Bacteria Load Reduction Plans or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans must be specific to each impaired waterbody, which fall into one of three types: impaired beach with tributary impaired creek, impaired beach with unimpaired tributary creek, and impaired beach with no tributary creek. Monitoring strategies and choice of compliance points should reflect the type of impaired waterbody involved.

To provide guidance to the dischargers in preparing BLRPs and CLRPs, the following components that should be considered. BLRPs and CLRPs should incorporate the elements of a comprehensive watershed approach. Dischargers should identify the Lead Watershed Contact and should describe a program for encouraging collaborative, watershed-based, land-use planning in their jurisdictional planning departments. Dischargers should develop and periodically update a map of the BLRP watershed. Additionally, dischargers should annually assess the water quality of impaired water body in their BLRPs and CLRPs. Dischargers should develop and implement a collective watershed BLRP and CLRP strategy to meet the bacteria TMDL. The strategy should guide dischargers in developing either a Bacteria Compliance Schedule (BCS) or Comprehensive Compliance Schedule (CCS) which includes BMP planning and scheduling. Dischargers should collaborate to develop and implement the BLRPs and CLRPs. Each BLRP and CLRP should be reviewed annually to identify needed modifications and improvements. The dischargers should develop and implement a plan and schedule to address the identified modifications and improvements.

The BCS should identify the BMPs/water quality projects that are planned for implementation and provide an implementation schedule for each BMP/water quality project. The BCS should demonstrate how the BMPs/water quality projects will address all the bacteria TMDLs.

In addition to the above, CLRPs should include a Comprehensive Compliance Schedule (CCS) in lieu of the BCS. A CCS should identify all the BMPs/water quality projects that are planned for implementation and provide an implementation schedule for each BMP/water quality project. The CCS should demonstrate how the BMPs/water quality projects will address all water quality problems in the impaired water body and result in achievement of water quality standards.¹⁶ It should also demonstrate how comprehensive

¹⁶ In this case, achieving the “water quality objectives for other impairing pollutants” means that Municipal dischargers and Caltrans must meet the Receiving Water Limitations requirements of their NPDES Stormwater WDRs. These Receiving Water Limitations include an iterative process requiring implementation of increasingly stringent BMPs that will result in achievement of water quality objectives. Municipal discharger and Caltrans NPDES Stormwater WDRs also contain monitoring requirements, which can be adapted to monitor, document, and assess BMP implementation. All proposals for CLRPs must include achievement of water quality objectives in receiving waters for all impairing pollutants, by

treatment of all the pollutants together justifies a longer compliance schedule for the bacteria TMDLs. This includes economic justification. The dischargers should show how the estimated cost of the structural BMPs, and the opportunity to tailor BMP implementation to include all the 303(d) listed impaired water bodies, and/or other water quality improvement projects in an affected area, will require more time to fund and schedule.

Subsequent reports should assess and describe the effectiveness of implementing the Bacteria Load Reduction Plan or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plan. Effectiveness assessments should be based on the program effectiveness assessment framework developed by the California Stormwater Quality Association. The assessments should address the framework's outcome levels 1-5 on an annual basis, and outcome level 6 once every five years.¹⁷ Methods used for assessing effectiveness should include the following or their equivalent: surveys, pollutant loading estimations, and receiving water quality monitoring. The long-term strategy should also discuss the role of monitoring data in substantiating or refining the assessment. Once WQOs have been attained, a reduced level of monitoring may be appropriate.

In addition to these requirements, if load-based numerical QBELs are included in the NPDES requirements, the monitoring requirements should include flow and bacteria density measurements to determine if bacteria loads in effluent are in compliance with QBELs.

The Bacteria Load Reduction Plans or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans are the municipalities' and Caltrans' opportunity to propose methods for assessing compliance with WQOs. The monitoring components included in their Bacteria Load Reduction Plans or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans should be formulated according to particular compliance assessment strategies. The monitoring components are expected to be consistent with, and support whichever compliance assessment methods are proposed. The San Diego Water Board will coordinate with the municipalities and Caltrans during the development of the proposed monitoring components and associated compliance assessment methods.

The dischargers will not be required to submit Bacteria Load Reduction Plans or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans for the final wet weather TMDLs and until after

meeting NPDES Receiving Water Limitations as verified through NPDES monitoring requirements, within the CCS timeframe.

¹⁷ Outcome level 1 assesses compliance with activity-based permit requirements. Outcome level 2 assesses changes in attitudes, knowledge, and awareness. Outcome level 3 assesses behavioral change and BMP implementation. Outcome level 4 assess pollutant load reductions. Outcome level 5 assesses changes in urban runoff and discharge water quality. Outcome level 6 assesses changes in receiving water quality. See California Storm Water Quality Association "An Introduction to Stormwater Program Effectiveness Assessment."

the San Diego Water Board has considered the reference system/natural sources exclusion approach Basin Plan amendment, and considered revisions to those TMDLs.

If NPDES requirements are not likely to be issued, reissued or revised within 6 months of OAL approval of these TMDLs, the San Diego Water Board may issue an investigative/monitoring order to dischargers pursuant to sections 13267 or 13383 of the Water Code. This order would require BMP planning and receiving water quality monitoring in adherence to performance standards described above.

In some cases, waterbodies included in this project are no longer on the List of Water Quality Limited Segments.¹⁸ For these areas, municipal dischargers and Caltrans need not prepare Bacteria Load Reduction Plans or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans for their discharges in these watersheds if attainment of WQOs is demonstrated in both wet and dry weather. However, any BMPs implemented in these watersheds to reduce bacteria loading should be continued and maintained. Likewise, monitoring to assess the effectiveness of these BMPs should continue. For areas that have been de-listed strictly based on dry weather samples, wet weather bacteria load reduction plans are needed.

The Bacteria Load Reduction Plans or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans may be re-evaluated at set intervals (such as 5-year renewal cycles for NPDES requirements, or upon request from named dischargers, as appropriate and in accordance with the San Diego Water Board priorities). Plans may be iterative and adaptive according to assessments and any special studies.

As part of Phase II of the municipal stormwater program, the SWRCB adopted General NPDES requirements for the discharge of urban runoff from small MS4s (SWRCB Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ). This order provides NPDES requirements for smaller municipalities, including non-traditional, small MS4s, which are governmental facilities such as military bases, public campuses, and prison and hospital complexes.

Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ requires the Phase II small MS4 dischargers to develop and implement a Stormwater Management Plan/Program with the goal of reducing the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). The San Diego Water Board shall require owners and operators of small MS4s in the watersheds subject to these TMDLs to submit Notices of Intent¹⁹ to comply with requirements of Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ immediately after adoption of these TMDLs. Once enrolled under the order, small MS4 owners and operators shall be required to comply with the provisions of the order to reduce the discharge of bacteria to the MEP as specified in their Stormwater Management Plans/Programs.

Wastewater treatment plants, or Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) for the most part discharge effluent through ocean outfalls and therefore receive a wasteload allocation of zero. One exception is the Padre Dam Municipal Water District Water

¹⁸ Beaches in the Miramar Reservoir and Scripps hydrologic area were removed from the List of Water Quality Limited Segments in 2006 based on assessment of dry weather data.

¹⁹ The Notice of Intent, or NOI, is attachment 7 to Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ.

Reclamation Plant (Padre Dam), which discharges effluent to the San Diego River via a series of treatment ponds that feed the Santee Lakes. Padre Dam's permitted bacterial loading does not contribute to the regions bacterial impairment because the accompanying water dilutes the concentration to meet the REC-1 water quality standard. Therefore, Padre Dam received a wasteload allocation based on the effluent limitations in its WDRs.

All POTWs are subject to prohibited sewage discharges including sewage spills and leaks into MS4s and receiving waters. Sewage discharges to surface and groundwaters are subject to enforcement actions including fines. Typically surface spills are detected and mitigated quickly, however leaking underground sewer pipes, or sewer pipes that become cross-connected with stormwater pipes, may go undetected for long periods of time. Therefore, both wet and dry weather may bring sewage in contact with MS4s, creeks and beaches.

The San Diego Water Board will continue to enforce provisions of SWRCB Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005, which establishes waste discharge requirements prohibiting sanitary sewer overflows by sewage collection agencies.

In the San Juan Creek, San Luis Rey River, San Marcos Creek, and San Dieguito River watersheds, significant bacteria loads come from nonpoint sources in addition to wasteloads discharged from MS4s. In these watersheds, load reductions from agriculture, livestock, and horse ranch facilities will be needed to meet bacteria WQOs. The San Diego Water Board will implement the load reductions in these watersheds by enforcing facility specific WDRs and the Waiver Policy with respect to waivers for discharges of waste from agricultural, nursery, and orchard irrigation return flow, animal feeding operations, manure composting and soil amendment operations, and septic systems. In addition, for any discharges not regulated by WDRs, or not covered by the Waiver Policy, or not in compliance with the Waiver Policy, the San Diego Water Board will pursue a Third-Party regulatory-based approach to implement the bacteria load reductions assigned to nonpoint sources. The Third-Party regulatory approach is a key feature of California's NPS Implementation and Enforcement Policy.

Under a third-party agreement with the San Diego Water Board, a coalition of dischargers, in cooperation with a third-party representative, organization, or government agency, could formulate and implement their own nonpoint source pollution control programs. The third-party role is restricted to entities that are not being regulated by the SWRCB or Regional Water Boards under the action necessitating the third-party agreement. Third parties may include non-governmental organizations (such as the Farm Bureau), citizen groups, industry groups (including discharger groups represented by entities that are not dischargers), watershed coalitions, government agencies (such as cities or counties), or any mix of the above.

Under third party agreements, the San Diego Water Board could conditionally waive regulation of bacteria pollution sources based on the existence of an adequate pollution

control program that adequately addresses the sources. Similarly, the San Diego Water Board could adopt individual or general WDRs for discharges that build upon third-party agreements. These WDRs could, for example, require that the dischargers either participate in an acceptable third-party program, or alternatively, submit individual pollution control plans that detail how they will comply with the WDRs. Likewise, the San Diego Water Board could adopt waste discharge prohibitions that include exceptions based on third-party pollution control programs. For example, the San Diego Water Board could except from the discharge prohibition those discharges that are adequately addressed in an acceptable third-party pollution control program. Failure by any single discharger to participate in their respective organization/agency program could result in more stringent regulation of that discharge by the San Diego Water Board through adoption of facility specific WDRs or enforcement actions.

The San Diego Water Board can also ensure implementation of the bacteria TMDLs by taking enforcement actions, and recommending high prioritization of TMDL implementation projects for grant funds. Enforcement action could be taken against any discharger failing to comply with applicable waiver conditions, WDRs, or discharge prohibitions. The San Diego Water Board could take enforcement actions to control the discharge of bacteria to impaired beaches and creeks, to attain compliance with the bacteria WLAs specified in this Technical Report, or to attain compliance with the bacteria WQOs. The San Diego Water Board may also terminate the applicability of waivers and issue WDRs or take other appropriate action against any discharger(s) failing to comply with the waiver conditions. The San Diego Water Board shall recommend that the SWRCB assign a high priority to awarding grant funding for projects to implement the bacteria TMDLs. Special emphasis should be given to projects that can achieve quantifiable bacteria load reductions consistent with the specific bacteria TMDL WLAs and LAs.

The San Diego Water Board will also investigate and process a Basin Plan amendment authorizing a reference system/natural sources exclusion approach for implementing WQOs as described in section 1.1 of this Executive Summary. Adoption of this proposed Basin Plan amendment would eliminate the requirement to meet the more stringent final TMDLs.

The San Diego Water Board recognizes that there are potential problems associated with using bacteriological WQOs to indicate the presence of human pathogens in receiving waters free of sewage discharges. The indicator bacteria WQOs were developed, in part, based on epidemiological studies in waters with sewage inputs. The risk of contracting a water-borne illness from contact with urban runoff devoid of sewage, or human-source bacteria is not known. As information is gathered, initiating special studies to understand the uncertainties between bacteria levels and bacteria sources within the watersheds may be useful. Specifically, continuing research may be helpful to answer the following questions:

- What is the risk of illness from swimming in water contaminated with urban/stormwater runoff devoid of sewage?

- Do exceedances of the bacteria water quality objectives from animal sources (wildlife and domestic) increase the risk of illness?
- Are there other, more appropriate surrogates for measuring the risk of illness than the indicator bacteria WQOs currently used?

Addressing these uncertainties is needed to maximize effectiveness of strategies to reduce the risk of illness, which is currently measured by indicator bacteria concentrations. Dischargers may work with the San Diego Water Board to determine if such special studies are appropriate. Additionally, the San Diego Water Board supports the idea of measuring pathogens (the agents causing impairment of beneficial uses) rather than indicator bacteria (surrogates for pathogens). However, as stated previously, indicator bacteria have been used to measure water quality historically because measurement of pathogens is both difficult and costly. The San Diego Water Board is supportive of any efforts by the scientific community to perform epidemiological studies and/or investigate the feasibility of measuring pathogens directly. Ultimately, TMDLs will be recalculated if WQOs are modified due to results from future studies.

1.7 Environmental Analysis, Environmental Checklist, and Economic Factors

The San Diego Water Board must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when amending the Basin Plan as proposed in this project to adopt these TMDLs for bacteria in the San Diego Region. The SWRCB's CEQA implementation regulations²⁰ describe the environmental documents required for Basin Plan amendment actions. These documents consist of a written report that includes a description of the proposed activity, alternatives to the proposed activity to lessen or eliminate potentially significant environmental impacts, and identification of mitigation measures to minimize any significant adverse impacts.

The analysis of potential environmental impacts is based on the numerous alternative means of compliance available for controlling bacteria loading to beaches and creeks in the San Diego Region. The majority of bacteria discharged into the 12 watersheds result from urban and stormwater runoff from a combination of point and nonpoint sources. Attainment of the WLAs will be achieved through discharger implementation of structural and non-structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) for point sources and management measures (MMs) for nonpoint sources. The BMP and MM control strategies should be designed to reduce bacteria loading in urban and stormwater runoff.

The CEQA²¹ and CEQA Guidelines²² require an analysis of the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts of the methods of compliance with the TMDL Basin Plan amendment. The environmental checklist identifies the potential environmental impacts associated with these methods with respect to earth, air, water, plant life, animal life, noise, light, land use, natural resources, risk of upset, population, housing, transportation,

²⁰ 23 CCR section 3720 et seq. "Implementation of the Environmental Quality Act of 1970."

²¹ Public Resources Code section 21159(a)

²² 14 CCR section 15187(c)

public services, energy, utilities and services systems, human health, aesthetics, recreation, and archeological/historical concerns.

From the 61 reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts identified in the checklist, none were considered to be “Potentially Significant.” Fifty-five were considered either “Less Than Significant with Mitigation” or “Less Than Significant.” Ten were considered to have “No Impact” on the environment. In addition to the potential impacts mentioned above, mandatory finding of significance regarding short-term, long-term, cumulative, and substantial impacts were evaluated. Based on this review, the San Diego Water Board concluded that the potentially significant cumulative impacts can be mitigated to less than significant levels.

The CEQA requires an analysis of reasonably foreseeable alternative means of compliance with the rule or regulation, which would avoid or eliminate the identified impacts.²³ The dischargers can use the structural and non-structural BMPs and MMs or other structural and non-structural BMPs and MMs, to control and prevent pollution, and meet the TMDLs’ required load reductions. The alternative means of compliance with the TMDLs consist of the different combinations of structural and non-structural BMPs and MMs that the dischargers might use. Since most of the adverse environmental effects are associated with the construction and installation of large scale structural BMPs, to avoid or eliminate impacts, compliance alternatives should minimize structural BMPs, maximize non-structural BMPs, and site, size, and design structural BMPs in ways to minimize environmental effects.

The environmental analysis required by the CEQA must also take into account a reasonable range of economic factors. Estimates of the costs of implementing the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance with the TMDL Basin Plan amendment are included. Specifically, this analysis estimates the costs of implementing the structural and non-structural BMPs which the dischargers could use to reduce bacteria loading. The cost estimates for non-structural BMPs ranged from \$0 to \$211,000. The cost estimates for treating 10 percent of the watershed with structural BMPs ranged from \$50,000 to \$973 million, depending on BMP selection, with yearly maintenance costs estimated from \$10,000 to \$68 million. Implementation of these TMDLs will also entail water quality monitoring which has associated costs. Assuming that a two-person sampling team can collect samples at 5 sites per day, the total cost for one day of sampling would be \$2,274. The specific BMPs and MMs to be implemented will be chosen by the dischargers after adoption of these TMDLs. All costs are preliminary estimates since particular elements of a BMP and MM, such as type, size, and location, would need to be developed to provide a basis for more accurate cost estimations.

Finally, the environmental analysis must include an analysis of reasonable alternatives to the proposed activity. The proposed activity is a Basin Plan Amendment to incorporate bacteria TMDLs for the beaches and creeks in the San Diego Region. The purpose of this analysis is to determine if there is an alternative that would feasibly attain the basic objective of the rule or regulation (the proposed activity), but would lessen, avoid, or

²³ 14 CCR section 15187 (c)(3)

eliminate any identified impacts. The alternatives analyzed include taking no action, modifying water quality standards, and incorporating a Basin Plan amendment to establish a reference system approach. Because these alternatives are not expected to attain the basic objective of the proposed activity at this point in time, the preferred alternative is the proposed activity itself, which is the Basin Plan amendment incorporating the bacteria TMDLs.

1.8 Necessity of Regulatory Provisions

Following SWRCB approval of this Basin Plan amendment establishing TMDLs, any regulatory portions of the amendment must be approved by the OAL. The SWRCB must include in its submittal to OAL a summary of the necessity²⁴ for the regulatory provision. Amendment of the Basin Plan to establish and implement bacteria TMDLs in affected watersheds in the San Diego Region is necessary because the existing water quality does not meet applicable numeric WQOs for indicator bacteria. Applicable state and federal laws require the adoption of this TMDL Basin Plan amendment and regulations to address the impairments.

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires the states to identify certain waters within their borders that are not attaining WQOs and to establish TMDLs for certain pollutants impairing those waters. CWA section 303(e) requires that TMDLs, upon USEPA approval, be incorporated into the State's Water Quality Management Plans, along with adequate measures to implement all aspects of the TMDL. CWC sections 13050(j) and 13242 require that basin plans have a program of implementation to achieve WQOs. State law requires that a TMDL project include an implementation plan because TMDLs normally are, in essence, interpretations or refinements of existing WQOs. The TMDLs have to be incorporated into the Basin Plan [CWA section 303(e)], and, because the TMDLs supplement, interpret, or refine existing objectives, State law requires a program of implementation.

1.9 Public Participation

Public participation is an important component of TMDL development. The federal regulations require that TMDL projects be subject to public review. All public hearings and public meetings have been conducted as stipulated in the regulations, for all programs under the CWA. Public participation was provided through two public workshops, numerous stakeholder group meetings and communications. Public participation also took place through the San Diego Water Board's Basin Plan amendment process, which included an additional public workshop, two hearings, and three formal public comment periods.

²⁴ "Necessity" means the record of the rulemaking proceeding demonstrates by substantial evidence the need for a regulation to effectuate the purpose of the statute, court decision, provision of law that the regulation implements, interprets, or makes, taking into account the totality of the record. For purposes of this standard, evidence includes, but is not limited to, facts, studies, and expert opinion. [Government Code section 11349(a)].

2 Introduction

Fecal bacteria originate from the intestinal flora of warm-blooded animals, and their presence in surface water is used as an indicator of human pathogens. Pathogens can cause illness in recreational water users. Bacteria have been historically used as indicators of human pathogens because they are easier and less costly to measure than the pathogens themselves. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for indicator bacteria were developed to address 19 of the 38 bacteria-impaired waterbodies in the San Diego Region, as identified on the *2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments*. This project, referred to as ‘*Project I- Beaches and Creeks in the San Diego Region*,’ is one of two bacteria TMDL projects. Project II addresses bacteria impaired shorelines in San Diego Bay and Dana Point Harbor. Bacteria and other impairments in coastal lagoons will be addressed in TMDLs to be developed for the lagoons and their tributary watersheds.

According to section 303(d)(1)(A) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), “Each state shall identify those waters within its boundaries for which the effluent limitations...are not stringent enough to implement any water quality standard (WQS) applicable to such waters.” The CWA also requires states to establish a priority ranking of Water Quality Limited Segments and to establish TMDLs for such waters.

This project involved calculating TMDLs for waterbodies located in 12 watersheds in the San Diego Region. These watersheds drain to the Pacific Ocean (with the exception of Chollas Creek, which flows to San Diego Bay) and include both urbanized and non-urbanized land areas. The waterbodies for which TMDLs were developed include 47 impaired beach segments (coastal shoreline) and 5 creeks in the San Diego Region. These locations compose 19 distinct locations identified on the List of Water Quality Limited Segments (multiple beach segments are included in each listing). This project is confined to creeks, coastal shorelines, and creeks discharging to shorelines. Creeks discharging to lagoons, bays, harbors, or creek mouths exhibiting lagoon-like characteristics, were not included. The waterbodies addressed in this project were added to the List of Water Quality Limited Segments on, or before, the 2002 listing cycle. Beaches in the Miramar Reservoir and Scripps Hydrologic Areas were delisted by the State Board in 2006 but are included here because monitoring data indicated that water quality at beaches in these areas are impaired, especially during wet weather.

The purpose of a TMDL is to attain water quality objectives (WQOs) and restore and protect the beneficial uses of an impaired waterbody. TMDLs represent a strategy for meeting WQOs by allocating quantitative limits for point and nonpoint pollution sources. A TMDL is defined as the sum of the individual waste load allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and natural background [40 CFR 130.2] such that the capacity of the waterbody to assimilate pollutant loading (i.e., the loading capacity) is not exceeded.

The TMDL process begins with the development of a technical analysis which includes the following 7 components: (1) a **Problem Statement** describing which WQOs are not being attained and which beneficial uses are impaired; (2) identification of **Numeric**

Targets which will result in attainment of the WQOs and protection of beneficial uses; (3) a **Source Analysis** to identify all of the point and nonpoint sources of the impairing pollutant in the watersheds and to estimate the current pollutant loading for each source; (4) a **Linkage Analysis** to calculate the **Loading Capacity** of the waterbodies for the pollutant; i.e., the maximum amount of the pollutant that may be discharged to the waterbodies without causing exceedances of WQOs and impairment of beneficial uses; (5) a **Margin of Safety** (MOS) to account for uncertainties in the analyses; (6) the division and **Allocation** of the TMDL among each of the contributing sources in the watersheds, wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint and background sources; and (7) a description of how **Seasonal Variation and Critical Conditions** are accounted for in the TMDL determination.

The write-up of the above components is generally referred to as the technical TMDL analysis. The scientific basis of this TMDL has undergone external peer review pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 57-004. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board) has considered and responded to all comments submitted by the peer review panel. The peer reviewer's comments and the San Diego Water Board's responses to comments are contained in Appendix A.

The **Implementation Plan** describes the pollutant reduction actions that must be taken by various dischargers to meet the allocations. A time schedule for meeting the required pollutant reductions is included in the Implementation Plan. The implementation provisions may also require studies by the dischargers to fill data gaps, refine the TMDLs, or modify compliance requirements. The dischargers will be ordered to conduct monitoring to assess the effectiveness of the implementation measures at meeting the load and waste load reductions.

Once established, the regulatory provisions of the TMDLs are incorporated into the *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin* (9) or "Basin Plan" (San Diego Water Board, 1994). Typically, the San Diego Water Board, following a public comment period and hearing process, adopts a resolution amending the Basin Plan to incorporate the TMDLs, allocations, reductions, compliance schedule, and implementation plan. Basin Plan amendments, including TMDL amendments, must also undergo an evaluation of the environmental impacts of complying with the amendment, and an evaluation of the costs of complying with the amendment. As with any Basin Plan amendment involving surface waters, a TMDL amendment will not take effect until it has undergone subsequent agency approvals by the SWRCB and the Office of Administrative Law (OAL). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) must also approve the amendment, however, it will take effect following approval by OAL. The tentative Resolution and draft Basin Plan amendment associated with this project is contained in Appendix B.

Following these approvals, the San Diego Water Board is required to incorporate the regulatory provisions of the TMDL into all applicable orders prescribing waste discharge requirements (WDRs), or other regulatory mechanisms. For point sources, the San Diego

Water Board will issue, reissue or amend existing WDRs that implement National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements. For nonpoint sources, the San Diego Water Board will issue, reissue, amend, or enforce WDRs, waivers of WDRs, or adopt discharge prohibitions. Water Quality Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs) for the impairing pollutant in the subject watersheds are incorporated in the appropriate WDRs to implement and make the TMDLs enforceable. WQBELs can consist of either numeric effluent limitations, or an iterative Best Management Practice (BMP) approach of expanded or better-tailored BMPs.

The final and most important step in the process is the implementation of the TMDLs by the dischargers. Per the governing WDR order (or other regulatory mechanism), each discharger must reduce its current loading of the pollutant to its assigned allocation in accordance with the time schedule specified in this Technical Report. When each discharger has achieved its required load reduction, WQOs for the impairing pollutants should be restored in the receiving waters.

Public participation has been a key element in the development of these TMDLs. The San Diego Water Board formed a Stakeholder Advisory Group (SAG), made up of key stakeholders to assist in the development of this Technical Report. The SAG was comprised of representatives from various disciplines and geographic locations. Representatives included municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) owners/operators from all coastal watersheds in the San Diego Region included in this project, Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), environmental groups, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), research and academia, agricultural interests, and business and industry interests.

All public hearings and public meetings have been conducted as stipulated in the regulations [40 CFR 25.5 and 40 CFR 25.6, respectively], for all programs under the CWA. Public participation was provided through two public workshops, numerous SAG meetings and communications. In addition, staff contact information was provided on the San Diego Water Board's web site, along with periodically updated drafts of TMDL project documents throughout the development process. Public participation also took place through the San Diego Water Board's Basin Plan amendment process, which included an additional public workshop, two hearings, and three formal public comment periods.

2.1 Technical Approach

The San Diego Water Board and the USEPA coordinated a watershed assessment and modeling study to support the development of TMDLs. In order to assist the San Diego Water Board in the development of the technical analysis, the USEPA used CWA section 106 funds to contract the environmental consulting firm, Tetra Tech, Inc. Tetra Tech provided the San Diego Water Board with technical assistance in calculating the TMDLs for the impaired waterbodies through the development of region-wide watershed models. Although beaches and creeks are separate systems with different WQOs, the technical approach for assessing both systems were identical.

Because the climate in southern California has two distinct hydrological patterns, two models were developed for estimating bacteria loads. One model specifically quantified loading during wet weather events (storms), which tend to be episodic and short in duration, and characterized by rapid wash-off and transport of very high bacteria loads from all land use types. The wet weather approach is consistent with the methodologies used for bacteria TMDL development for impaired coastal areas of the Los Angeles Region, specifically Santa Monica Bay beaches (Los Angeles Water Board, 2002) and also Malibu Creek (Los Angeles Water Board, 2003). In contrast, the dry weather model quantified bacteria loading during dry weather conditions. Dry weather loading was much smaller in magnitude, did not occur from all land use types, and exhibited less variability over time. In addition to estimating current loading, both models were used to estimate TMDLs for the two climate conditions for each watershed.

TMDLs are reported for *interim* and final phases. In the wet weather analysis, interim TMDLs were derived by applying a “reference system approach,” which takes into account loading of bacteria from natural sources. The reference system approach allows exceedances of the single sample WQOs for water contact recreation (REC-1) beneficial uses. The purpose of the exceedance frequency is to account for the natural, and largely uncontrollable sources of bacteria (e.g. bird and wildlife feces, and re-suspension or re-growth at the beach) in the wet weather loads generated in the watersheds which can, by themselves, cause exceedances of the WQOs. Loads from these sources are natural and largely uncontrollable and therefore do not warrant regulation. In contrast, *final* TMDLs are based on numerical WQOs in the Basin Plan. The San Diego Water Board is investigating a possible amendment to the Basin Plan to incorporate authorization to implement the single sample bacteria WQOs, within the context of a TMDL, using the reference system approach.²⁵ The reference system approach was not used for dry weather TMDL analysis because the dry weather TMDLs used the geometric mean WQOs as numeric targets. Exceedances of the geometric mean WQOs was not observed in reference systems under dry weather conditions.

In these TMDLs, WLAs were calculated for point source discharges and LAs were calculated for nonpoint source discharges. For wet weather, two WLAs were calculated for each watershed; one for Caltrans, where applicable, and one for municipal dischargers.²⁶ LAs for wet weather were calculated for controllable sources consisting of discharges from agricultural and livestock land uses, and uncontrollable sources from open recreation and open space land uses, and water.

The low-flow, steady state model was used to estimate bacteria loads during dry weather conditions. The steady-state aspect of the model resulted in estimation of a constant

²⁵ A Basin Plan amendment to incorporate a reference system approach for implementation of the WQOs for bacteria is ranked seventh on the 2004 Triennial Review list of priority projects.

²⁶ The dry and wet weather wasteload allocation for discharges from wastewater treatment facilities, also known as publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), is zero. The only exception is Padre Dam whose discharge to the San Diego River is regulated by the San Diego Waterboard and must meet REC-1 permit requirements. Therefore Padre Dam received a wasteload allocation which is based on the effluent limitations of its WDRs, and is included in addition to these TMDLs which are based on urban runoff. Please see section 8.1.5 for further discussion.

bacteria load from each watershed. This load is representative of the average flow and bacteria loading conditions resulting from various urban land use practices (e.g., runoff from lawn irrigation or sidewalk washing).

3 Problem Statement

Bacteria densities in the waters of the beaches and creeks addressed in this project have exceeded the numeric WQOs for total, fecal, and/or enterococci bacteria. Exceedances of WQOs for indicator bacteria are shown in the monitoring data for beach segments where such data exist. Other beaches were consistently posted with health advisories and/or closed. These exceedances and postings threaten and impair the water contact (REC-1) and non-water contact (REC-2) beneficial uses. REC-1 includes uses of water for recreational activities involving body contact with water, where ingestion of water is reasonably possible, such as swimming or other water sports. REC-2 includes the 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. Examples include picnicking and sunbathing. All surface and marine waters in the Region are designated with both REC-1 and REC-2 beneficial uses.

Although WQOs for REC-1 and REC-2 beneficial uses are written in terms of density of indicator bacteria colonies (most probable number of colonies per milliliter of water), the actual risk to human health is caused by the presence of disease-causing pathogens. When the risk to human health from pathogens in the water is so great that beaches are posted with health advisories or closure signs, the quality and beneficial use of the water are impaired. At present, measuring pathogens directly is difficult and expensive, and for this reason high concentrations of bacteria, which originate from the intestinal flora of warm-blooded animals, are used to indicate the presence of pathogens. For a discussion of the use of indicator bacteria to measure water quality and the presence of pathogens, see Appendix C.

Sources of bacteria under all conditions vary widely and include natural sources such as feces from aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, and anthropogenic sources such as sewer line breaks, illegal sewage disposal from boats along the coastline, trash, and pet waste. Once in the environment, bacteria also re-grow and multiply. Bacteria sources and their transport mechanisms to receiving waters are discussed in section 6.

3.1 Project Area Description

The beaches and creeks addressed in this analysis are in southern California, primarily in southern Orange and San Diego Counties. The beaches and creeks are located within or hydraulically downstream of five watersheds in Orange County (with a small portion in Riverside County) (Figure 3-1) and seven watersheds in San Diego County (Figure 3-2). Table 3-1 lists the watersheds that affect the bacteria-impaired waterbodies in the Region. Most of the waterways flow directly to the Pacific Ocean, except Chollas Creek, which flows to San Diego Bay. The combined watersheds cover roughly 1,730 square miles (4,480 square kilometers).

The climate in the Region is generally mild with annual temperatures averaging around 65°F near the coastal areas. Average annual rainfall ranges from 9 to 11 inches along the coast to more than 30 inches in the eastern mountains. There are three distinct types of weather in the Region. Summer dry weather occurs from late April to mid-October.

During this period almost no rain falls. The winter season (mid-October through early April) has two types of weather; 1) winter dry weather when rain has not fallen for the preceding 72 hours, and 2) wet weather consisting of storms of 0.2 inches of rainfall and the 72 hour period after the storm. Eighty five to 90 percent of the annual rainfall occurs during the winter season (County of San Diego, 2000).

The land use of the Region is highly variable. The coastline areas are highly concentrated with urban and residential land uses, and the inland areas primarily consist of open space. Most of the area is open space or recreational land use (64.2 percent), followed by low-density residential (14.1 percent) and agriculture/livestock (12.4 percent) land uses. Other major land uses are commercial/institutional (3.0 percent), high-density residential (2.2 percent), industrial/transportation (1.6 percent), military (1.0 percent), transitional (0.8 percent), and water (0.7 percent).

3.2 Impairment Overview

The waterbodies included in this project were listed as impaired primarily because of non-attainment of the indicator bacteria WQOs associated with contact recreation. The beaches were listed as impaired based on monitoring data for total coliform, fecal coliform, and enterococci bacteria, or because the beaches were consistently posted with health advisories and/or closed.

The majority of the waterbodies included in this project have been documented to be impaired by the State Water Board's 2006 *Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments Requiring TMDLs* (303(d) List). However, the Scripps Hydrologic Area and Miramar Reservoir Hydrologic Area were removed from the 303(d) List in 2006 based on an analysis that did not consider geometric mean objectives and did not separately evaluate wet and dry weather data. The San Diego Water Board has reevaluated the indicator bacteria water quality data from beaches in these hydrologic areas, including consideration of geometric mean water quality objectives and water quality conditions during wet weather. The indicator bacteria water quality conditions of the Scripps Hydrologic Area and Miramar Reservoir Hydrologic Area are discussed in Appendix T.

Based on the reevaluation of indicator bacteria water quality data from beaches within the Scripps and Miramar Reservoir Hydrologic Areas, both hydrologic areas are expected to be included in the 2008 version of the 303(d) List as water quality limited segments. The data assessment in Appendix T demonstrates that several beaches within the hydrologic areas do not meet water quality standards. Since the Scripps and Miramar Reservoir Hydrologic Areas include a mix of impaired and unimpaired beaches, implementation of the TMDL for these beaches will differ based on their water quality status. These implementation differences are discussed in Section 11.5.3.

For this study, a watershed-based approach was developed to calculate bacteria loadings for the impaired shoreline and creek segments. Table 3-1 lists the impaired waterbodies addressed in this study. The drainage areas of many of the watersheds that affect shoreline impairments are located above more than one impaired beach segment. Table

3-1 lists the watersheds (shown in Figures 3-1 and 3-2) that affect impaired waterbodies due to bacteria loadings. Appendix D provides a more detailed list of the waterbodies included in this project, including waterbody segment names and approximate length of impairment. Appendix E shows higher resolution maps of the impaired watersheds.

3.3 Applicable Water Quality Standards

Water quality standards consist of WQOs, beneficial uses, and an antidegradation policy. WQOs are defined under Water Code section 13050(h) as “limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water.” Under section 304(a)(1) of the CWA, the USEPA is required to publish water quality criteria that incorporate ecological and human health assessments based on current scientific information. WQOs must be based on scientifically sound water quality criteria, and be at least as stringent as those criteria.

Table 3-1. Beach and Creek Segments Addressed in This Analysis

Watershed	Type of Listing	Waterbody Name ^a	Drainage Area (mi²)^b
Laguna/San Joaquin	Shoreline	Pacific Ocean Shoreline, Laguna Beach HSA, San Joaquin Hills HSA	13.94
Aliso Creek	Creek, Shoreline	Aliso Creek, Aliso Creek (mouth), Pacific Ocean Shoreline, Aliso HSA	35.74
Dana Point	Shoreline	Pacific Ocean Shoreline, Dana Point HSA (Salt Creek)	8.89
San Juan Creek	Creek, Shoreline	San Juan Creek, San Juan Creek (mouth), Pacific Ocean Shoreline, Lower San Juan HSA	177.18
San Clemente	Shoreline	Pacific Ocean Shoreline, San Clemente HA	18.78
San Luis Rey River	Shoreline	Pacific Ocean Shoreline, San Luis Rey HU	560.42 (354.12)
San Marcos	Shoreline	Pacific Ocean Shoreline, San Marcos HA	1.43
San Dieguito River	Shoreline	Pacific Ocean Shoreline, San Dieguito HU (Bell Valley)	346.22 (292.24)
Miramar	Shoreline	Pacific Ocean Shoreline, Miramar Reservoir HA	93.73
Scripps	Shoreline	Pacific Ocean Shoreline, Scripps HA	8.75
San Diego River	Creek, Shoreline	Forester Creek, San Diego River (Lower), Pacific Ocean Shoreline, San Diego HU	436.48 (173.95)
Chollas Creek	Creek	Chollas Creek	26.80

Note: HSA = hydrologic subarea; HA = hydrologic area; HU = hydrologic unit

^a Listed as impaired for exceedances of fecal coliform, and/or total coliform, and/or enterococci.

^b The drainage area associated with the dry weather TMDLs are in parenthesis. The drainage areas associated with the wet weather TMDLs are without parenthesis. Some areas impound runoff during dry periods because these watersheds are above large reservoirs and lakes.

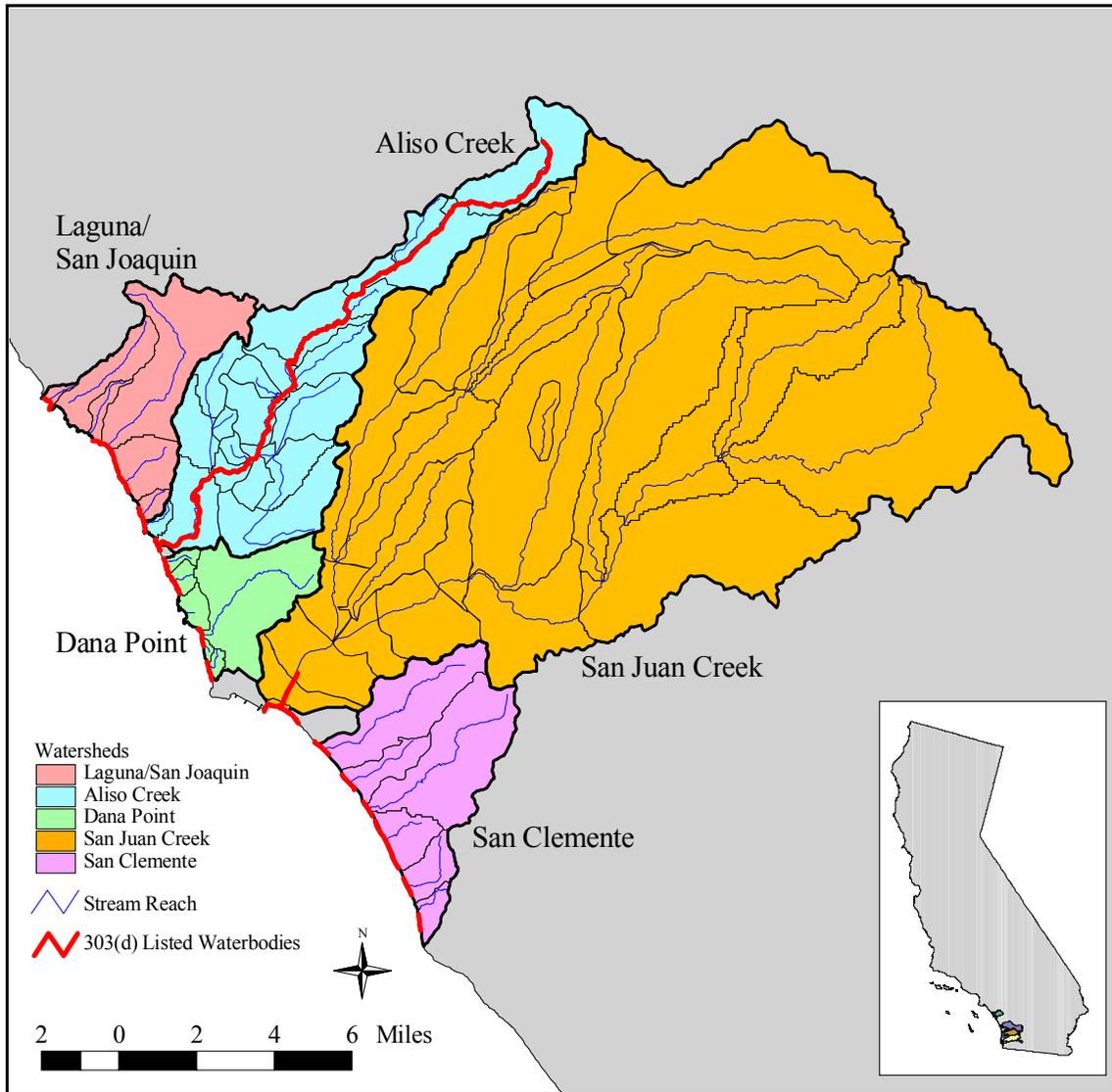


Figure 3-1. Watersheds of interest in Orange County.

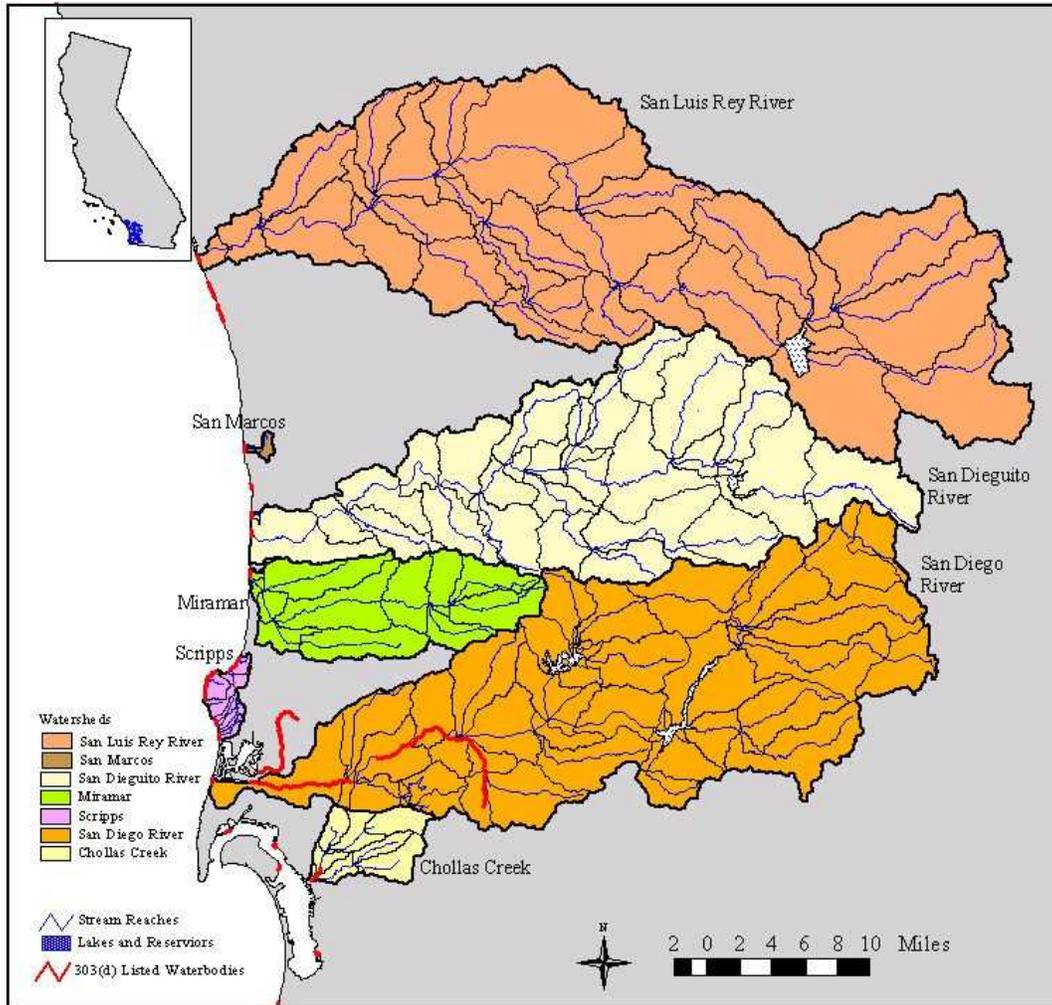


Figure 3-2. Watersheds of interest in San Diego County.

The Basin Plan and *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California* (Ocean Plan) identify beneficial uses and WQOs for the impaired waterbodies. Table 3-2 lists the beneficial uses for each of the impaired inland segments and the Pacific Ocean shoreline. The beneficial use designations are as follows:

- Municipal and domestic supply (MUN)
- Agricultural supply (AGR)
- Industrial process supply (PROC)
- Industrial water supply (IND)
- Ground water recharge (GWR)
- Freshwater replenishment (FRSH)
- Navigation (NAV)
- Hydropower generation (POW)
- Water contact recreation (REC-1)
- Non-contact recreation (REC-2)
- Commercial and sport fishing (COMM)
- Aquaculture (AQUA)
- Warm freshwater habitat (WARM)
- Cold freshwater habitat (COLD)
- Inland saline water habitat (SAL)
- Estuarine habitat (EST)

- Marine habitat (MAR)
- Wildlife habitat (WILD)
- Preservation and enhancement of “Areas of Special Biological Significance” (BIOL)
- Rare and endangered species (RARE)
- Migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR)
- Spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN)
- Shellfish harvesting (SHELL)

The REC-1 WQOs for indicator bacteria that are applicable to the Pacific Ocean shoreline are contained in the Ocean Plan (SWRCB, 2005). Those applicable to inland surface waters are contained in the Basin Plan. The objectives contained in both Plans are derived from water quality criteria promulgated by the USEPA in 1976, 1986, and 2004. Both the Ocean Plan and Basin Plan contain REC-1 objectives for total coliform, fecal coliform, and enterococci.²⁷ In addition, the Basin Plan contains REC-1 objectives for *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) for inland surface waters.

For each type of bacteria, WQOs are expressed as the most probable number (MPN) of bacteria colonies per 100 mL of water sample. For a complete discussion of WQOs for each beneficial use and each type of waterbody, see Appendix F.

Table 3-2. Beneficial Uses of the Impaired Waters

Waterbody Type	Waterbody	Designated Uses
Creek	Aliso Creek	MUN, ^a AGR, REC-1, ^b REC-2, WARM, WILD
Creek	San Juan Creek	MUN, ^a AGR, IND, REC-1, REC-2, WARM, COLD, WILD
Creek	Forrester Creek	MUN, ^b IND, REC-1, REC-2, WARM, WILD
Creek	San Diego River, Lower	MUN, ^a AGR, IND, REC-1, REC-2, WARM, WILD, RARE
Creek	Chollas Creek	MUN, ^a REC-1, ^b REC-2, WARM, WILD
Coastal water	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	IND, NAV, REC-1, REC-2, COMM, BIOL, WILD, RARE, MAR, AQUA, MIGR, SPWN, SHELL

^a The waterbody is exempted by the San Diego Water Board under terms and conditions of SWRCB Resolution No. 88-63, *Sources of Drinking Water Policy*.

^b This use is listed as a potential beneficial use.

Source: San Diego Water Board, 1994.

²⁷ The Basin Plan and Ocean Plan also contains SHELL objectives for total coliform. SHELL TMDLs for total coliform are being developed in a separate TMDL.

4 Numeric Target Selection

When calculating TMDLs, numeric targets are established to meet WQOs and subsequently ensure the protection of beneficial uses. The TMDL has a multi-part numeric target based on the bacteriological water quality objectives for marine and fresh waters to protect the water contact recreation (REC-1) use. These targets are the most appropriate indicators of public health risk in recreational waters.

The bacteriological objectives are set forth in the Ocean Plan and Basin Plan. The objectives are based on four bacterial indicators and include both geometric mean limits and single sample limits. The Ocean Plan and Basin Plan's objectives that serve as numeric targets for these TMDLs are:

REC-1

Ocean Waters (from Ocean Plan)

30-day Geometric Mean – The following standards are based on the geometric mean of the five most recent samples from each site:

- i. **Total coliform** density shall not exceed 1,000 MPN per 100 ml;
- ii. **Fecal coliform** density shall not exceed 200 MPN per 100 ml; and
- iii. **Enterococci** density shall not exceed 35 MPN per 100 ml.

Single Sample Maximum:

- i. **Total coliform** density shall not exceed 10,000 MPN per 100 ml;
- ii. **Fecal coliform** density shall not exceed 400 MPN per 100 ml;
- iii. **Enterococci** density shall not exceed 104 MPN per 100 ml; and
- iv. **Total coliform** density shall not exceed 1,000 MPN per 100 ml when the fecal coliform/total coliform ratio exceeds 0.1.

REC-1

Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays and Estuaries and Coastal Lagoons (from Basin Plan)

Fecal Coliform / Fresh or Marine Waters: Fecal coliform concentration, based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, shall not exceed a log mean of 200 per 100 ml, nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400 per 100 ml.

Total Coliform / Bays and Estuaries only: Coliform organisms shall be less than 1,000 MPN per 100 ml (10 per ml); provided that not more than 20 percent of the samples at any station, in any 30-day period, may exceed 1,000 MPN per 100 ml (10 per ml) and provided further that no single sample when verified by a repeat sample taken within 48 hours shall exceed 10,000 MPN per 100 (100 per ml).

Enterococci / Fresh Waters: In fresh water, the geometric mean of enterococci shall not exceed 33 colonies per 100 ml. The single sample maximum allowable density in designated beach areas is 61 colonies per 100 ml, in moderately or lightly used areas is 108 colonies per 100 ml, in infrequently used areas is 151 colonies per 100 ml.

Enterococci / Marine Waters: In marine waters, the geometric mean of enterococci shall not exceed 35 colonies per 100 ml. The single sample maximum allowable density in designated beach areas is 104 colonies per 100 ml, in moderately or lightly used areas is 276 colonies per 100 ml, in infrequently used areas is 500 colonies per 100 ml.

***E. coli* / Fresh Waters²⁸:** In fresh water, the geometric mean of *E. coli* shall not exceed 126 colonies per 100 ml. The single sample maximum allowable density in designated beach areas is 235 colonies per 100 ml, in moderately or lightly used areas is 406 colonies per 100 ml, in infrequently used areas is 567 colonies per 100 ml.

These objectives are generally based on an acceptable health risk for recreational waters of 19 illnesses per 1,000 exposed individuals as set forth by the USEPA (US EPA, 1986). The targets apply throughout the year.

TMDLs were calculated for each impaired waterbody, for each indicator bacteria, for wet and dry weather, and for interim and final phases. The numeric targets used in the TMDL calculations were equal to the WQOs for bacteria for the REC-1 beneficial use.

Different dry weather and wet weather numeric targets were used for load calculations because the bacteria transport mechanisms to receiving waters are different under wet and dry weather conditions. Single sample maximum WQOs were used as wet weather numeric targets because wet weather, or storm flow, is episodic and short in duration, and characterized by rapid wash-off and transport of high bacteria loads, with short residence times, from all land use types to receiving waters. Geometric mean WQOs were used as numeric targets for dry weather periods because dry weather runoff is not generated from storm flows, is not uniformly linked to every land use, and is more uniform than stormflow, with lower flows, lower loads, and slower transport, making die-off and/or amplification processes more important.

For impaired beaches, the final numeric targets for load calculations were equal to the total coliform, fecal coliform and enterococci WQOs for REC-1 in all cases, because REC-1 requires the most stringent final numeric target. By meeting the REC-1 WQOs, the REC-2 is also automatically met. Wet weather final numeric targets were equal to the single sample maximum WQOs, while dry weather final numeric targets were equal to the geometric mean WQOs.

Final numeric targets used to calculate TMDLs for beaches were also used to calculate TMDLs for impaired creeks. Numeric targets for load calculations for beaches and creeks are summarized in sections 4.1 and 4.2.

²⁸ *E. coli* TMDLs were not calculated for *E. coli* because fecal coliform TMDLs and load reductions essentially account for *E. coli*.

Even though beaches and creeks are separate waterbodies with slightly different WQOs, all creeks included in this project eventually discharge to beaches, and therefore WQOs applicable to beaches must be protected at creek mouths. In other words, although the total coliform objective is not an applicable WQO in freshwater creeks and rivers, the total coliform density in these waters where they discharge to the Pacific Ocean must meet the Ocean Plan total coliform WQO at the shorelines. Thus, the WQO for total coliform is the appropriate numeric target for the TMDLs for creeks and rivers even though they do not need to meet this objective. Although REC-1 WQOs for fecal coliform and enterococci apply throughout the watersheds, the total coliform TMDLs must be met only at the bottom of the watershed where creeks and rivers discharge to the Pacific Ocean. Numeric targets for load calculations for beaches and creeks are summarized in sections 4.1 and 4.2.

4.1 Wet Weather Targets: The Reference System Approach

Another difference between the wet weather and dry weather TMDL calculations, besides the use of single sample maximum WQOs versus geometric mean WQOs, is that the wet weather targets (during the interim period, only) are implemented in the TMDL by allowing a 22 percent exceedance frequency of the single sample WQOs for REC-1. The purpose of the exceedance frequency is to account for the natural, and largely uncontrollable sources of bacteria (e.g., bird and wildlife feces) in the wet weather loads generated in the watersheds and at the beaches which can, by themselves, cause exceedances of WQOs. Twenty-two percent is the frequency of exceedance of the single sample maximum WQO measured in a reference system in Los Angeles County. A reference system is a beach and upstream watershed that are minimally impacted by anthropogenic activities. The reference system approach also incorporates antidegradation principles in that, if water quality is better than that of the reference system in a particular location, no degradation of existing bacteriological water quality is permitted. The reference system approach was developed by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Los Angeles Water Board), and is included in its Basin Plan as an implementation policy for single sample bacteria WQOs in the context of a TMDL.²⁹

More specifically, in determining appropriate interim wet weather TMDLs, the San Diego Water Board chose to apply the 22 percent exceedance frequency as determined for Leo Carillo Beach in Los Angeles County. At the time, the 22 percent exceedance frequency from Los Angeles County was the only reference beach exceedance frequency available. Since then, four other reference beaches have been characterized by SCCWRP. Based on all the available reference beach data, a watershed specific exceedance frequency will be determined for all watersheds in this TMDL once the reference system basin plan amendment has been adopted. Revised final wet weather TMDLs will then be calculated based on these watershed specific exceedance frequencies. The 22 percent exceedance frequency used to calculate the interim wet weather TMDLs was justified because the San Diego Region watersheds' exceedance frequencies will likely be close to the value calculated for Leo Carillo Beach. If this does indeed turn out to be the

²⁹ The Los Angeles Water Board used the Arroyo Sequit Watershed as the reference system watershed for development of TMDLs for the Santa Monica Bay beaches and Malibu Creek (Los Angeles Water Board, 2002 and 2003). This watershed, consisting primarily of unimpacted land use (98 percent open space), discharges to Leo Carillo Beach, where 22 percent of wet weather fecal coliform data (10 out of 46 samples) were observed to exceed the WQOs).

case, or if the exceedance frequency is greater, then the resulting final wet weather TMDLs will be the same as, or less stringent than, the interim TMDLs. In this case, a 10-year compliance period would be appropriate for the revised final TMDLs.

4.1.1 Local Reference Conditions

The need to use a reference system approach in the San Diego Region was demonstrated by evaluating data from the mouth of San Mateo Creek and from San Onofre State Beach, both located in northern San Diego County (Figure 4-1). Although data from these areas was evaluated in this Technical Report to show that using the reference system approach was appropriate for these TMDLs, this data was not used to calculate an exceedance frequency. The data were collected by the San Diego County Department of Environmental Health (DEH) during routine monitoring as part of a wider beach-monitoring program. The data were not collected for purposes of characterizing a reference watershed and are not comparable to the data collected to characterize the reference beach used in the Santa Monica Bay and Malibu Creek TMDLs. Most of the San Mateo Creek watershed is open space (85 percent); minor areas are associated with agriculture (2 percent) and low-density residential (1 percent). The remaining land uses, which contribute less than two percent of the total area, include high-density residential, commercial/institutional, industrial/transportation, parks/recreation, open recreation, horse ranches, and transitional (construction activities). The watershed that drains to San Onofre State Beach is likewise mostly open space.

Water quality data provided by DEH (Table 4-1) from San Mateo Creek and San Onofre State Beach show that single sample WQOs for fecal coliform, total coliform, and enterococci are exceeded at a high enough frequency (from 17 to 50 percent depending on the indicator) to justify the use of the reference system approach in the San Diego Region. The DEH collected bacteria data at two stations located near the mouth of San Mateo Creek from 1999 through 2002 (Appendix G, No. 16). The monitoring data were separated based on their association with wet or dry conditions to better understand bacteria concentration variability during wet weather runoff versus dry weather runoff. To separate the data into two distinct groups, the wet period was defined to be consistent with the DEH's General Advisory to avoid contact with ocean and bay water within 300 feet on either side of any storm drain, river, or lagoon outlet. A wet period is specifically defined as periods of rainfall of 0.2 inch or more and the following 72 hours. For each monitoring station, sampling dates were compared to rainfall data collected at the closest rainfall gage (ALERT21) to determine whether bacteria samples had been collected during wet or dry periods (Appendix G, No. 23).

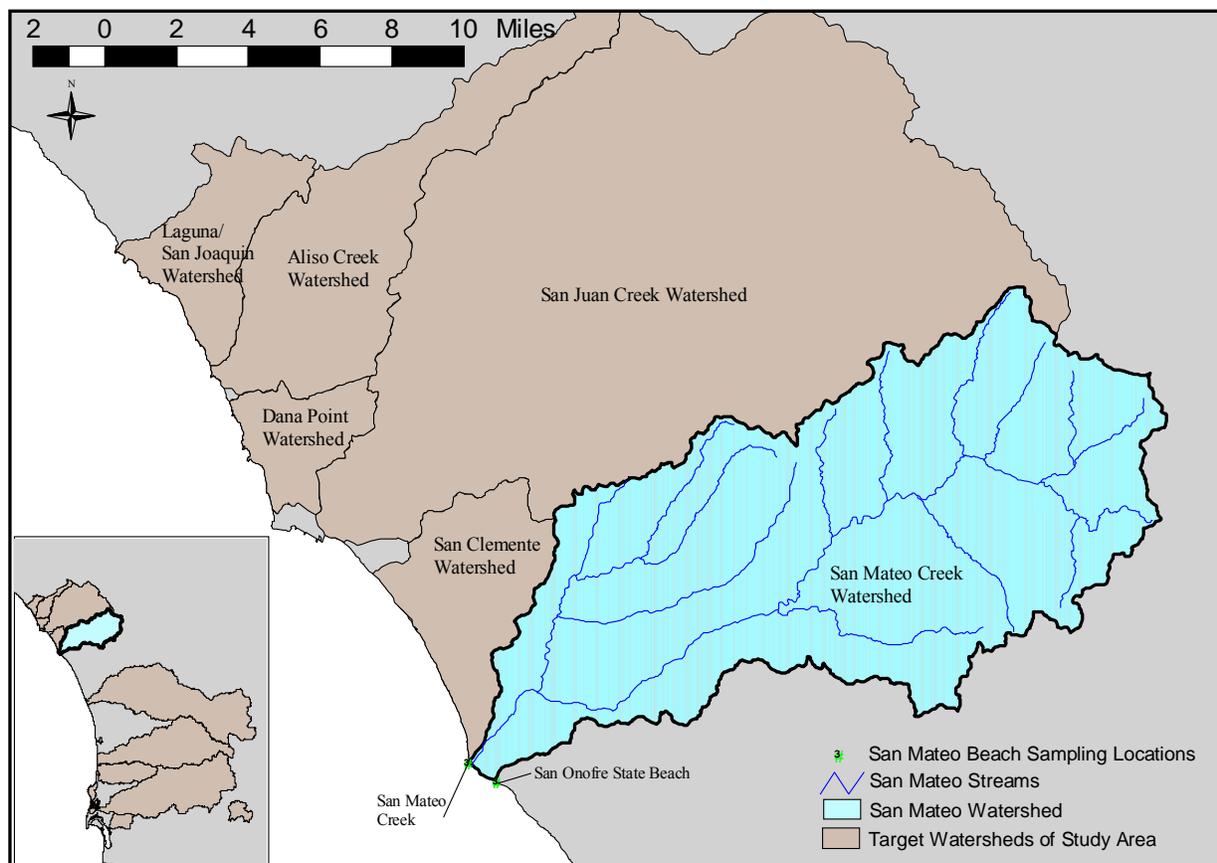


Figure 4-1. San Mateo watershed and San Onofre State Beach.

Table 4-1. Wet Weather Exceedances in Potential Reference Systems

Site ID	Location	Number of wet weather samples	Number of wet weather exceedances	Wet weather exceedance probability
Fecal Coliform				
EH-520	San Mateo Creek	6	2	33%
EH-510	San Onofre State Beach	5	2	40%
Total Coliform				
EH-520	San Mateo Creek	6	1	17%
EH-510	San Onofre State Beach	5	1	20%
Enterococci				
EH-520	San Mateo Creek	6	3	50%
EH-510	San Onofre State Beach	5	2	40%

Once the data for all stations were designated as wet or dry samples, they were compared to single sample WQOs for fecal coliform, total coliform, and enterococci at each station (Tables 4-1). Although this data set is limited in size, the high percentage of exceedances suggests that during wet weather events, a reference system approach is appropriate for use in the San Diego Region.

The reference system approach was used to calculate wet weather TMDLs for the interim phase only. The final wet weather TMDLs must meet WQOs in the receiving water without application of a reference system approach because, at this time, the Basin Plan does not authorize the implementation of single sample bacteria WQOs using the reference system approach.

A Basin Plan amendment authorizing implementation of single sample bacteria WQOs (REC-1) using a reference system approach in the context of a TMDL is being developed by the San Diego Water Board³⁰ under a separate effort from this TMDL project. The Basin Plan amendment authorizing a reference system approach is independent from any TMDL and will have its own public participation process. If this Basin Plan amendment is adopted by the San Diego Water Board, and approved by the SWRCB, OAL, and USEPA, the final wet weather targets for enterococci and fecal coliform in this TMDL project can be revised. Final TMDLs can be recalculated and established in a separate Basin Planning process in accordance with San Diego Water Board priorities and resources. If adequate data are collected to characterize dry weather flows and bacteria densities using a statistical approach, the reference system approach may also be appropriate for revising the final dry weather TMDLs.

The Basin Plan amendment will also authorize the implementation of single sample and geometric mean E.coli, enterococci, fecal coliform, and total coliform WQOs (REC-1 & REC-2) using a natural sources exclusion approach in the context of a TMDL. This approach will authorize the development of a TMDL that results in exceedances of WQOs after all sources of indicator bacteria associated with human and domesticated animal wastes are controlled. Under the natural sources exclusion approach, after all such anthropogenic sources of indicator bacteria have been controlled, a certain frequency of exceedance of WQOs can be authorized for developing TMDLs based on the residual exceedance frequency of the WQO in the specific water body. The residual exceedance frequency can be used to calculate the allowable exceedance load due to natural sources. Alternatively, a TMDL could also be calculated directly, without an allowable exceedance frequency, based on the existing bacteria loading in the waterbody after anthropogenic sources have been adequately controlled. This approach could be used to revise TMDLs based on single sample and geometric mean WQOs.

4.1.2 Summary of Wet Weather Targets for Load Calculations

For all beaches (except those that are downstream of San Juan Creek, Aliso Creek and the San Diego River; Table 4-2), the **interim** wet weather numeric targets based on REC-1 WQOs are as follows; fecal coliform 400 most probable number of colonies (MPN)/100 milliliters (mL); total coliform 10,000 MPN/100 mL; and enterococci 104 MPN/100 mL (these are single sample maximum values that can be exceeded 22 percent of the time). The **final** wet weather numeric targets are fecal coliform 400 MPN/100 mL; total coliform 10,000 MPN/100 mL; and enterococci 104 MPN/100 mL (single sample maximums in all instances).

For San Juan Creek and downstream beach, Aliso Creek and downstream beach, the San Diego River and downstream beach, and Chollas and Forrester Creeks; Table 4-3), the **interim** wet

³⁰ This Basin Plan issue ranked seventh on the 2004 Triennial Review list of priority projects.

weather numeric targets are fecal coliform 400 MPN/100 mL; total coliform 10,000 MPN/100 mL; and enterococci 61 MPN/100 mL or 104 MPN/100 mL, depending on the frequency of usage³¹ (these are single sample maximum values that can be exceeded 22 percent of the time). The **final** numeric targets are fecal coliform 400 MPN/100 mL; total coliform 10,000 MPN/100 mL; and enterococci 61 MPN/100 mL or 104 MPN/100 mL, depending on the frequency of usage (single sample maximums in all instances).

As a conservative approach, the freshwater designated beach WQO was used as the numeric target for the enterococci TMDLs for four impaired creeks (San Juan Creek, Aliso Creek, San Diego River, and Chollas Creek) and their downstream beaches (see Table 4-2). However, the dischargers commented that the “designated beach” category may be over-protective of water quality because of the infrequent recreational use in the impaired creeks. The recreational usage frequency in these creeks may correspond to the “moderately to lightly used area” category in the Basin Plan, which has an enterococci WQO of 108 MPN/100mL. In these cases, using a less stringent numeric target, based on the saltwater enterococci WQO of 104 MPN/100 mL (“designated beaches” usage frequency) would result in TMDLs protective of REC-1 uses in the creeks and at the downstream beaches. Therefore, if the “moderately to lightly used area” usage frequency is appropriate for the four impaired creeks, the WQO of 104 MPN/100 mL should be used as the numeric target. Since the information to make this evaluation is not available, the enterococci TMDLs were calculated using both numeric targets. However, the dischargers should submit evidence justifying the “moderately to lightly used area” usage frequency for the four impaired creeks before the San Diego Water Board issues orders to implement the TMDLs. Otherwise, we will implement the more stringent enterococci TMDLs based on the “designated beach” usage frequency.

³¹ The enterococci WQOs in the Basin Plan are structured to reflect the frequency of recreational use. The enterococci freshwater WQO for a “designated beach” area is 61 MPN/100 mL. For a “moderately or lightly used area,” the WQO is 108 MPN/100 mL. The saltwater WQO for “designated beach” area is 104 MPN/100 mL. Where the “moderately or lightly used area” designation is appropriate for creeks, the saltwater WQO of 104 MPN/100 mL could be used as the numeric target because it is also protective of both the freshwater creek and the downstream marine beach.

Table 4-2. Interim and Final Wet Weather Numeric Targets

Indicator Bacteria	Interim Targets		Final Targets	
	Numeric Target (MPN/100mL)	Allowable Exceedance Frequency ^a	Numeric Target ^d (MPN/100mL)	Allowable Exceedance Frequency ^b
Fecal coliform	400 ^c	22%	400 ^c	Not applicable
Total coliform	10,000 ^d	22%	10,000 ^e	Not applicable
Enterococci	104 ^f / 61 ^g	22%	104 ^f / 61 ^g	Not applicable

^a Exceedance frequency based on reference system in the Los Angeles Region.

^b Not applicable because there is no authorization for a reference system approach in the Basin Plan.

^c Fecal coliform single sample maximum WQO for REC-1 use at creeks and at beaches.

^d Total coliform single sample maximum WQO for REC-1 use at creeks and at beaches.

^e Total coliform single sample maximum WQO for REC-1 use at beaches.

^f Enterococci single sample maximum WQO for REC-1 use for “moderately or lightly used” and at “designated beach” frequency of use.

^g Enterococci single sample maximum WQO for REC-1 use at impaired creeks and downstream beaches (“designated beach” frequency of use; applicable to San Juan Creek and downstream beach, Aliso Creek and downstream beach, San Diego River and downstream beach, Chollas Creek, and Forrester Creek).

4.2 Dry Weather Targets

Implementing the dry weather numeric targets with a reference system approach cannot be used here because dry weather flow and water quality data for the watersheds were inadequate to calculate the TMDLs using a statistical approach. The dry weather modeling approach used to calculate the TMDLs preclude application of a reference system approach.

Additionally, there is little data available regarding exceedances of WQOs in a reference system during dry weather. Water quality data from the mouth of San Mateo Creek and San Onofre State Beach (Table 4-3) indicate that exceedances of the single sample WQOs during dry weather conditions are uncommon in these relatively undeveloped watersheds. Furthermore, if the exceedance of the single sample WQOs is unlikely, exceedances of the geometric mean are even more unlikely. However, if adequate data are collected to characterize dry weather flows and bacteria densities using a statistical approach, the reference system approach may be an option to revise the final dry weather targets in this TMDL project.

The low percentage of exceedances of the single sample WQOs during dry weather conditions could be caused by the existence of berms that prohibit creeks from flowing all the way to the ocean. When the berms are in place, there may be substantial levels of bacteria in the creeks. Data from the creeks are needed to verify this hypothesis. If berms were in place when this beach data was collected, the exceedances measured at the beaches were most likely caused by local sources on the beach that exist downstream of the mixing zone such as birds, marine mammals, resuspension from sediment, or re-growth in the wrack line.

More data could be collected to better characterize a reference watershed during dry weather flows. Therefore, WQOs, without any allowable exceedances, are sufficient for use as dry

weather TMDL targets. Although the loads were calculated based on the geometric mean WQOs, the single sample maximum WQOs must be met pursuant to the Ocean Plan and Basin Plan.

Table 4-3. Single Sample Maximum Dry Weather Exceedances in Potential Reference Systems

Site ID	Location	Number of dry weather samples	Number of dry weather exceedances	Dry weather exceedance probability
Fecal Coliform				
EH-520	San Mateo Creek	101	0	0%
EH-510	San Onofre State Beach	72	0	0%
Total Coliform				
EH-520	San Mateo Creek	100	0	0%
EH-510	San Onofre State Beach	72	0	0%
Enterococci				
EH-520	San Mateo Creek	101	3	3%
EH-510	San Onofre State Beach	72	1	1%

4.2.1 Summary of Dry Weather Targets for Load Calculations

The **final** dry weather numeric targets for beaches are fecal coliform 200 MPN/100 mL; total coliform 1,000 MPN/100 mL; and enterococci 35 MPN/100 mL (30-day geometric mean in all instances).

For the creeks included in this project, (Aliso Creek, San Juan Creek, the San Diego River, Chollas Creek and Forrester Creek, (Table 4-4), the **final** numeric targets are fecal coliform 200 MPN/100 mL; total coliform 1,000 MPN/100 mL; and, enterococci 33 MPN/100 mL (30-day geometric mean in all instances).

Table 4-4. Final Dry Weather Numeric Targets

Indicator Bacteria	Final Targets (MPN/100mL)
Fecal coliform	200 ^a
Total coliform	1,000 ^b
Enterococci	35 ^c / 33 ^d

^a Fecal coliform 30-day geometric mean WQO for REC-1 use at creeks and beaches.

^b Total coliform 30-day geometric mean WQO for REC-1 at beaches.

^c Enterococci 30-day geometric mean WQO for REC-1 at beaches.

^d Enterococci 30-day geometric mean WQO for REC-1 use at impaired creeks and downstream beaches (applicable to San Juan Creek and downstream beach, Aliso Creek and downstream beach, San Diego River and downstream beach, Chollas Creek, and Forrester Creek).

5 Data Inventory and Analysis

Data from numerous sources were used to characterize the watersheds and water quality conditions, identify land uses associated with bacteria sources, and support the calculation of TMDLs for the watersheds. No new data were collected as part of this effort. The data analysis provided an understanding of the conditions that result in impairments.

5.1 Data Inventory

The categories of data used in developing these TMDLs include physiographic data that describe the physical conditions of the watershed and environmental monitoring data that identify past and current conditions and support the identification of potential pollutant sources. Table 5-1 presents the various data types and data sources used in the development of these TMDLs. The following sections describe the key data sets used for TMDL development.

5.1.1 Water Quality Data

Monitoring data for the impaired beaches were received from a number of agencies in San Diego and Orange Counties. Data were received for 52 locations monitored along impaired shorelines, in addition to 7 unimpaired shoreline locations (Figures 5-1 and 5-2; Appendix G, No. 15-20). Bacteria data (including fecal coliform, total coliform, and enterococci data) were collected at various times from 1999 through 2002, and the amount of data varied among monitored locations. Most locations had fecal coliform, total coliform, and enterococci data for assessment of existing conditions.

Special studies were conducted for Aliso Creek and San Juan Creek (San Diego Water Board, 2002b) by the Orange County Public Facilities and Resources Department and the Orange County Public Health Laboratory, respectively (Figure 5-3; Appendix G, No. 4 and 6). The City of San Diego conducted studies of Rose Creek and Tecolote Creek (data included in Figure 5-4 were collected in 2001 and 2002; Appendix G, No. 5). For each of the studies, multiple bacteria samples were collected throughout the year at stations throughout the watersheds and along several tributaries.

In addition, monitoring data were obtained for the following five rivers or creeks from various agencies in the Region: San Diego River (Padre Dam Municipal Water District), San Mateo Creek (Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command), Santa Margarita River (Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command), and San Luis Rey River (City of Oceanside). Data sources are described in Appendix G.

Water quality data from six major inland discharges—five at Camp Pendleton and one on Murrieta Creek (Santa Rosa Water Reclamation Facility)—were obtained. All these sources are in the Santa Margarita River watershed. Discharge data for inland outfalls to streams are limited to the period prior to 2002, after which these major inland discharges were either discontinued or diverted to ocean outfalls.

Table 5-1. Inventory of Data and Information Used for the Source Assessment of Bacteria

Data Set	Type of Information	Data Source(s)
Watershed physiographic data	Location of dams	USEPA BASINS
	Stream network	USEPA BASINS (Reach File, Versions 1 and 3); USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) reach file; special studies of Aliso Creek, Tecolote Creek, and Rose Creek.
	Land use	USGS MRLC (1993); San Diego Regional Planning Agency – 2000 land use coverage for San Diego County (SANDAG); Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) land use coverage of Orange and portions of Riverside Counties (1993)
	Counties	USEPA BASINS
	Cities/populated places	USEPA BASINS, U.S. Census Bureau’s Tiger Data
	Soils	USEPA BASINS (USDA-NRCS STATSGO)
	Watershed boundaries	USEPA BASINS (8-digit hydrologic cataloging unit); CALWTR 2.2 (1995)
	Topographic and digital elevation models (DEMs)	USEPA BASINS; USGS
Environmental monitoring data	Water quality monitoring data	USEPA’s STORET; California Department of Environmental Health; County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health; Orange County Public Facilities and Resources Department; City of San Diego; City of Oceanside; Orange County Public Health Laboratory, San Diego Water Board; Padre Dam Municipal Water District; Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command
	Streamflow data	USGS; Orange County Public Facilities and Resources Department; City of San Diego
	Meteorological station locations	BASINS; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - National Climatic Data Center (NOAA-NCDC); California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS); California Department of Water Resources, Division of Flood Management; ALERT (Automatic Local Evaluation in Real-Time) Flood Warning System

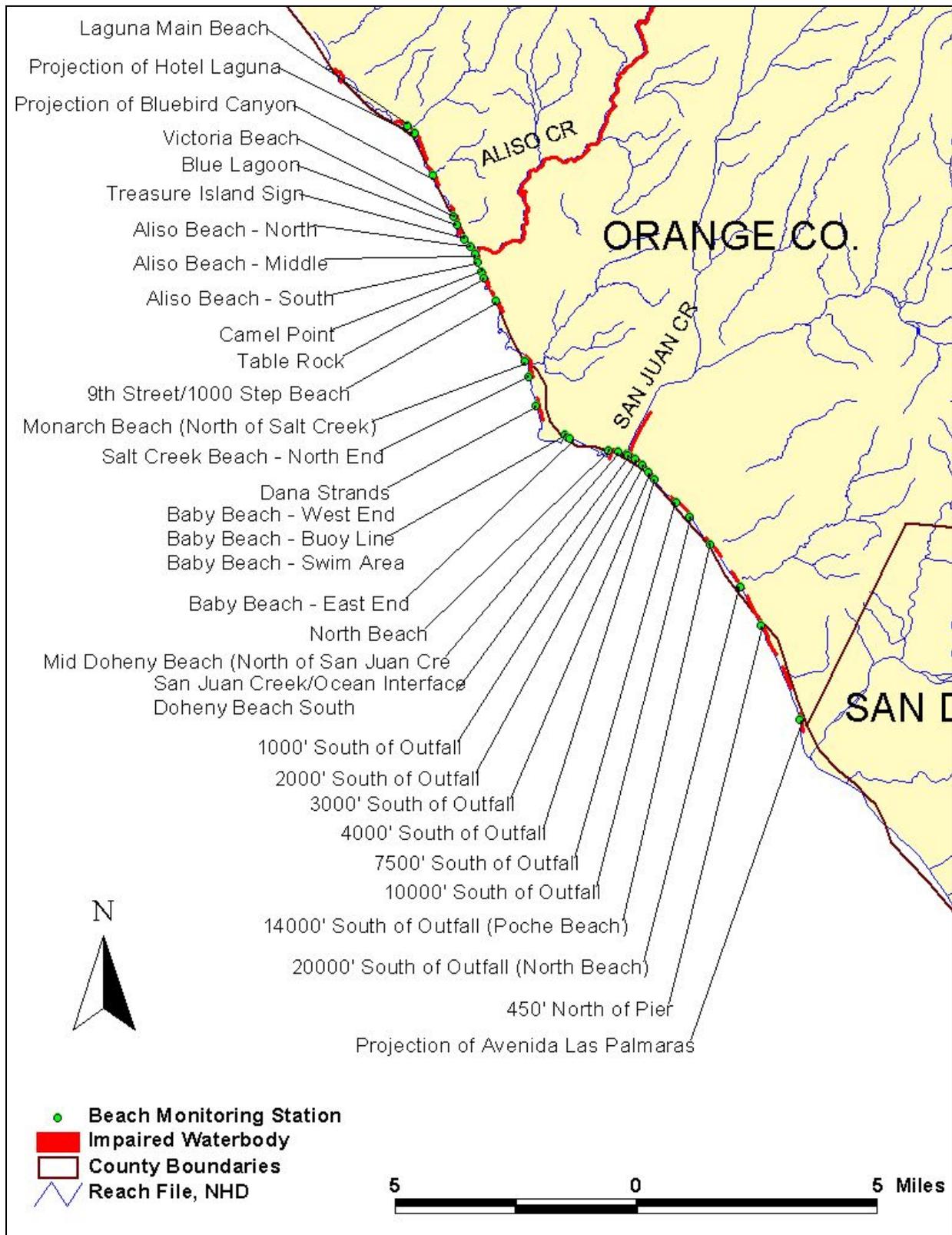


Figure 5-1. Beach monitoring station locations in Orange County.

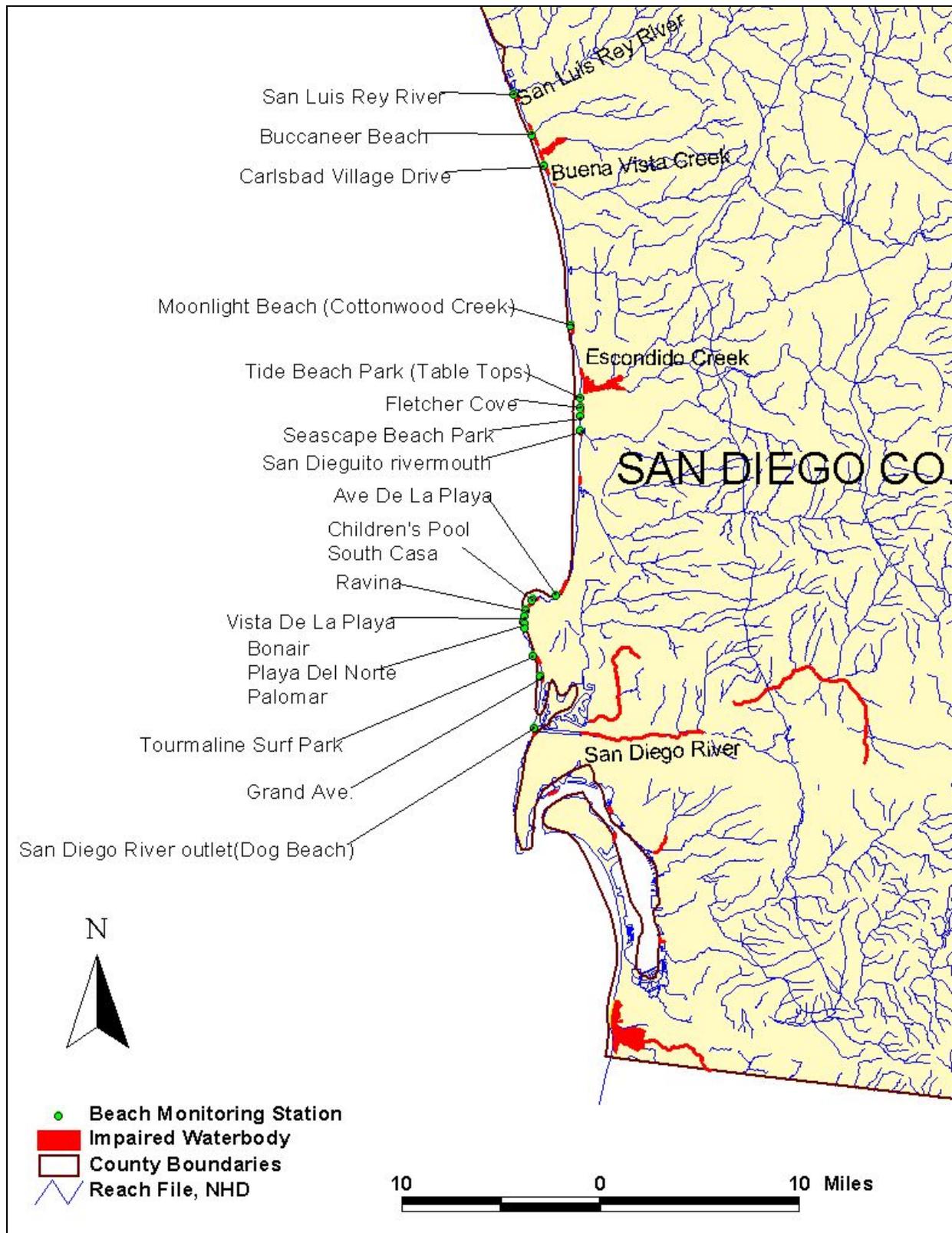


Figure 5-2. Beach monitoring station locations in San Diego County.

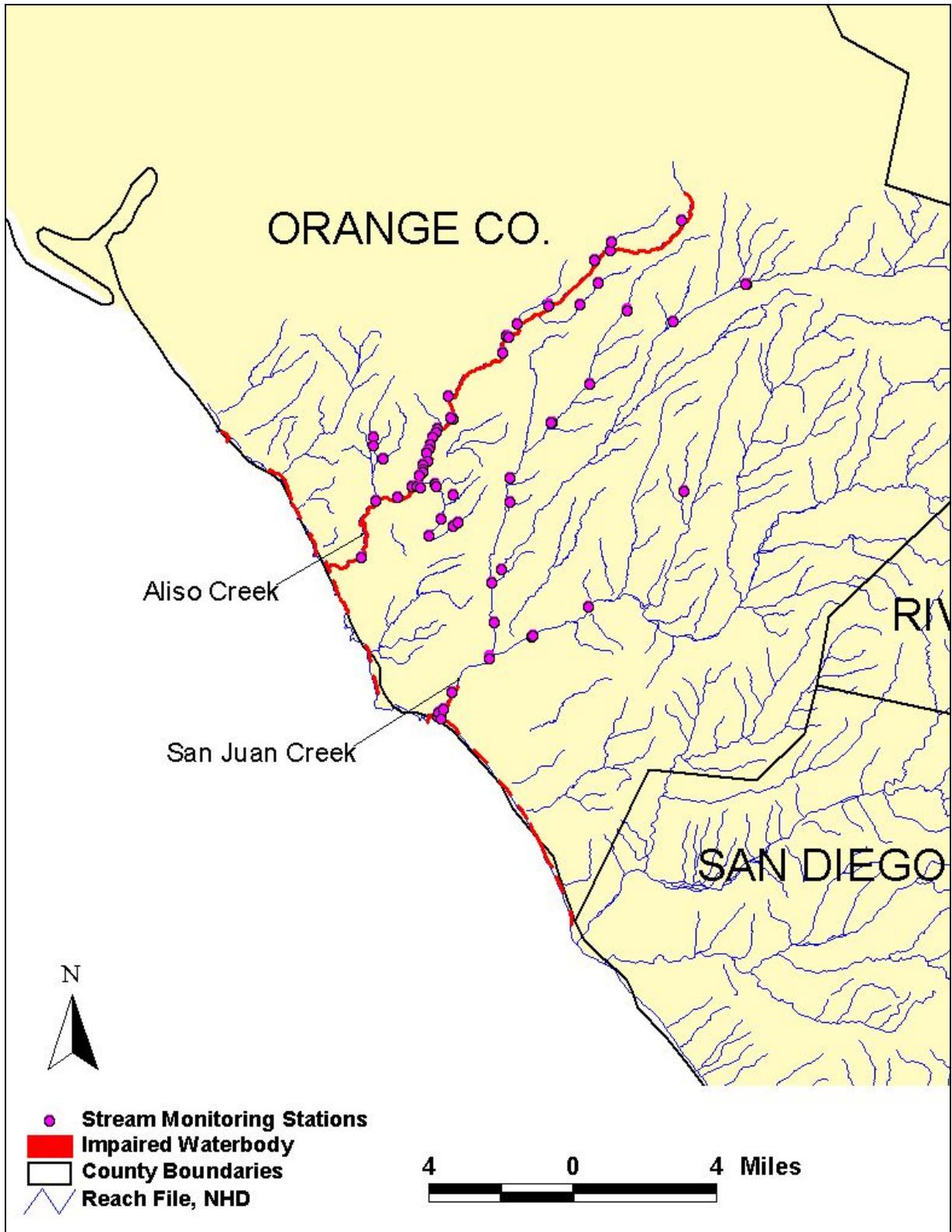


Figure 5-3. Bacteria monitoring stations on Aliso Creek and San Juan Creek.

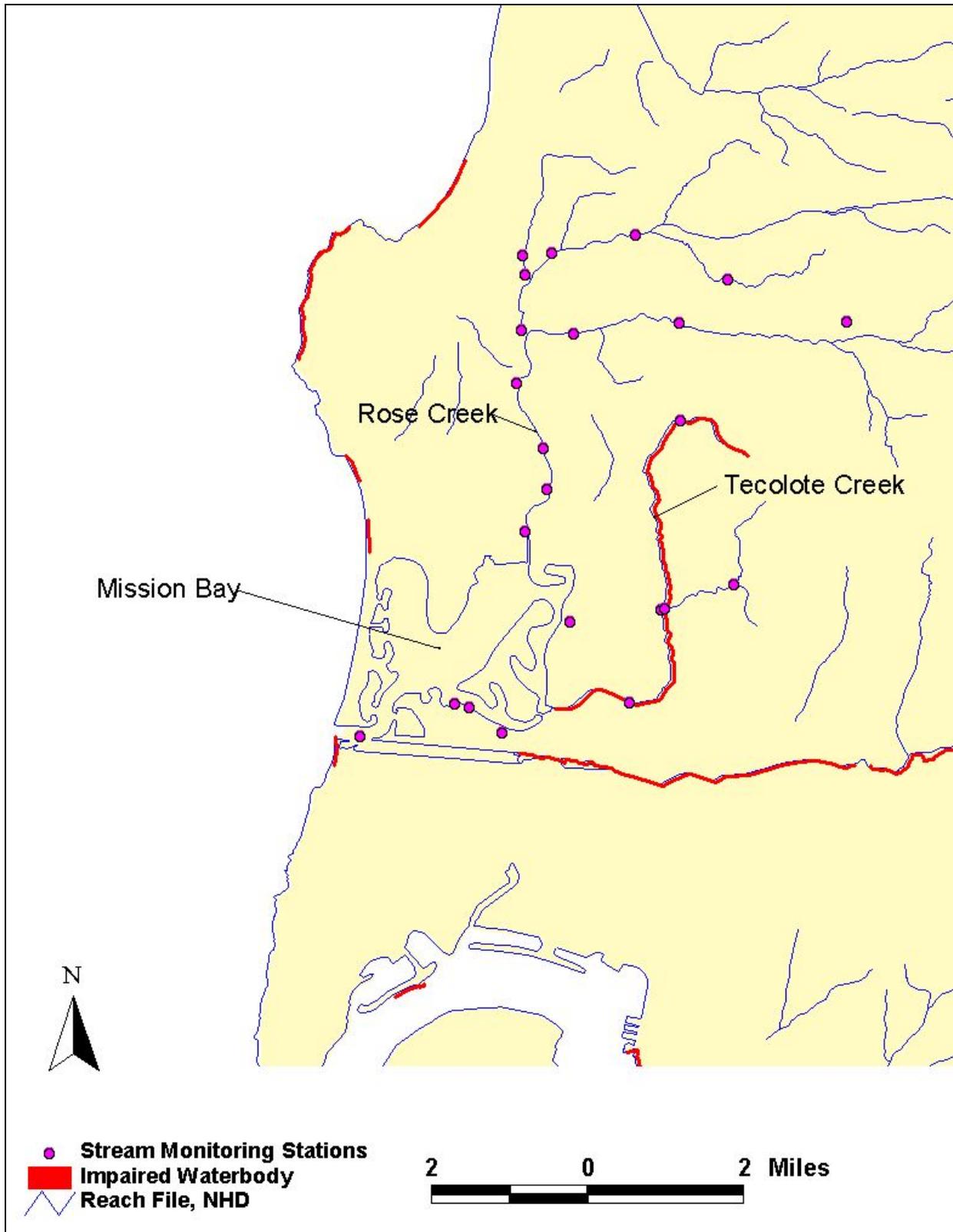


Figure 5-4. Bacteria monitoring stations on Rose Creek and Tecolote Creek.

5.1.2 Waterbody Characteristics

The assessment of waterbody characteristics involved analyzing streamflow data and assessing physical information. This information was used to determine the volume and hydraulic features of waterbodies for determining assimilative capacity and physical processes that affect bacteria transport for TMDL analysis.

A limited amount of streamflow data for the listed segments was available. The Aliso Creek, Rose Creek, and Tecolote Creek watersheds had streamflow information associated with special studies performed for the assessment of bacteria loading characteristics (see section 5.1.1). In addition, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) gages with recent streamflow records were identified in the study area (Table 5-2). Historical streamflow data and data for stream channel geometry (width and depth) for these gages were obtained from USGS (Appendix G, No. 3).

Table 5-2. USGS Streamflow Gages in the San Diego Region with Recent Data

Station Number	Station Name	Historical Record
11022480	San Diego River at Mast Road near Santee, CA	5/1/1912–9/30/2002
11023000	San Diego River at Fashion Valley at San Diego, CA	1/18/1982–9/30/2002
11023340	Los Penasquitos Creek near Poway, CA	10/1/1964–9/30/2002
11025500	Santa Ysabel Creek near Ramona, CA	2/1/1912–9/30/2002
11028500	Santa Maria Creek near Ramona, CA	12/1/1912–9/30/2002
11042000	San Luis Rey River at Oceanside, CA	10/1/1912–11/10/1997; 4/29/1998–9/30/2002
11042400	Temecula Creek near Aguanga, CA	8/1/1957–9/30/2002
11044300	Santa Margarita River at FPUD Sump near Fallbrook, CA	10/1/1989–9/30/2002
11046000	Santa Margarita River at Ysidora, CA	3/1/1923–2/25/1999; 10/1/2001–9/30/2002
11046530	San Juan Creek at La Novia Street Bridge near San Juan Capistrano, CA	10/1/1985–9/30/2002
11047300	Arroyo Trabuco near San Juan Capistrano, CA	10/1/1970–9/30/1989; 10/1/1995–9/30/2002
11022350	Forrester Creek near El Cajon, CA	10/1/1993–9/30/2002
11039800	San Luis Rey River at Couser Canyon Bridge near Pala, CA	10/1/1986–1/4/1993

5.1.3 Meteorological Data

Hourly rainfall data were obtained from the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). To augment the NCDC data, hourly rainfall data were also obtained from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS); California Department of Water Resources, Division of Flood Management;

and the Automatic Local Evaluation in Real-Time (ALERT) Flood Warning System. In addition, hourly evapotranspiration data were obtained from CIMIS (Appendix G, No. 21-23).

5.1.4 Land Characteristic Data

Available land use data to support this study included the 1993 USGS Multi-Resolution Land Characteristic (MRLC) data, which were available for the entire study area. The San Diego Regional Planning Agency (SANDAG) had a more detailed and recent 2000 land use data set that covers San Diego County. For Orange County and portions of Riverside County, land use data were obtained from the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). A combination of MRLC, SANDAG, and SCAG data was used to provide the most complete and up-to-date land use representation of the Region (Appendix G, No. 25).

In addition, soil data were obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) State Soil Geographic (STATSGO) database and topographic information was obtained from the USEPA's Better Assessment Science Integrating Point and Nonpoint Sources (BASINS) system (Appendix G, No. 26).

5.2 Review of Impaired Segments

Bacteria data collected from beach and creek segments were analyzed to provide guidance for the source assessment. Results of these analyses are reported in the following sections.

5.2.1 Beach Impairments

Bacteria monitoring data for beach stations (Appendix G, No. 15-20) were analyzed to provide insight into the spatial extent of impairment and the timing of any exceedances of WQOs. Results of this analysis were also used in the source assessment to identify the proximity of impaired coastal segments to tributaries, outfalls, and other potential sources (see Section 6). Monitoring data were reviewed based on their association with wet or dry conditions to better understand variability during periods when methods of transport differ (wet weather runoff versus dry weather runoff). The wet period was defined to be consistent with the DEH General Advisory to avoid contact with ocean and bay water within 300 feet on either side of any storm drain, river, or lagoon outlet for 72 hours after 0.2 inch or more of rain. For each monitoring station, sampling dates were compared to rainfall data collected at the closest rainfall gage to determine whether bacteria samples had been collected during wet or dry periods. Once the data for all stations were identified as wet or dry, the number of exceedances of single sample WQOs was quantified for fecal coliform, total coliform, and enterococci at each station. Wet weather data cannot be analyzed for exceedance of 30-day geometric mean WQOs because wet weather periods do not come close to approaching 30 days in length.

To assess the spatial variability of bacteria levels during both wet and dry conditions, the exceedance frequency of the REC-1 (fecal coliform, enterococci and total coliform) single sample WQOs for each station were plotted in Figures H-1 through H-6 of Appendix H. These plots show that at some locations, bacteria concentrations frequently exceed the WQOs for indicator bacteria. The frequency of exceedances varies for each indicator bacteria, location, and for wet or dry weather conditions. Also, higher exceedance frequencies are observed in the

vicinity of creeks or lagoons and major stormwater outfalls, especially at the mouths of those creeks and lagoons that are impaired due to high bacteria levels.

5.2.2 Creek Impairments

The analysis of beach monitoring data confirms that the highest number of exceedances of WQOs was in the vicinity of rivers, major stormwater outfalls, and known local sources (e.g., waterfowl at creek outlets; Appendix G, No. 15-20). This analysis is important in review of creek impairments because high numbers of exceedances were observed at the mouths of Aliso Creek, San Juan Creek, and the San Diego River. Tables 5-3 through 5-5 list the number of monitoring stations and observed data, ranges of indicator bacteria levels observed, and exceedance frequencies of marine WQOs in the watershed of each impaired creek addressed in this TMDL where data were available (Appendix G, No. 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, and 14), and respective indicator bacteria were identified as the pollutant/stressor. For each impaired watershed, exceedances of marine WQOs were observed. Although the data are from inland surface waters (creeks), the marine WQOs were used to tally the number of exceedances likely to occur at a beach at the outlet of the watershed. This is because high bacteria counts in the watershed generally lead to high bacteria counts downstream, at the shoreline.

Table 5-3. Summary of Fecal Coliform Data for Impaired Creeks

Stream	Number of Monitoring Stations	Total Number of Samples	Fecal Coliform (MPN/100mL)			Frequency of Exceedance of WQOs for Marine Waters
			Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
Aliso Creek	108	8,816	2	10,739	684,600	77%
San Diego River	6	36	2	1,557	24,000	36%
San Juan Creek	31	357	10	5,680	350,000	58%

Table 5-4. Summary of Total Coliform Data for Impaired Creeks

Stream	Number of Monitoring Stations	Total Number of Samples	Total Coliform (MPN/100 mL)			Frequency of Exceedance of WQOs for Marine Waters
			Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
Aliso Creek	108	8,815	2	40,750	878,400	55%
San Diego River	6	34	300	14,885	300,000	15%
San Juan Creek	31	357	10	130,683	14,900,000	45%

Table 5-5. Summary of Enterococci Data for Impaired Creeks

Stream	Number of Monitoring Stations	Total Number of Samples	Enterococci (MPN/100 mL)			Frequency of Exceedance of WQOs for marine waters
			Minimum	Mean	Maximum	
Aliso Creek	108	8,817	1	6,018	492,800	98%
San Juan Creek	31	357	5	4,834	280,000	89%

5.3 Analyses of Beach Water Quality Versus Magnitude of Streamflow

A statistical comparison of flow versus bacteria density was also performed to evaluate historical effects of high- and low-flow conditions near the mouths of the creeks. Two USGS gage stations in close proximity to the monitoring locations had flow data for the same time period as the bacteria monitoring data: San Diego River–Dog Beach (USGS 11023000 and FM-010) and San Luis Rey River (USGS 11042000 and OC-100; Appendix G, No. 3, 18-19). Figures 5-5 and 5-6 show the flow versus fecal coliform density comparisons. In general, high fecal coliform levels were observed under a range of flow levels. For both locations, high fecal coliform densities were observed under low-flow and high-flow conditions. This indicates the need to assess bacteria sources separately during both wet weather events and dry weather conditions.

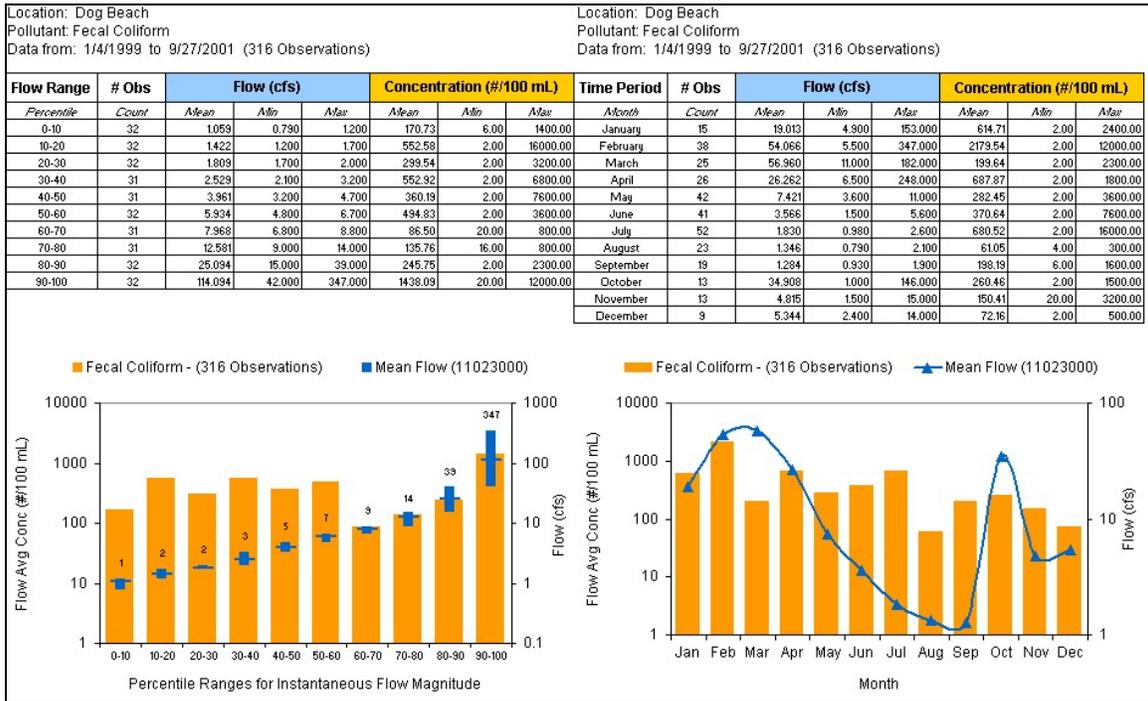


Figure 5-5. Flow versus fecal coliform concentration near San Diego River outlet (Dog Beach).

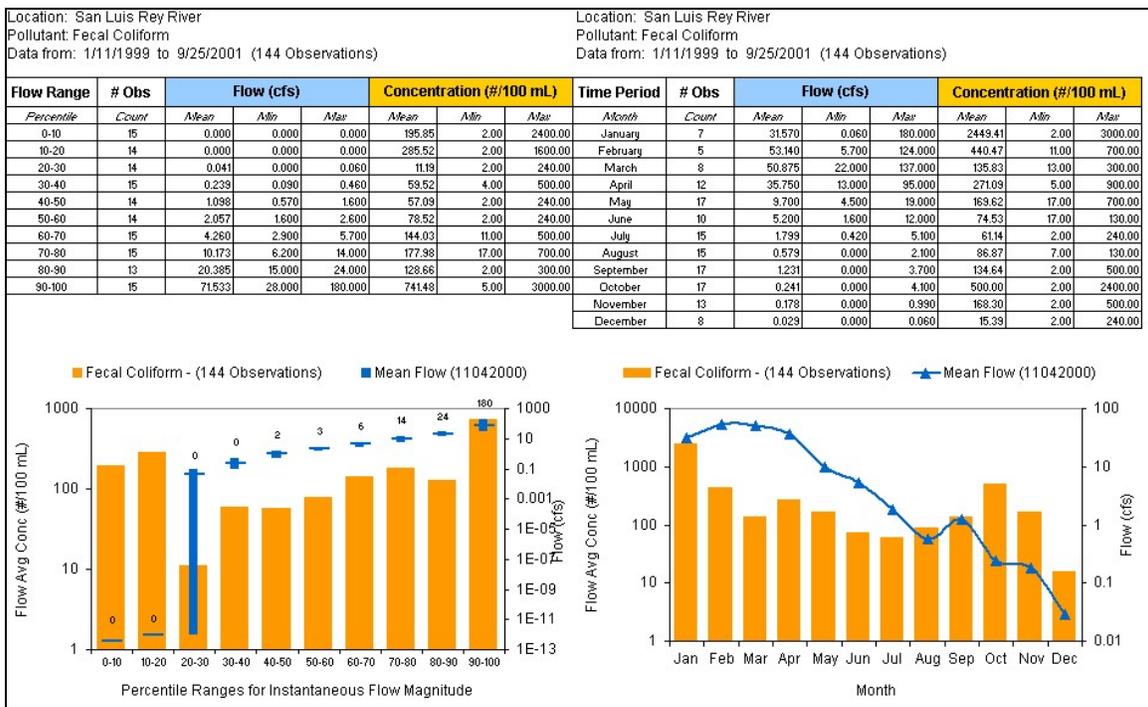


Figure 5-6. Flow versus fecal coliform concentration near San Luis Rey River.

6 Source Analysis

The purpose of the source analysis is to identify and quantify the sources of bacteria to impaired beaches and creeks. Both in-stream and watershed data were used to identify potential sources and characterize the relationship between point and nonpoint source loadings and in-stream response, under both wet weather and dry weather conditions. Point sources typically discharge at a specific location from pipes, outfalls, and conveyance channels from, for example, municipal wastewater treatment plants or municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). These discharges are regulated through waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that implement federal NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) requirements issued by the SWRCB or the San Diego Water Board through various orders.³² Nonpoint sources are diffuse sources that have multiple routes of entry into surface waters. Some nonpoint sources, such as agriculture, livestock, and horse ranch facilities are regulated under waivers of WDRs in the Basin Plan.

During both wet weather and dry weather periods, multiple point and nonpoint sources of bacteria contribute to overall loads to the impaired waterbodies. Bacteria are deposited both directly to the waterways and also onto land surfaces. Sources can include storm drain discharges, sewer line breaks, leaking septic systems, agricultural activities, deposit of waste from aquatic and terrestrial wildlife and pets, decaying matter, soil, and deposit of waste from encampments of homeless persons. Discharges directly to marine shorelines include illegal sewage disposal from boats along the coastline, direct input to waterbodies from waterfowl, bacteria re-growth in the wrack line, and even swimmers themselves.

Sources of bacteria are the same under both wet weather and dry weather conditions. However, the method of transport for the two conditions is very different. Wet weather loading is dominated by episodic storm flows that wash off bacteria that build up on the surface of all land use types in a watershed during dry periods. Dry weather loading is dominated by nuisance flows from urban land use activities such as car washing, sidewalk washing, and lawn over-irrigation, which pick up bacteria and deposit it into receiving waters. These types of nuisance flows are generally referred to as urban runoff. Because the relative loads from bacteria sources vary significantly between wet weather events and dry weather conditions, load assessment required separate wet and dry weather analyses. For this reason, two distinct modeling platforms were used to assess bacteria loading and TMDLs. These models are described in the Linkage Analysis in section 7.

6.1 Land Use / Bacteria Source Correlation

In this analysis, bacteria sources were quantified by land-use type since bacteria loading can be highly correlated with land-use practices. Some land use types, such as low and high density residential, produce high concentration of bacteria while other land use types such as military produce relatively smaller concentrations of bacteria.

³² A discussion of the SWRCB and San Diego Water Board Orders regulating point source discharges of bacteria is presented in the Implementation Plan, section 11.

Since several land-use types share hydrologic or pollutant loading characteristics, many were grouped into similar classifications, resulting in a subset of 13 categories for modeling. Selection of these land-use categories was based on the availability of monitoring data and literature values that could be used to characterize individual land use contributions and critical bacteria-contributing practices associated with different land uses. For example, multiple urban categories were represented independently (e.g., high density residential, low density residential and commercial/institutional), whereas forest and other natural categories were grouped.

6.1.1 Wet Weather Transport

During wet weather events, wash-off of bacteria from various land uses is considered the primary mechanism for transport of bacteria. This is due to the relatively large bacteria levels observed at the mouths and/or within the watersheds of impaired creeks. After bacteria build up on the land surface as the result of various land sources and associated management practices (e.g., management of livestock in agricultural areas, pet waste in residential areas), many of the bacteria are washed off the surface during rainfall events. The amount of runoff and associated bacteria concentrations are therefore highly dependent on land use. This methodology of correlating land use to bacteria sources produced successful modeling results, despite the fact that some sources are distributed across several different land uses (i.e. wildlife inhabiting open space land use and also urbanized land uses such as high and low density residential).

Pie charts were developed that show relative bacteria loads by land use type for each watershed (Appendix I). Land use classifications were provided by SANDAG and SCAG and were grouped in some instances (Appendix J). Land uses were further classified into either point source dominated discharge or nonpoint source dominated discharge (Appendix I).

6.1.2 Dry Weather Transport

From analysis of spatial distributions of bacteria concentrations along the Pacific Ocean shoreline, high bacteria levels were observed at the mouths of major stormwater outfalls and creeks under dry conditions. This observance was validated through an analysis of streamflow versus bacteria concentration that indicated a significant dry weather bacteria source to streams. During dry conditions, most impaired streams exhibit a sustained baseflow even if no rainfall has occurred for a significant period to provide runoff. These flows result from various urban land use practices that generate urban runoff, which enters storm drains and creeks. As these flows travel across lawns and urban surfaces, bacteria are carried from these areas to receiving waters.

Analysis of flow and bacteria data from Aliso Creek, San Juan Creek, Tecolote Creek, and Rose Creek showed that dry weather urban runoff and associated bacteria levels could be estimated from land use information in a given watershed. This analysis is discussed in detail in Appendix K.

6.2 Point Sources

Bacteria loads attributable to point sources are discharged in urban runoff from the following land use types:

- Low Density Residential;

- High Density Residential;
- Commercial/Institutional;
- Industrial/Transportation (excluding areas owned by Caltrans)
- Caltrans;
- Military;
- Parks/Recreation; and
- Transitional (construction activities).

These land use types were classified as generating point source loads because, although the bacteria sources on these land use types may be diffuse in origin, the pollutant loading is transported and discharged to receiving waters through MS4s. The principal MS4s contributing bacteria to receiving waters are owned or operated by either municipalities located throughout the watersheds or Caltrans.³³

6.3 Nonpoint Sources

Bacteria loads attributable to nonpoint sources are discharged in stormwater runoff from the following land use types:

- Agriculture;
- Dairy/Intensive Livestock;
- Horse Ranches;
- Open Recreation;
- Open Space;
- Water.

These land use types were classified as generating nonpoint source loads because the loads are discharged in overland stormwater runoff that is diffuse in origin, and are largely located in areas without constructed (man-made) MS4s or in areas upstream of MS4 networks. One exception is that several dairies in these watersheds are regulated as point source discharges pursuant to NPDES requirements.

6.4 Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Wastewater treatment facilities are located in the watersheds effected by these TMDLs. However, most of the effluent from these facilities is discharged to the Pacific Ocean through offshore ocean outfalls. Therefore, these loads were not included in the TMDL calculations. The only exception is the Padre Dam Municipal Water District Water Reclamation Plant (Padre Dam), which discharges effluent to the San Diego River via a series of ponds that feed the Santee Lakes. However, Padre Dam's bacterial discharges do not contribute to the San Diego River's bacterial impairment because Padre Dam's effluent meets the REC-1 water quality standard.

³³ A complete discussion regarding the dischargers identified for meeting allocations is available in section 10, Legal Authority for TMDL Implementation Plan.

7 Linkage Analysis

The technical analysis of pollutant loading from watersheds, and the waterbody response to this loading is referred to as the linkage analysis. The purpose of the analysis is to quantify the maximum allowable bacteria loading to each impaired waterbody resulting in attainment of WQOs. This value is in fact, the TMDL. TMDLs were calculated for each watershed. Because the final numeric targets are set equal to the numeric WQOs for bacteria, attainment of the numeric targets will result in attainment of WQOs. The percent reduction from the total existing load in a watershed needed in order to attain WQOs was also calculated for each watershed.

For these TMDLs, a distinction is made between wet weather events and dry weather conditions because bacteria loads differ between the two scenarios and implementation measures will be specific to wet and dry conditions. Two distinct models were used for calculating bacteria loads. One model specifically quantified loading during wet weather events. The other model quantified loading during dry conditions. Both current loading and TMDLs were calculated for each watershed under both wet weather events and dry weather conditions. This information is available in Tables 9-1 through 9-10.

7.1 Consideration Factors for Model Selection

In selecting an appropriate modeling approach for TMDL calculation, technical and regulatory criteria were considered. Technical criteria include the physical system in question, including watershed or stream characteristics and processes, and the constituent of interest, in this case, bacteria. Regulatory criteria include WQOs or procedural protocol. The following discussion details the considerations in each of these categories. Based on these considerations, appropriate models were chosen to simulate both wet weather events and dry weather conditions. The same technical approaches were used for both beaches and creeks.

7.1.1 Technical Criteria

Technical criteria are divided into four main topics. Consideration of each topic was critical in selecting the most appropriate modeling approach to address the types of sources and the numeric targets associated with the impaired waters.

7.1.1.a Physical Domain

Representation of the physical domain is perhaps the most important consideration in model selection. The physical domain is the focus of the modeling effort—typically described by either the receiving water itself or a combination of the contributing watershed and the receiving water. Selection of the appropriate modeling domain depends on the constituents and the conditions under which the stream exhibits impairment. For a stream dominated by point source inputs (e.g., wastewater treatment plant discharge; urban runoff discharged from stormwater outfalls) that exhibits impairments under only low-flow conditions, a steady-state approach is typically used. This type of modeling approach focuses on only in-stream (receiving water) processes during a user-specified condition. For streams affected additionally or solely by nonpoint sources or primarily rainfall-driven flow and pollutant contributions during wet weather, a dynamic approach is recommended. Dynamic watershed models consider time-variable nonpoint source contributions from a watershed surface or subsurface. Some models consider monthly or seasonal variability, while others enable assessment of conditions immediately

before, during, and after individual rainfall events. Dynamic models require a substantial amount of information regarding input parameters and data for calibration purposes.

For this project, two conditions were recognized that require specific model development to address key physical and environmental conditions. For wet weather, it was assumed that the San Diego Region is dominated by nonpoint sources that are generally constant on an hourly time step and deposit directly to drains. For dry weather, streams in the Region are characterized by much smaller flows than wet conditions, with flows less dynamic than wet periods and assumed steady-state for model development. Although during both conditions the sources are nonpoint in nature, their behavior in the streams are represented in the models more like that of a point source, since specific discharge points of watershed inflows are assumed.

7.1.1.b Source Contributions

Primary sources of pollution to a waterbody must be considered in the model selection process. Accurately representing contributions from nonpoint sources and regulated point sources is critical in properly representing the system and ultimately evaluating potential load reduction scenarios.

Water quality monitoring data were not sufficient to fully characterize all sources of bacteria in the watersheds draining to impaired waterbodies. However, analyses of the available data indicate that the main controllable sources are dry and wet weather urban runoff. Thus, models were selected to develop bacteria TMDLs for beaches and creeks to address the major source categories during wet weather events and dry weather conditions considered controllable for TMDL implementation purposes.

7.1.1.c Critical Conditions

The goal of a TMDL analysis is to determine the assimilative capacity of a waterbody and to identify potential allocation scenarios that will enable the waterbodies to achieve WQOs. The critical condition is the set of environmental conditions for which controls designed to protect water quality will ensure attainment of objectives for all other conditions. This is typically the period of time in which the waterbody exhibits the most vulnerability. Critical conditions are accounted for in this project by way of using separate modeling approaches for wet weather events and dry weather conditions. In addition, to ensure that WQOs are met in impaired waterbodies, a critical period associated with extreme rainfall conditions was selected for watershed modeling analysis. The dry weather critical condition was based on predictions of flow from the steady-state model (described in Appendix K).

7.1.1.d Constituents

Another important consideration in model selection and application is the constituent(s) to be assessed. Choice of state variables is a critical part of model application. The more state variables included, the more difficult the model is to apply and calibrate. However, if key state variables are omitted from the simulation, the model might not simulate all necessary aspects of the system and might produce unrealistic results. A delicate balance must be met between minimal constituent simulation and maximum applicability.

The focus of development of these TMDLs is on fecal coliform, total coliform, and enterococci bacteria. Factors affecting the survival of bacteria include soil moisture content, pH, solar radiation, and available nutrients. In-stream bacteria dynamics can be extremely complex, and accurate estimation of bacteria concentrations relies on a host of interrelated environmental factors. Bacteria concentrations in the water column are influenced by die-off, re-growth, partitioning of bacteria between water and sediment during transport, settling, and re-suspension of bottom materials. First-order die-off is likely the most important dynamic process to simulate in the San Diego Region, despite observations that bacteria re-grow in low flow conditions. The limited data available provide few insights into which of the other factors listed above might be most influential on bacterial behavior for the models. A description of assumptions regarding these factors is described in Appendix L.

7.1.2 Regulatory Criteria

A properly designed and applied model provides the source-response linkage component for each waterbody and enables accurate assessment of assimilative capacities. A stream's assimilative capacity is determined by assuming adherence to WQOs. The Basin Plan establishes, for all waters in the San Diego Region, the beneficial uses for each waterbody to be protected, the WQOs that protect those uses, and an implementation plan that accomplishes those objectives. The modeling platform must enable direct comparison of model results to in-stream concentrations and allow for the analysis of the duration of those concentrations. For the watershed loading analysis and implementation of measures to reduce sources, that the modeling platform enable examination of gross land use loading as well as in-stream concentration is also important.

7.2 Wet Weather Modeling Analysis

During wet weather events, sources of bacteria are associated with wash-off of bacteria accumulated on the land surface. Bacteria are delivered to receiving waters through creeks and stormwater collection systems. In this analysis, bacteria sources were linked to specific land use types with higher relative bacteria accumulation rates because they are more likely to deliver bacteria to waterbodies through stormwater collection systems. To assess the link between sources of bacteria and the impaired waters, a modeling system that simulates the build-up and wash-off of bacteria and the hydrologic and hydraulic processes that affect delivery was used. This approach assumes the following:

- All sources can be represented through build-up/wash-off of bacteria from specific land use types.
- The discharge of sewage is zero. Sewage spill information was reserved for use during the calibration process to account for observed spikes in bacteria indicators, as applicable; however, the calibration process did not necessitate removal of any wet weather data considered to be affected by sewage spill information. In other words, data from wet weather events used for calibration were not indicative of sewage spills.
- For numeric target assessment, the critical points were assumed to be the point upstream of where the creek/watershed or storm drain initially mixes with ocean water at the surf zone.

The wet weather approach chosen for use in this project is based on the application of the USEPA's Loading Simulation Program in C++ (LSPC) to estimate bacteria loading from streams and assimilation within the waterbodies. LSPC is a recoded C++ version of the USEPA's Hydrological Simulation Program-FORTRAN (HSPF) that relies on fundamental (and USEPA-approved) algorithms. LSPC has been successfully applied and calibrated in the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and San Jacinto Rivers in Southern California. A complete discussion of LSPC configuration, calibration, and application is provided in Appendix J. Additional assumptions for wet weather modeling can be found in Appendix L.

7.3 Dry Weather Modeling Analysis

The density of bacteria in receiving water during dry weather is extremely variable in nature. This necessitated an approach that relied on detailed analysis of available data to better identify and characterize sources. Data collected from dry weather samples were used to develop empirical relationships that represent water quantity and water quality associated with dry weather runoff from various land uses. For each monitoring station, a watershed was delineated and the land use was related to flow and bacteria densities. A statistical relationship was established between streamflow, bacteria densities, and areas of each land use.

To represent the linkage between source contributions and in-stream response, a steady-state mass balance model was developed to simulate transport of bacteria in the impaired creeks and the creeks flowing to impaired shorelines. This predictive model represents the streams as a series of plug-flow reactors, with each reactor having a constant, steady-state flow and bacteria load. A complete discussion of the development of the empirical framework for estimating watershed loads, and a description of the configuration and calibration of the stream-modeling network is provided in Appendix K.

The model was created to estimate bacteria densities in the San Diego Region, to develop necessary load allocations for TMDL development, and to allow for incorporation of any new data. Bacteria densities in each segment were calculated using available water quality data, and assuming values for a first-order die-off rate, stream infiltration, basic channel geometry, and flow. Assumptions made for dry weather modeling can be found in Appendix L.

8 Allocation and Reduction Calculations

The calibrated models were used to simulate flow and bacteria densities for use in estimating existing bacteria loads to the impaired waterbodies. Current estimated loads were compared to TMDLs, and necessary reductions were quantified. Although the name implies that a “daily load” is calculated, TMDLs for each watershed are expressed as “annual loads” in terms of number of bacteria colonies per year (billion MPN/yr) for wet weather, and “monthly loads” in terms of number of bacteria colonies per month (billion MPN/mo) for dry weather. Although allocations are distributed to the dischargers of bacteria identified in this Technical Report, this does not imply that other potential sources do not exist. Any potential sources in the watersheds not receiving an explicit allocation described in this Technical Report is allowed a zero discharge of bacteria to the impaired beaches and creeks.

This section describes briefly the methodology used to calculate and allocate TMDLs. An in-depth discussion of this topic is the subject of Appendix I.

8.1 Wet Weather Loading Analysis

The LSPC model (see Appendix J) was used to estimate existing bacteria loads at critical conditions for comparison to numeric targets and determination of required reductions for each watershed. The hydrology calibration and validation results for the LSPC model are shown in Appendix M. A comparison of the modeling results to observed bacteria densities are shown in Appendix N.

8.1.1 Identification of the Critical Wet Weather Condition

To ensure that WQOs are met in impaired waterbodies during wet weather events, a critical period associated with extreme wet conditions was selected for TMDL calculations. The year 1993 was selected as the critical wet period for assessment of extreme wet weather loading conditions because this year was the wettest year of the 12 years of record (1990 through 2002) evaluated in the TMDL analysis. This corresponds to the 92nd percentile of annual rainfalls for those 12 years measured at multiple rainfall gages in the San Diego Region (Appendix G, No.21-23). Selection of this year was consistent with studies performed by the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP). An analysis of rainfall data for the Los Angeles Airport (LAX) from 1947 to 2000 shows that 1993 was the 90th percentile year, meaning 90 percent of the years between 1947 and 2000 had less annual rainfall than 1993 (Los Angeles Water Board, 2002).

8.1.2 Wet Weather Load Estimation

Estimation of current loading to the impaired waterbodies required use of the model to predict flows and bacteria densities. The dynamic model-simulated watershed processes, based on observed rainfall data as model input, provided temporally variable load estimates for the critical period. These load estimates were simulated using calibrated, land use-specific processes associated with hydrology and build-up and wash-off of bacteria from the land surface. Transport processes of bacteria loads from the source to the impaired waterbodies were also simulated in the model with a first-order loss rate based on literature values.

For estimation of bacteria loading during wet weather events, simulations were performed using local rainfall data. The total number of wet days for each watershed is listed in Table 8-1. For larger watersheds that extend into the mountains (e.g., San Luis Rey River, San Dieguito River, San Diego River), more rainfall was observed. Although the Miramar watershed is near the coast and does not extend into the mountains as do the larger watersheds, localized rainfall patterns for 1993 suggested that there were a large number of wet days relative to neighboring watersheds.

Table 8-1. Wet Days of the Critical Period (1993) Identified for Watersheds Affecting Impaired Waterbodies

Watershed	Number of Wet Days in 1993
Laguna/San Joaquin	69
Aliso Creek	69
Dana Point	69
San Juan Creek	76
San Clemente	73
San Luis Rey River	90
San Marcos	49
San Dieguito River	98
Miramar	94
Scripps	57
San Diego River	86
Chollas Creek	65

Only the model-predicted flows and bacteria densities for wet days were considered in estimating existing loads and TMDLs. A separate modeling approach was used for assessment of dry weather loads (see section 8.2).

8.1.3 Identification of Allowable Exceedance Days

The numeric targets used to estimate both interim and final TMDLs is discussed in section 4.1.2. For the interim period, the total number of days that numeric targets may be exceeded based on reference conditions, or allowable exceedance days, was calculated for each of the watersheds addressed in this document. Calculations were performed by multiplying the allowable exceedance frequency (0.22) by the number of wet days for the critical period (Table 8-1). The resulting number of allowable exceedance days for each watershed is listed in Table 8-2.

8.1.4 Critical Points for TMDL Calculation

TMDLs and existing loads were calculated from modeled flow and bacteria densities for each watershed at a node in the model representing the culmination point at the bottom of the watershed, before intertidal mixing and dilution takes place (or at the downstream end of the impaired creek segment, in the case of Forrester Creek). Since the approach for TMDL calculation was identical for both impaired beaches and impaired creeks, one critical point was identified for each watershed. The critical point in the model represents the lowest point in the watershed where creeks and storm drains discharge, and before mixing with the surf zone and dilution takes place. This critical point is considered to be a conservative location for assessment of water quality conditions, and is therefore selected based on high bacteria loads predicted at

that location. Although this critical point for water quality assessment is utilized to calculate the bacteria loads discharged from the watersheds to the ocean, compliance with WQOs must be assessed and maintained for all segments of a waterbody to ensure that impairments of beneficial uses do not occur. Beneficial uses apply throughout all segments of a waterbody.

Table 8-2. Allowable Exceedance Days for Affected Watersheds

Watershed	Number of Allowable Exceedance Days for Interim Period
Laguna/San Joaquin	15
Aliso Creek	15
Dana Point	15
San Juan Creek	17
San Clemente	16
San Luis Rey River	20
San Marcos	11
San Dieguito River	22
Miramar	21
Scripps	13
San Diego River	19
Chollas Creek	14

8.1.5 Calculation of TMDLs

For each modeled subwatershed discharging to an impaired waterbody (subwatersheds and proximity to impaired waterbodies are shown in Appendix E), existing wet weather loads were compared to TMDLs through the use of load-duration curves. Load-duration curves are bar graphs that rank the modeled flows into percentiles, or groups arranged in increasing orders of magnitude. This allows current estimated bacteria loads to be compared to interim and final numeric targets. Load-duration curves and TMDL calculations for the watersheds for interim and final targets are provided in Appendices O and P, respectively.

On each load-duration curve, much of the lower range of flow has no associated bacteria loads. This is due to model predicted flows or bacterial concentrations close to zero. Although days were categorized as wet periods based on a criterion associated with rainfall (0.2 inches or more of rainfall and the following 72 hours), some of these days were actually dry in terms of streamflow (some streams may return to baseflow conditions within 72 hours following a rainfall event), leading to poor modeling results. For this reason, bacteria loading during dry weather (low flow) was analyzed with a separate computer model.

For each watershed, load-duration curves were produced for each indicator bacteria showing the daily loads ranked by the percentile of their associated flow magnitude. These plots formed the basis for the existing load and TMDL calculations as described below.

1. Calculation of load based on numeric targets – daily flows were multiplied by the representative numeric targets to create a numeric target line across the load-duration curves;
2. Calculation of daily exceedance loads – daily existing loads were ranked based on their associated flow percentile; daily loads above the numeric target line are in exceedance of the numeric target, while loads below the line do not cause the numeric target to be exceeded;
3. Determination of the allowable exceedance loads using reference system approach - sum of the highest daily exceedance loads (loads above the numeric target line) corresponding to the number of allowable exceedance days (shown in blue in the interim load-duration curves). The number of allowable exceedance days was equal to 22 percent of the wet days during the critical period of 1993;
4. Calculation of non-allowable exceedance loads - sum of the daily loads exceeding the numeric targets minus allowable exceedance loads from Step 3; and
5. Calculation of the required annual load reduction - non-allowable exceedance load minus allowable loads.

The use of load-duration curves to calculate wet weather TMDLs is further described in Appendix I.

For the San Diego River TMDLs, the wasteload from the Padre Dam waste water discharge was added to the load calculated from the flow duration curves. The Padre Dam facility discharges effluent pursuant to San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2003-0179, Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge of effluent to the San Diego River. These requirements allow the Padre Dam facility to discharge 2.0 million gallons per day of tertiary treated municipal wastewater to the San Diego River. These discharges have bacteria MPN limits for fecal coliform.

According to Order No. R9-2003-0179, the “fecal coliform concentration based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml, nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml.” This is consistent with the REC-1 water quality standard for fecal coliform in the Basin Plan.

At a rate of 2.0 million gallons per day, the associated average permitted yearly discharge of fecal coliform is 5,526 billion MNP per year. Accordingly, the waste load allocation for the Padre Dam facility is 5,526 billion MNP per year. Padre Dam’s bacterial discharges do not contribute to the San Diego River bacterial impairment because Padre Dam’s effluent is required to meet the REC-1 water quality standard.

In order to distribute this yearly wasteload into the appropriate wet and dry weather allocations, the wet and dry weather days for the 1993 critical period were utilized to apportion the load. In 1993, there were 86 wet days and 279 dry days in the San Diego River Watershed. Therefore, the wet weather WLA is $(5,526 \text{ billion MNP per year}) \times (86/365) = 1,302 \text{ billion MNP per year}$. The dry weather WLA is $(5,526 \text{ billion MNP per year}) \times (279/365) = 4,224 \text{ billion MNP per year}$, or 461 billion MNP per month.

8.1.6 Allocation of Bacteria Loads to Point and Nonpoint Sources

The TMDLs were allocated to point sources and nonpoint sources as follows. Loads generated by urban land uses were classified as point sources because of the likelihood that urban lands are drained by MS4s. Loads generated by rural land uses were classified as nonpoint sources based on the likelihood that MS4s are absent in these areas. Loads generated on undeveloped lands were classified as uncontrollable nonpoint sources based on the likelihood that loads from these lands are from wildlife sources. For each watershed, wasteload allocations were developed for municipal discharges and Caltrans discharges from urban lands.³⁴ Load allocations were developed for controllable nonpoint source discharges that include agricultural and livestock facilities. Finally, load allocations were developed for uncontrollable nonpoint sources from undeveloped lands.

Municipalities and Caltrans own and/or operate the MS4s within the watersheds and are regulated under different NPDES requirements. Therefore, separate wasteload allocations were developed for the municipalities and Caltrans for each watershed. The wet weather wasteload allocations for Caltrans were set equal to existing loads, since discharges from Caltrans were found to account for less than 1 percent of the wet weather load. The rationale and methodology for distributing the wasteload allocations are described in Appendix I.

Nonpoint sources were separated into controllable and uncontrollable categories. Controllable nonpoint sources were identified by land use types and coverages. Controllable sources include those found in the following land-use types: agriculture, dairy/intensive livestock, and horse ranches. These are considered controllable because the land uses are anthropogenic in nature, and load reductions can be reasonably expected with the implementation of suitable management measures. For implementation purposes, controllable nonpoint source discharges were associated with loads from agriculture, livestock, and horse ranch facilities. Because these loads are controllable, these nonpoint source discharges were given LAs and in watersheds where these loads were greater than 5 percent of the total load, were required to reduce their bacteria loads (see section 10).

In the watersheds affected by these TMDLs, there are four concentrated animal feeding operations that are regulated as point source discharges under NPDES requirements.³⁵ Although technically point sources of bacteria, these facilities are included in the controllable nonpoint source load allocations because the precision of the modeling results, and loading parameters

³⁴ The dry and wet weather wasteload allocation for discharges from wastewater treatment facilities, also known as publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), is zero. The only exception is Padre Dam whose discharge to the San Diego River is regulated by the San Diego Waterboard and must meet REC-1 permit requirements. Therefore Padre Dam received a wasteload allocation which is based on the effluent limitations of its WDRs, and is included in addition to these TMDLs which are based on urban runoff. Please see section 8.1.5 for further discussion.

³⁵ Order No. 2000-163 NPDES No. CA0109053 *Waste Discharge Requirements for Frank J. Konyon, Frank J. Konyon Dairy, San Diego County*, Order No. 2000-18 NPDES No. CA0109011 *Waste Discharge Requirements for Jack and Mark Stiefel Dairy, Riverside County*, Order No. 2000-0206, NPDES No. CA 0109321, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Diamond Valley Dairy, Riverside County*, Order No. 2002-0067 NPDES No. CA0109371 *Waste Discharge Requirements for S&S Farms, Swine Raising Facility, San Diego County*.

associated with the dairy/intensive livestock land use category is not sufficient to calculate individual wasteload allocations for these facilities. The same is true for other agriculture, livestock, and horse ranch facilities in the watersheds regulated under non-NPDES waste discharge requirements.

Uncontrollable nonpoint sources include loads from open recreation, open space, and water land uses. Loads from these areas are considered uncontrollable because they come from mostly natural sources (e.g. bird and wildlife feces) and the areas are located in parts of the watershed not likely to be drained by MS4 systems. Loads from these sources were quantified and incorporated into the wet weather TMDL calculations using the reference system approach. In the wet weather TMDLs, uncontrollable source loads were added to the TMDLs and do not take up the loading capacity of the receiving water. The methodology for calculating the load and wasteload allocations is presented in Appendix I.

8.1.7 *Margin of Safety*

Once TMDLs are calculated, they must be assigned a margin of safety (MOS). There are two ways to incorporate the MOS: (1) implicitly incorporate the MOS using conservative model assumptions to develop TMDLs and (2) explicitly specify a portion of the total TMDL as the MOS and use the remainder for allocations (USEPA, 1991). For both wet and dry weather TMDLs, some general assumptions were made regarding overall conditions facilitating bacteria subsistence and growth, and conditions affecting bacteria die-off. These assumptions are conservative in that they are protective of water quality. Because an implicit margin of safety was incorporated into the TMDLs, an additional explicit MOS was not required. The following examples describe the conservative assumptions that constitute the implicit MOS for the wet weather TMDLs.

- *Critical Point for Loading Assessments* - For existing load and TMDL calculations, the water quality at a *critical point* or location in each impaired waterbody has been compared to TMDL targets for assessment of reductions of pollutant loads to meet TMDLs. For beaches, the critical points for evaluating numeric targets are at the mouths of the watersheds, upstream of any surf zone mixing and dilution. High bacteria loads are predicted at this area. This critical point is therefore a conservative location for assessment of water quality conditions. Because beneficial uses of the beach are to be maintained at all locations, including the discharge point of creeks, the conservative approach was to evaluate numeric targets at those discharge points where bacterial densities are assumed to be greatest. For development of TMDLs for impaired creeks, critical points were also selected at the mouths of the impaired creek segments. This approach provides an implicit margin of safety to ensure protection of the beneficial uses of the beaches and creeks under critical conditions.
- *Wet weather TMDL Numeric Targets* – Separate numeric targets are used for wet- and dry weather TMDL calculations. For each condition, selection of the applicable numeric target provides assurance of the protection of beneficial uses in the impaired waterbodies for that condition, and is consistent with State and federal guidance. For wet weather, numeric targets are based on the single sample WQOs in the Ocean Plan and Basin Plan. Because bacteria in wet weather runoff and streamflows have a quick travel time, and

therefore, a short residence time in the waterbodies, the single-sample WQOs were determined to be most appropriate for calculating the wet weather TMDLs.

- *Wet weather Critical Condition* – The critical wet condition was selected based on identification of the wettest year of the 12 years of record (1990 through 2002) included in this TMDL analysis. This corresponds to the 92nd percentile of annual rainfalls for those 12 years measured at multiple rainfall gages in the San Diego region. This resulted in selection of 1993 as the critical wet year for assessment of wet weather loading conditions. This condition was consistent with studies performed by Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP), where a 90th percentile year was selected based on rainfall data for LAX from 1947 to 2000, also resulting in selection of 1993 as the critical year (Los Angeles Water Board, 2002). Because of the large amount of rainfall, bacteria loads are assumed higher in 1993 than another year with less rainfall.

8.1.8 Seasonality

Through simulation of an entire critical wet year, daily wet weather loads were estimated for all seasons of that year and compared to TMDLs to determine necessary load reductions. Model simulation of a full year accounted for seasonal variations in rainfall, evaporation, and associated impacts on runoff and transport of bacteria loads to receiving waters. Although large storms in the wet season of the critical year were associated with large volumes of runoff that transported large bacteria loads, smaller storms during the dry season (April-October) also provided large bacteria loads resulting from wash-off of bacteria that had accumulated on the surface during the preceding extended dry period. For estimating bacteria loads during dry weather conditions, the separate dry weather modeling approach was used.

8.2 Dry Weather Loading Analysis

The low-flow, steady state model was used to estimate bacteria loads during dry weather conditions. The steady-state aspect of the model resulted in estimation of a constant bacteria load from each watershed. This load is representative of the average flow and bacteria loading conditions resulting from various urban land use practices (e.g., runoff from lawn irrigation or sidewalk washing). A complete discussion of model development, calibration, and validation is provided in Appendix K.

Because dry weather loading was estimated as a function of steady-state flows derived from an analysis of average dry weather flows, there was no critical dry period identified. Dry weather days were selected based on the criterion that less than 0.2 inch of rainfall was observed on each of the previous 3 days. Based on analysis of dry weather flow, critical flows were predicted for each impaired watershed.

8.2.1 Dry Weather Load Estimation

For each watershed the dry weather model was used to estimate the flows and bacteria densities resulting from dry weather urban runoff. Estimation of source loadings was based on empirical relationships established between both flow and bacteria densities and land use distribution in the watershed. Transport of bacteria loads was simulated using standard plug-flow equations to describe steady-state losses resulting from first-order die-off and stream infiltration. Steady-state estimates of bacteria loads were assumed constant for all dry days.

For consistency with the wet weather approach, dry days were assessed for the critical wet year, identified as 1993. The dry days in 1993 for each watershed are listed in Table 8-3.

Table 8-3. Dry Days of the Critical Period (1993) Identified for Watersheds Affecting Impaired Waterbodies

Watershed	Number of Dry Days in 1993
Laguna/San Joaquin	296
Aliso Creek	296
Dana Point	296
San Juan Creek	289
San Clemente	292
San Luis Rey River	275
San Marcos	316
San Dieguito River	267
Miramar	271
Scripps	308
San Diego River	279
Chollas Creek	300

8.2.2 Dry Weather Numeric Targets

Dry weather numeric targets consist of the 30-day geometric mean WQOs. These targets are appropriate for the dry weather analysis because the dry weather model simulates average flows. Since the 30-day geometric mean WQO is an average bacteria density of 5 samples over 30 days, it is an appropriate numeric target to use with an average flow. The dry weather numeric targets are discussed further in section 4.2.

8.2.3 Critical Points for TMDL Calculation

Consistent with the approach used for wet weather analysis, TMDLs were calculated based on modeled flow and bacteria density at a node in the model, called the *critical point*, which represents the watershed mouth. Since the approach for TMDL calculation was identical for both beaches and creeks, one critical point was identified for each watershed model draining to an impaired waterbody. The critical point in the model represents the lowest point in the watershed where creeks and storm drains discharge, and before mixing with the surf zone and dilution takes place. This critical point is considered to be a conservative location for assessment of water quality conditions, and is therefore selected based on high bacteria loads predicted at that location. Although this critical point for water quality assessment is utilized for TMDL analysis, compliance to WQOs must be assessed and maintained for all segments of a waterbody to ensure that impairments of beneficial uses are not observed. Beneficial uses apply throughout all segments of a waterbody.

8.2.4 Calculation of TMDLs and Allocations of Bacteria Loads

For each modeled watershed discharging to an impaired waterbody (see Figures 3-1 and 3-2), calculation of allocations and required load reductions were performed using the following steps:

1. Calculation of the TMDLs based on model-predicted flows multiplied by applicable numeric targets; and
2. Calculation of required load reductions based on the difference between TMDLs and current bacteria loads.

For the San Diego River TMDLs, the wasteload from the Padre Dam discharge was added to the model predicted load. The Padre Dam facility discharges effluent pursuant to San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2003-179, Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge of effluent to the San Diego River. These requirements allow the Padre Dam facility to discharge 2.0 million gallons per day of tertiary treated municipal wastewater to the San Diego River. These discharges have bacteria MPN limits for fecal coliform.

According to Order No. R9-2003-179, the “fecal coliform concentration based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml, nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml.” This is consistent with the REC-1 water quality standard for fecal coliform in the San Diego Basin Plan.

At a rate of 2.0 million gallons per day, the associated average permitted yearly discharge of fecal coliform is 5,526 Billion MNP per year. Accordingly, the waste load allocation for the Padre Dam facility is 5,526 Billion MNP per year. Padre Dam’s bacterial discharges do not contribute to the San Diego River bacterial impairment because Padre Dam’s effluent meets the REC-1 water quality standard.

In order to distribute this yearly load into the appropriate dry and wet weather allocations, the dry and wet weather days for the 1993 critical period were utilized in order to determine the ration. In 1993, there were 279 dry days and 86 wet days. Therefore, the dry weather WLA is $(5,526 \text{ Billion MNP per year}) \times (279/365) = 4,224 \text{ Billion MNP per year}$. The wet weather WLA is $(5,526 \text{ Billion MNP per year}) \times (86/365) = 1,302 \text{ Billion MNP per year}$.

Unlike the wet weather approach, for the dry weather approach, the TMDLs were allocated solely to MS4 discharges as WLAs (no LA component was broken out).³⁶ This is because dry weather bacteria loads are generated from urban runoff discharged to receiving waters via MS4s. The only discharge to receive a WLA was the municipal discharges; Caltrans did not receive a WLA. This is because Caltrans-owned areas (freeway surfaces) are unlikely to discharge bacteria to receiving waters during dry weather conditions because there is no flow source to wash bacteria off of Caltrans highways during dry weather. See Appendix I for methodology used for reporting WLAs.

8.2.5 *Margin of Safety*

An implicit MOS was incorporated through application of conservative assumptions throughout TMDL development. As with wet weather, conservative assumptions imply that worst case conditions exist in terms of current bacteria loading. Because an implicit margin of safety was

³⁶ For the San Diego River, Padre Dam also received a WLA based on the effluent limitations in its WDRs.

incorporated into the TMDLs, an additional explicit MOS was not required. The following list describes the conservative assumptions that constitute the implicit MOS for the dry weather TMDLs.

- *Critical Point for Loading Assessments* - For existing load and TMDL calculations, the water quality at a *critical point* or location in each impaired waterbody has been compared to TMDL targets for assessment of reductions of pollutant loads to meet TMDLs. For beaches, the critical points for evaluating numeric targets are at the mouths of the watersheds, upstream of any surf zone mixing and dilution. High bacteria loads are predicted at this area. This critical point is therefore a conservative location for assessment of water quality conditions. Because beneficial uses of the beach are to be maintained at all locations, including the discharge point of creeks, the conservative approach was to evaluate numeric targets at those discharge points where bacterial densities are assumed to be greatest. For development of TMDLs for impaired creeks, critical points were also selected at the mouths of the impaired creek segments. This approach provides an implicit margin of safety to ensure protection of the beneficial uses of the beaches and creeks under critical conditions.
- *Dry weather TMDL Numeric Targets* - For dry weather, the 30-day geometric mean was used to as a numeric target to calculate TMDLs because of the steady-state characteristic of bacteria loads predicted through modeling analysis. Compliance with the 30-day geometric mean WQOs provides assurance that TMDLs will result in the protection of beneficial uses by stressing the importance of maintaining sustained safe levels of bacteria densities over all dry periods.

8.2.6 *Seasonality*

The dry weather approach uses a unique modeling system designed to assess average bacteria loading and TMDLs during dry weather conditions. This approach is distinct from the wet weather approach described in section 8.1.

9 Total Maximum Daily Loads and Allocations

The TMDL for a given pollutant and waterbody is the total amount of pollutant that can be assimilated by the receiving waterbody while still achieving WQOs. Once calculated, the TMDL is set equal to the sum of individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources, and load allocations (LAs) for both nonpoint sources and natural background levels. In addition, the TMDL must include a margin of safety (MOS), either implicitly or explicitly, to account for the uncertainty in the relationship between pollutant loads and the quality of the receiving waterbody. Conceptually, this definition is represented by the equation:

$$\text{TMDL} = \sum \text{WLAs} + \sum \text{LAs} + \text{MOS}$$

In the case of beaches and creeks in the San Diego Region, applicable WQOs are designed to protect the REC-1 beneficial use. In TMDL development, allowable loadings from pollutant sources that cumulatively amount to no more than the TMDL must be established; this provides the basis to establish water quality-based controls. TMDLs can be expressed on a mass-loading basis (e.g., numbers of bacteria colonies per month or year) or as a concentration in accordance with federal regulations [40 CFR 130.2(l)].

For this project, TMDLs are expressed as number of bacteria colonies per month or year (billion MPN/mo or year).³⁷ In order to measure bacteria loading, both flow rates and bacteria densities must be measured at the critical point. When multiplied together, these two parameters result in bacteria loading, or the number of bacteria colonies measured per unit time.

$$\text{Bacteria Loading} = \text{flow rate}(\text{volume} / \text{time}) \times \text{bacteria density}(\text{number of colonies} / \text{volume})$$

Determination of bacteria loading cannot take place solely in the wavewash, since flow measurements cannot be obtained there. Estimation of bacteria loading from the watersheds to determine compliance with the TMDLs may or may not be required from dischargers, depending on how practically and effectively it can be done. Method(s) of compliance will be determined upon issuance, re-issuance or amendment of applicable WDRs, enforcement of waivers, or other appropriate means of enforcement. For a discussion of the implementation of TMDLs and enforcement mechanisms, see section 11, Implementation Plan.

9.1 Summary of Technical Approach for TMDL Calculations

For each watershed containing an impaired waterbody, TMDLs were calculated based on modeled flow and bacteria density at the model critical point for both wet weather events and dry

³⁷ Although load and wasteload allocations for most constituents are usually expressed as loads, the wasteload allocations developed by the Los Angeles Water Board are expressed as “number of days” of exceedance. Per calendar year, each location for which TMDLs were developed has a corresponding number of days in which exceedances of the WQOs may be allowed (Los Angeles Water Board, 2002 and 2003). In contrast, this project contains load and wasteload allocations expressed in terms of mass loading per unit time. The *Nooksack River Watershed Bacteria TMDL*, developed by the Washington Department of Ecology in 2001, and the *Lynnhaven Bay TMDL Report for Shellfish Areas Listed Due to Bacteria Contamination*, developed by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality in 2004, both use loads as the method of expressing the allocations.

weather conditions. The calculations and technical approaches were different for the two conditions.

9.1.1 Summary of Wet Weather TMDLs

For wet weather, TMDLs were calculated for interim and final periods, and allocations were divided among point source dischargers and nonpoint source dischargers. Interim TMDLs were calculated using interim numeric targets. Final TMDLs were calculated using final numeric targets, i.e., numeric targets equal to the WQOs protective of the REC-1 beneficial use. Numeric targets utilized the single sample maximum component of the WQOs.

Interim TMDLs for wet weather were calculated by applying the reference system approach, which takes into consideration loading of bacteria from natural sources within the watersheds. The reference system approach was used to calculate wet weather TMDLs for the interim period, only. Although the San Diego Water Board recognizes that the reference system approach is appropriate since watersheds receive bacterial loadings from natural sources, the USEPA requires that final TMDLs adhere to WQOs, without exception from these sources. This is because, unlike the Los Angeles Water Board, the San Diego Water Board does not have implementation provisions for a reference system approach in its Basin Plan.

Federal regulations [40 CFR 130.7] require TMDLs to include individual WLAs for each point source. The only point sources identified to affect impaired waterbodies addressed in this study were MS4s, although other point sources of bacteria exist (such as concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) or publicly owned treatment works (POTWs)). USEPA's permitting regulations require municipalities to obtain NPDES requirements for all stormwater discharges from MS4s. The existing loads estimated from computer modeling were solely the result of watershed runoff, not other types of point sources. WLAs were assigned to municipalities and Caltrans. The exception to this is the San Diego River TMDLs where a WLA was assigned to the Padre Dam facility as previously described.

TMDLs must also include LAs for each nonpoint source. LAs were divided into controllable and uncontrollable categories. Controllable sources include discharges from agriculture, livestock, and horse ranch facilities and were quantified by the agriculture, dairy/intensive livestock, and horse ranches land use categories. Uncontrollable sources include loads from natural sources and, although LAs are presented, no reductions are required.

The loads associated with uncontrollable nonpoint sources cannot be reduced because they come from natural sources in the watershed. Comparing the final wet weather allowable loads to the loads allocated to uncontrollable nonpoint sources (from the previous analysis) shows that, in every watershed, the uncontrollable nonpoint source allocation is greater than the TMDL. This indicates that the natural bacteria sources in the watersheds consume and exceed the assimilative capacity of the creeks, resulting in allocations of zero loads to all remaining sources, namely controllable point and nonpoint sources.

9.1.2 Summary of Dry Weather TMDLs

For dry weather, TMDLs were calculated for interim and final periods, and allocations were assigned solely to point source dischargers. Interim and final TMDLs were identical for fecal

coliform, enterococci, and total coliform (no reference system approach was used) and were calculated using the REC-1 WQOs as numeric targets. Numeric targets utilized the geometric mean WQOs rather than the single sample WQOs.

The reference system approach was not utilized in calculating dry weather TMDLs. This is because available data shows that exceedances of WQOs in local reference systems during dry weather conditions are uncommon (see section 4.2). Further, reference systems do not generate significant dry weather bacteria loads because flows are minimal. During dry weather, flow, and hence bacteria loads, are generated by urban runoff, which is not a product of a reference system.

For dry weather, WLAs were developed for MS4s and in the San Diego River watershed, for the Padre Dam facility. The only point sources identified to affect impaired waterbodies addressed in this study were MS4s, although other point sources of bacteria exist (such as CAFOs or POTWs). USEPA's permitting regulations require municipalities to obtain NPDES requirements for all urban runoff discharges from MS4s. The existing loads estimated from computer modeling were solely the result of watershed runoff, not other types of point sources. WLAs were assigned to municipalities located in the affected watersheds. Unlike the wet weather approach, dry weather WLAs were not distributed to Caltrans. This is because Caltrans-owned freeway surfaces are not likely to discharge bacteria to receiving waters during dry weather conditions.

Although TMDLs must also include LAs for each nonpoint source, LAs were not developed for controllable sources for dry weather conditions. TMDLs and associated WLAs and LAs are presented in Tables 9-1 through 9-10.

Table 9-1. Interim Wet Weather TMDLs for Fecal Coliform Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
						Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	Billion MPN/year
San Joaquin Hills HSA (901.11) & Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	101	52,676	49,474	2,765	52.2%	545	0.0%	16	46,318
	103								
Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	104	652,339	615,160	34,405	52.2%	6,787	0.0%	196	573,602
	105								
	106								
Aliso HSA (901.13)	201	1,752,095	1,579,074	477,264	26.6%	26,457	0.0%	268	1,075,085
	202								
Dana Point HSA (901.14)	301	403,911	377,313	152,456	14.8%	0	0.0%	0	224,857
	302								
	304								
	305								
	306								
Lower San Juan HSA (901.27)	401	15,304,790	14,714,833	1,155,725	12.9%	2,856,458	12.8%	1,541	10,701,109

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix O.

^B No reductions for Caltrans and Open Space categories because allocations are equal to existing loads.

Table 9-1. Interim Wet Weather TMDLs for Fecal Coliform Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year				Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	
San Clemente HA (901.30)	501	1,441,719	1,378,930	192,639	24.6%	433	0.0%	333	1,185,526
	502								
	503								
	504								
	505								
	506								
San Luis Rey HU (903.00)	701	33,120,012	32,445,470	916,123	3.3%	20,041,752	3.1%	1,575	11,486,020
San Marcos HA (904.50)	1101	20,886	17,224	6,558	19.1%	9,073	19.0%	8	1,585
San Dieguito HU (905.00)	1301	21,286,909	21,106,683	798,010	1.6%	11,703,008	1.4%	1,496	8,604,169
	1302								
Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10)	1401	10,392	10,256	6,704	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	3,552

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix O.

^B No reductions for Caltrans and Open Space categories because allocations are equal to existing loads.

Table 9-1. Interim Wet Weather TMDLs for Fecal Coliform Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year				Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	
Scripps HA (906.30)	1501	204,057	176,906	101,262	21.1%	0	0.0%	0	75,644
	1503								
	1505								
	1507								
San Diego HU (907.11) Santee HSA (907.12)	1801	4,933,682 ^c	4,682,452 ^d	221,233	53.3%	414,813	0.0%	1,045	4,044,058
Chollas HSA (908.22)	1901	603,863	520,440	252,514	25.0%	0	0.0%	898	267,028

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix O.

^B No reductions for Caltrans and Open Space categories because allocations are equal to existing loads.

^C The Existing Load is the sum of the model predicted load based on storm water runoff (4,932,380) and the wet weather load allocated to Padre Dam (1,302). Please see section 8.1.5 for further details.

^D The Total Maximum Daily Load is the sum of the model predicted load based on storm water runoff (4,681,150) and the wet weather load allocated to Padre Dam (1,302). Please see section 8.1.5 for further details.

Table 9-2. Final Wet Weather TMDLs for Fecal Coliform Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year				Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	
San Joaquin Hills HSA (901.11) & Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	101	52,676	46,318	0	100%	0	100%	0	46,318
	103								
Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	104	652,339	573,602	0	100%	0	100%	0	573,602
	105								
	106								
Aliso HSA (901.13)	201	1,752,095	1,075,085	0	100%	0	100%	0	1,075,085
	202								
Dana Point HSA (901.14)	301	403,911	224,857	0	100%	0	100%	0	224,857
	302								
	304								
	305								
	306								
Lower San Juan HSA (901.27)	401	15,304,790	10,701,109	0	100%	0	100%	0	10,701,109

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix P.

^B No bacteria load reductions are required from Open Space category because allocations are equal to existing loads.

Table 9-2. Final Wet Weather TMDLs for Fecal Coliform Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year				Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	
San Clemente HA (901.30)	501	1,441,719	1,185,526	0	100%	0	100%	0	1,185,526
	502								
	503								
	504								
	505								
	506								
San Luis Rey HU (903.00)	701	33,120,012	11,486,020	0	100%	0	100%	0	11,486,020
San Marcos HA (904.50)	1101	20,886	1,585	0	100%	0	100%	0	1,585
San Dieguito HU (905.00)	1301	21,286,909	8,604,169	0	100%	0	100%	0	8,604,169
	1302								
Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10)	1401	10,392	3,552	0	100%	0	100%	0	3,552

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix P.

^B No bacteria load reductions are required from Open Space category because allocations are equal to existing loads.

Table 9-2. Final Wet Weather TMDLs for Fecal Coliform Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
						Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	Billion MPN/year
Scripps HA (906.30)	1501	204,057	75,644	0	100%	0	100%	0	75,644
	1503								
	1505								
	1507								
San Diego HU (907.11) Santee HSA (907.12)	1801	4,933,682 ^C	4,045,360 ^D	0	100%	0	100%	0	4,044,058
Chollas HSA (908.22)	1901	603,863	267,028	0	100%	0	100%	0	267,028

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix P.

^B No bacteria load reductions are required from Open Space category because allocations are equal to existing loads.

^C The Existing Load is the sum of the model predicted load based on storm water runoff (4,932,380) and the wet weather load allocated to Padre Dam (1,302). Please see section 8.1.5 for further details.

^D The Total Maximum Daily Load is the sum of the model predicted load for Open Space based on storm water runoff (4,044,058) and the wet weather load allocated to Padre Dam (1,302). Please see section 8.1.5 for further details.

Table 9-3. Final Dry Weather TMDLs for Fecal Coliform Expressed as a Monthly Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction
San Joaquin Hills HSA (901.11) & Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	101	511	16	16	96.9%
	103				
Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	104	2,230	211	211	90.5%
	105				
	106				
Aliso HSA (901.13)	201	5,470	242	242	95.6%
	202				
Dana Point HSA (901.14)	301	1,851	92	92	95.0%
	302				
	304				
	305				
	306				
Lower San Juan HSA (901.27)	401	6,455	1,665	1,665	74.2%

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E).

^B The dry weather TMDLs are only allocated to municipal MS4s because bacteria discharges from Caltrans, Open Space, and Agriculture/Livestock land uses are unlikely during dry weather.

Table 9-3. Final Dry Weather TMDLs for Fecal Coliform Expressed as a Monthly Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction
San Clemente HA (901.30)	501	3,327	192	192	94.2%
	502				
	503				
	504				
	505				
	506				
San Luis Rey HU (903.00)	701	1,737	1,058	1,058	39.1%
San Marcos HA (904.50)	1101	149	26	26	82.6%
San Dieguito HU (905.00)	1301	1,631	1,293	1,293	20.7%
	1302				
Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10)	1401	205	7	7	96.4%

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E).

^B The dry weather TMDLs are only allocated to municipal MS4s because bacteria discharges from Caltrans, Open Space, and Agriculture/Livestock land uses are unlikely during dry weather.

Table 9-3. Final Dry Weather TMDLs for Fecal Coliform Expressed as a Monthly Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction
Scripps HA (906.30)	1501	3,320	119	119	96.4%
	1503				
	1505				
	1507				
San Diego HU (907.11) Santee HSA (907.12)	1801	5,389 ^C	1,967 ^D	1,506	69.4%
Chollas HSA (908.22)	1901	5,068	398	398	92.1%

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E).

^B The dry weather TMDLs are only allocated to municipal MS4s because bacteria discharges from Caltrans, Open Space, and Agriculture/Livestock land uses are unlikely during dry weather.

^C The Existing Load is the sum of the model predicted load based on dry weather runoff (4,928) and the dry weather load allocated to Padre Dam (461). Please see section 8.1.5 for further details.

^D The Total Maximum Daily Load is the sum of the model predicted load based on dry weather runoff (1,506) and the dry weather load allocated to Padre Dam (461). Please see section 8.1.5 for further details.

Table 9-4. Interim Wet Weather TMDLs for Total Coliform Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year				Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	
San Joaquin Hills HSA (901.11) & Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	101	628,669	567,611	67,154	47.0%	3,884	0.0%	564	497,466
	103								
Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	104	7,593,233	6,878,039	814,129	47.0%	47,092	0.0%	6,836	6,008,525
	105								
	106								
Aliso HSA (901.13)	201	23,210,774	20,190,798	8,924,810	25.4%	178,723	0.0%	11,084	11,076,181
	202								
Dana Point HSA (901.14)	301	6,546,962	6,031,472	3,404,176	13.2%	0	0.0%	655	2,626,641
	302								
	304								
	305								
	306								
Lower San Juan HSA (901.27)	401	130,258,863	122,879,198	16,079,932	19.5%	14,959,851	19.2%	59,021	91,780,395

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix O.

^B No bacteria load reductions are required for Caltrans or Open Space categories because allocations are equal to existing loads.

Table 9-4. Interim Wet Weather TMDLs for Total Coliform Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year				Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	
San Clemente HA (901.30)	501	16,236,540	15,147,590	3,479,513	24.0%	1,624	0.0%	13,489	11,652,965
	502								
	503								
	504								
	505								
	506								
San Luis Rey HU (903.00)	701	231,598,677	224,189,156	14,395,880	6.0%	110,776,086	5.6%	55,075	98,962,115
San Marcos HA (904.50)	1101	515,278	425,083	298,420	18.6%	99,848	18.4%	536	26,279
San Dieguito HU (905.00)	1301	163,541,132	159,978,672	16,676,828	4.3%	66,718,625	4.1%	45,968	76,537,250
	1302								
Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10)	1401	212,986	210,182	171,430	1.6%	0	0.0%	10	38,742

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix O.

^B No bacteria load reductions are required for Caltrans or Open Space categories because allocations are equal to existing loads.

Table 9-4. Interim Wet Weather TMDLs for Total Coliform Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year				Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	
Scripps HA (906.30)	1501	5,029,518	4,356,972	3,448,138	16.3%	0	0.0%	0	908,834
	1503								
	1505								
	1507								
San Diego HU (907.11) Santee HSA (907.12)	1801	72,757,569	66,114,283	10,801,645	38.2%	3,499,639	0.0%	53,264	51,759,735
Chollas HSA (908.22)	1901	15,390,608	13,247,626	9,880,562	18.1%	0	0.0%	45,770	3,321,293

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix O.

^B No bacteria load reductions are required for Caltrans or Open Space categories because allocations are equal to existing loads.

Table 9-5. Final Wet Weather TMDLs for Total Coliform Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year				Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	
San Joaquin Hills HSA (901.11) & Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	101	628,669	497,466	0	100%	0	100%	0	497,466
	103								
Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	104	7,593,233	6,008,525	0	100%	0	100%	0	6,008,525
	105								
	106								
Aliso HSA (901.13)	201	23,210,774	11,076,181	0	100%	0	100%	0	11,076,181
	202								
Dana Point HSA (901.14)	301	6,546,962	2,626,641	0	100%	0	100%	0	2,626,641
	302								
	304								
	305								
	306								
Lower San Juan HSA (901.27)	401	130,258,863	91,780,395	0	100%	0	100%	0	91,780,395

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix O.

^B The dry weather TMDLs are only allocated to municipal MS4s because bacteria discharges from Caltrans, Open Space, and Agriculture/Livestock land uses are unlikely during dry weather.

Table 9-5. Final Wet Weather TMDLs for Total Coliform Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year				Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	
San Clemente HA (901.30)	501	16,236,540	11,652,965	0	100%	0	100%	0	11,652,965
	502								
	503								
	504								
	505								
	506								
San Luis Rey HU (903.00)	701	231,598,677	98,962,115	0	100%	0	100%	0	98,962,115
San Marcos HA (904.50)	1101	515,278	38,984	8657	97.6%	2891	97.6%	536	26,279
San Dieguito HU (905.00)	1301	163,541,132	76,537,250	0	100%	0	100%	0	76,537,250
	1302								
Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10)	1401	212,986	38,742	0	100%	0	100%	0	38,742

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix P.

^B No bacteria load reductions are required form Open Space category because allocations are equal to existing loads.

Table 9-5. Final Wet Weather TMDLs for Total Coliform Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year				Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	
Scripps HA (906.30)	1501	5,029,518	908,834	0	100%	0	100%	0	908,834
	1503								
	1505								
	1507								
San Diego HU (907.11) Santee HSA (907.12)	1801	72,757,569	51,759,735	0	100%	0	100%	0	51,759,735
Chollas HSA (908.22)	1901	15,390,608	3,321,293	0	100%	0	100%	0	3,321,293

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix P.

^B No bacteria load reductions are required from Open Space category because allocations are equal to existing loads.

Table 9-6 Final Dry Weather TMDLs for Total Coliform Expressed as a Monthly Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Waste-load Allocation ^B (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction
			Billion MPN/month		
San Joaquin Hills HSA (901.11) & Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	101	2,571	78	78	97.0%
	103				
Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	104	11,220	1,056	1,056	90.6%
	105				
	106				
Aliso HSA (901.13)	201	26,639	1,208	1,208	95.9%
	202				
Dana Point HSA (901.14)	301	9,315	462	462	95.0%
	302				
	304				
	305				
	306				
Lower San Juan HSA (901.27)	401	30,846	8,342	8,342	73.0%

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E).

^B The dry weather TMDLs are only allocated to municipal MS4s because bacteria discharges from Caltrans, Open Space, and Agriculture/Livestock land uses are unlikely during dry weather.

Table 9-6. Final Dry Weather TMDLs for Total Coliform Expressed as a Monthly Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction
		Billion MPN/month			
San Clemente HA (901.30)	501	16,743	958	958	94.3%
	502				
	503				
	504				
	505				
	506				
San Luis Rey HU (903.00)	701	8,549	5,289	5,289	38.1%
San Marcos HA (904.50)	1101	751	129	129	82.7%
San Dieguito HU (905.00)	1301	7,555	6,468	6,468	14.4%
	1302				
Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10)	1401	1,030	36	36	96.5%

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E).

^B The dry weather TMDLs are only allocated to municipal MS4s because bacteria discharges from Caltrans, Open Space, and Agriculture/Livestock land uses are unlikely during dry weather.

Table 9-6. Final Dry Weather TMDLs for Total Coliform Expressed as a Monthly Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction
Scripps HA (906.30)	1501	16,707	594	594	96.4%
	1503				
	1505				
	1507				
San Diego HU (907.11) Santee HSA (907.12)	1801	28,988	7,529	7,529	74.0%
Chollas HSA (908.22)	1901	25,080	1,991	1,991	92.1%

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E).

^B The dry weather TMDLs are only allocated to municipal MS4s because bacteria discharges from Caltrans, Open Space, and Agriculture/Livestock land uses are unlikely during dry weather.

Table 9-8. Interim Wet Weather TMDLs for Enterococci Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year				Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	
San Joaquin Hills HSA (901.11) & Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	101	61,351	56,419	4,787	51.4%	227	0.0%	25	51,289
	103								
Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	104	791,298	726,379	61,701	51.4%	2,928	0.0%	316	661,526
	105								
	106								
Aliso HSA (901.13)	201	2,230,206	1,950,980	735,453	27.6%	11,374	0.0%	511	1,203,642
	202								
Dana Point HSA (901.14)	301	501,525	462,306	219,518	15.2%	0	0.0%	50	242,738
	302								
	304								
	305								
	306								
Lower San Juan HSA (901.27)	401	12,980,098	12,152,446	1,384,643	27.3%	838,982	27.1%	2,941	9,925,881

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix O

^B No reductions for Caltrans and Open Space categories because allocations are equal to existing loads.

Table 9-8. Interim Wet Weather TMDLs for Enterococci Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year				Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	
San Clemente HA (901.30)	501	1,663,093	1,563,186	295,768	25.3%	166	0.0%	640	1,266,612
	502								
	503								
	504								
	505								
	506								
San Luis Rey HU (903.00)	701	18,439,920	17,470,687	1,301,910	11.7%	2,193	6,083,637	11.6%	10,082,948
San Marcos HA (904.50)	1101	40,558	32,966	23,768	20.3%	25	6,249	20.2%	2,924
San Dieguito HU (905.00)	1301	14,796,210	14,327,364	1,769,497	7.5%	4,095,315	7.4%	2,079	8,460,473
	1302								
Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10)	1401	11,564	11,405	8,110	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	3,295

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix O.

^B No reductions for Caltrans and Open Space categories because allocations are equal to existing loads.

Table 9-8. Interim Wet Weather TMDLs for Enterococci Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year				Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	
Scripps HA (906.30)	1501	377,839	324,033	232,029	18.8%	0	0.0%	0	92,004
	1503								
	1505								
	1507								
San Diego HU (907.11) Santee HSA (907.12)	1801	7,255,759	6,591,843	891,519	42.8%	213,319	0.0%	2,376	5,484,628
Chollas HSA (908.22)	1901	1,371,972	1,152,645	802,947	21.6%	0	0.0%	2,040	347,658

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix O.

^B No reductions for Caltrans and Open Space categories because allocations are equal to existing loads.

Table 9-9. Final Wet Weather TMDLs for Enterococci Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year				Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	
San Joaquin Hills HSA (901.11) & Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	101	61,351	51,289	0	100%	0	100%	0	51,289
	103								
Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	104	791,298	661,526	0	100%	0	100%	0	661,526
	105								
	106								
Aliso HSA (901.13)	201	2,230,206	1,203,642	0	100%	0	100%	0	1,203,642
	202								
Dana Point HSA (901.14)	301	501,525	242,738	0	100%	0	100%	0	242,738
	302								
	304								
	305								
	306								
Lower San Juan HSA (901.27)	401	12,980,098	9,925,881	0	100%	0	100%	0	9,925,881

^A This number is used the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix P.

^B No bacteria load reductions are required from Open Space category because allocations are equal to existing loads.

Table 9-9. Final Wet Weather TMDLs for Enterococci Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year				Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	
San Clemente HA (901.30)	501	1,663,093	1,266,612	0	100%	0	100%	0	1,266,612
	502								
	503								
	504								
	505								
	506								
San Luis Rey HU (903.00)	701	18,439,920	10,082,948	0	100%	0	100%	0	10,082,948
San Marcos HA (904.50)	1101	40,558	2,924	0	100%	0	100%	0	2,924
San Dieguito HU (905.00)	1301	14,796,210	8,460,473	0	100%	0	100%	0	8,460,473
	1302								
Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10)	1401	11,564	3,295	0	100%	0	100%	0	3,295

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix P.

^B No bacteria load reductions are required from Open Space category because allocations are equal to existing loads.

Table 9-9. Final Wet Weather TMDLs for Enterococci Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year				Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	
Scripps HA (906.30)	1501	377,839	92,004	0	100%	0	100%	0	92,004
	1503								
	1505								
	1507								
San Diego HU (907.11) Santee HSA (907.12)	1801	7,255,759	5,484,628	0	100%	0	100%	0	5,484,628
Chollas HSA (908.22)	1901	1,371,972	347,658	0	100%	0	100%	0	347,658

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix P.

^B No bacteria load reductions are required from Open Space category because allocations are equal to existing loads.

Table 9-10. Final Dry Weather TMDLs for Enterococci Expressed as a Monthly Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction
San Joaquin Hills HSA (901.11) & Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	101	433	3	3	99.4%
	103				
Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	104	1,888	37	37	98.0%
	105				
	106				
Aliso HSA (901.13)	201	4,614	40	40	99.1%
	202				
Dana Point HSA (901.14)	301	1,567	16	16	99.0%
	302				
	304				
	305				
	306				
Lower San Juan HSA (901.27)	401	5,433	275	275	94.9%

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E).

^B The dry weather TMDLs are only allocated to municipal MS4s because bacteria discharges from Caltrans, Open Space, and Agriculture/Livestock land uses are unlikely during dry weather.

Table 9-10. Final Dry Weather TMDLs for Enterococci Expressed as a Monthly Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction
San Clemente HA (901.30)	501	2,817	33	33	98.8%
	502				
	503				
	504				
	505				
	506				
San Luis Rey HU (903.00)	701	1,466	185	185	87.4%
San Marcos HA (904.50)	1101	126	5	5	96.4%
San Dieguito HU (905.00)	1301	1,368	226	226	83.4%
	1302				
Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10)	1401	173	1	1	99.3%

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E).

^B The dry weather TMDLs are only allocated to municipal MS4s because bacteria discharges from Caltrans, Open Space, and Agriculture/Livestock land uses are unlikely during dry weather.

Table 9-10. Final Dry Weather TMDLs for Enterococci Expressed as a Monthly Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction
Scripps HA (906.30)	1501	2,811	21	21	99.3%
	1503				
	1505				
	1507				
San Diego HU (907.11) Santee HSA (907.12)	1801	4,106	248	248	93.9%
Chollas HSA (908.22)	1901	4,283	66	66	98.5%

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E).

^B The dry weather TMDLs are only allocated to municipal MS4s because bacteria discharges from Caltrans, Open Space, and Agriculture/Livestock land uses are unlikely during dry weather.

9.1.3 *Alternative Enterococci TMDLs for Impaired Creeks and Downstream Beaches*

As mentioned in section 4, the freshwater WQOs for enterococci in the Basin Plan can vary, based on frequency of usage of the waterbody. Of the saltwater and various freshwater enterococci WQOs, the most stringent is the fresh water WQO for the “designated beach” frequency of use (61 MPN/100mL). Therefore, as a conservative approach, the freshwater designated beach WQO was used as the numeric target for the enterococci TMDLs for four impaired creeks (San Juan Creek, Aliso Creek, San Diego River, and Chollas Creek) and their downstream beaches (see Tables 4-2 and 4-3).

In comments, the municipal dischargers pointed out that, for the impaired creeks, the “designated beach” usage frequency WQO for enterococci may be over-protective of water quality because of the infrequent recreational use in the impaired creeks. They claim that the recreational usage frequency in these creeks more likely corresponds to the “moderately to lightly used area” category in the Basin Plan, which has an enterococci WQO of 108 MPN/100mL. In these cases, using a less stringent numeric target, based on the saltwater enterococci WQO of 104 MPN/100 mL (“designated beaches” usage frequency) would result in TMDLs protective of REC-1 uses in the creeks and at the downstream beaches.³⁸ Therefore, if the “moderately to lightly used area” usage frequency is appropriate for the four impaired creeks, the WQO of 104 MPN/100 mL should be used as the numeric target for the enterococci TMDLs. Since we do not have the information to make this evaluation, the enterococci TMDLs were calculated using both numeric targets. TMDLs calculated with the 104 MPN/100mL target are presented in Tables 9.11 and 9.12. The dischargers should submit evidence justifying the “moderately to lightly used area” usage frequency for the four impaired creeks before the San Diego Water Board issues orders to implement the TMDLs. Otherwise, we will implement the more stringent enterococci TMDLs based on the freshwater “designated beach” usage frequency WQO of 61 MPN/100mL (Tables 9.8 and 9.9).

³⁸ The enterococci WQOs in the Basin Plan are structured to reflect the frequency of recreational use. The enterococci freshwater WQO for a “designated beach” area is 61 MPN/100 mL. For a “moderately or lightly used area,” the WQO is 108 MPN/100 mL. The saltwater WQO for “designated beach” area is 104 MPN/100 mL. Where the “moderately or lightly used area” designation is appropriate for creeks, the saltwater WQO of 104 MPN/100 mL could be used as the numeric target because it is also protective of both the freshwater creek and the downstream marine beach.

Table 9-11. Alternative Interim Wet Weather TMDLs for Enterococci Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation ^B (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year				Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year	
Aliso HSA (901.13) Laguna Beach at Lagunita Place / Blue Lagoon Place at Aliso Beach Aliso Creek	201	2,230,206	1,952,516	736,989	27.4%	11,374	0.0%	511	1,203,642
	202								
Lower San Juan HSA (901.27) San Juan Creek	401	12,980,098	12,159,138	1,391,334	26.9%	847,520	26.4%	2,941	9,925,881
San Diego HU (907.11) at San Diego River Mouth (aka Dog Beach) Santee HSA (907.12) Forrester Creek San Diego HU (907.11) & Santee HSA (907.12) San Diego River, Lower	1801	7,255,759	6,596,073	895,750	42.5%	213,319	0.0%	2,376	5,484,628
Chollas HSA (908.22) Chollas Creek	1901	1,371,972	1,153,598	803,900	21.5%	0	0.0%	2,040	347,658

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix O.

^B No reductions for Caltrans and Open Space categories because allocations are equal to existing loads.

Table 9-12. Alternative Final Wet Weather TMDLs for Enterococci Expressed as an Annual Load

Hydrologic Descriptor	Model Subwatershed ^A	Existing Load	Total Maximum Daily Load	Wasteload Allocation (Municipal MS4s)	Percent Reduction (Municipal MS4s)	Load Allocation (Agriculture / Livestock)	Percent Reduction (Agriculture / Livestock)	Wasteload Allocation (Caltrans)	Load Allocation ^B (Open Space)
		Billion MPN/year			Billion MPN/year		Billion MPN/year		
Aliso HSA (901.13) Laguna Beach at Lagunita Place / Blue Lagoon Place at Aliso Beach Aliso Creek	201	2,230,206	1,203,642	0	100%	0	100%	0	1,203,642
	202								
Lower San Juan HSA (901.27) San Juan Creek	401	12,980,098	9,925,881	0	100%	0	100%	0	9,925,881
San Diego HU (907.11) at San Diego River Mouth (aka Dog Beach) Santee HSA (907.12) Forrester Creek San Diego HU (907.11) & Santee HSA (907.12) San Diego River, Lower	1801	7,255,759	5,484,628	0	100%	0	100%	0	5,484,628
Chollas HSA (908.22) Chollas Creek	1901	1,371,972	347,658	0	100%	0	100%	0	347,658

^A This number is used in the LSPC model to identify the subwatershed associated with the listed segment(s) within a hydrologic region (see Appendix E). Load-duration curves and TMDL calculation tables for each subwatershed are provided in Appendix P.

^B No bacteria load reductions are required from Open Space because allocations are equal to existing loads.

10 LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR TMDL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This section presents the legal authority and regulatory framework used as a basis for assigning responsibilities to dischargers to implement and monitor compliance with the requirements set forth in these TMDLs. The laws and policies governing point source³⁹ and nonpoint source discharges are described below. A large portion of the bacteria loads generated in the watersheds and discharged to beaches and creeks comes from natural, nonanthropogenic sources. These nonpoint sources are considered largely uncontrollable and therefore cannot be regulated.

Discharger accountability for attaining bacteria allocations is established in this section. The legal authority and regulatory framework is described in terms of the following:

- Controllable water quality factors;
- Regulatory background;
- Persons accountable for point source discharges; and
- Persons accountable for controllable nonpoint source discharges.

10.1 Controllable Water Quality Factors

The source analysis (section 6) found that the vast majority of bacteria are transported to impaired beaches and creeks through wet and dry weather runoff generated from human habitation and land use practices. Much of these bacteria discharges result from controllable water quality factors which are defined as those actions, conditions, or circumstances resulting from man's activities that may influence the quality of the waters of the state and that may be reasonably controlled. These TMDLs establish wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources for these controllable discharges.

10.2 Regulatory Framework

The regulatory framework for point sources of pollution differs from the regulatory framework for nonpoint sources. The different regulatory frameworks are described in the subsections below.

10.2.1 Point Sources

CWA section 402 establishes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program to regulate the “discharge of a pollutant,” other than dredged or fill materials, from a “point source” into “waters of the U.S.” Under section 402, discharges of pollutants to waters of the U.S. are authorized by obtaining and complying with NPDES permits. These permits commonly contain effluent limitations consisting of either Technology Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs) or Water Quality Based Effluent

³⁹ The term “point source” is defined in CWA section 502(6) to mean 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, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include agricultural storm water discharges and return flows from irrigated agriculture.

Limitations (WQBELs). TBELs represent the degree of control that can be achieved by point sources using various levels of pollution control technology that are defined by the USEPA for various categories of discharges and implemented on a nation-wide basis.

TBELs may not be sufficient to ensure that WQOs will be attained in receiving waters. In such cases, NPDES regulations require the San Diego Water Board to develop WQBELs that derive from and comply with all applicable WQs. If necessary to achieve compliance with the applicable WQOs, NPDES requirements must contain WQBELs more stringent than the applicable TBELs [CWA 303 (b)(1)(c)] [40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)]. WQBELs may be expressed as numeric effluent limitations or as BMP development, implementation and revision requirements. Numeric effluent limitations require monitoring to assess load reductions while non-numeric provisions, such as BMP programs, require progress reports on BMP implementation and efficacy, and could also require monitoring of the waste stream for conformance with a numeric wasteload allocation requiring a mass load reduction.

In California, state Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for discharges of pollutants from point sources to navigable waters of the United States that implement federal NPDES regulations and CWA requirements serve in lieu of federal NPDES permits. These are referred to as NPDES requirements. Such requirements are issued by the State pursuant to independent state authority described in California's Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act⁴⁰ (not authority delegated by the USEPA or derived from the CWA).

Within each TMDL, a WLA is determined which is the maximum amount of a pollutant that may be contributed to a waterbody by point source discharges of the pollutant in order to attain WQOs. NPDES requirements must include conditions that are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs. The principal regulatory means of implementing TMDLs for point source discharges regulated under these types of NPDES requirements are:

1. Dividing up and distributing the WLAs for the pollutant entering the waterbody among all the point sources that discharge the pollutant;
2. Evaluating whether the effluent limitations or conditions within the NPDES requirements are consistent with the WLAs. If not, incorporate WQBELs that are consistent with the WLAs into the NPDES requirements or otherwise revise the requirements⁴¹ to make them consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL WLAs.⁴² A time schedule to achieve compliance

⁴⁰ Division 7 of the Water Code, commencing with section 13000

⁴¹ In the case of NPDES requirements, WQBELs may include best management practices that evidence shows are consistent with the WLAs.

⁴² See federal regulations [40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B)]. NPDES water quality-based effluent limitations must be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any available TMDL wasteload allocation. The regulations do not require the WQBELs to be identical to the WLAs. The regulations leave open the possibility that the San Diego Water Board could determine that fact-specific circumstances render something other than literal incorporation of the wasteload allocation to be consistent with the TMDL assumptions and requirements. The rationale for such a finding could include a trade amongst

should also be incorporated into the NPDES requirements in instances where the discharger is unable to immediately comply with the required wasteload reductions;

3. Mandate discharger compliance with the WLAs in accordance with the terms and conditions of the new or revised NPDES requirements;
4. Implement a monitoring and/or modeling plan designed to measure the effectiveness of the controls implementing the WLAs and the progress the waterbodies are making toward attaining WQOs; and
5. Establish criteria to measure progress toward attaining WQOs and criteria for determining whether the TMDLs or WLAs need to be revised.

Because bacteria loading within urbanized areas were largely determined to be from urban runoff discharged from MS4s, the primary mechanism for TMDL attainment will be regulation of these discharges. Mechanisms to impose regulations on these discharges are discussed in the Implementation Plan, section 11.

10.2.2 Nonpoint Sources

While laws mandating control of point source discharges are contained in the federal CWA's NPDES regulations, direct control of nonpoint source pollution is left to state programs developed under state law. Within each TMDL where nonpoint sources are determined to be significant, a LA is determined which is the maximum amount of a pollutant that may be contributed to a waterbody by "nonpoint source" discharges in order to attain WQOs. LAs for nonpoint sources are not directly enforceable under the CWA and are only enforceable to the extent they are made so by state laws and regulations. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act applies to both point and nonpoint sources of pollution and serves as the principle legal authority in California for the application and enforcement of TMDL LAs for nonpoint sources.

Although the majority of bacteria reductions in these TMDLs will take place by regulation of point source discharges, LAs have been established in some watersheds where wet weather nonpoint sources are significant. Controllable nonpoint sources that warrant regulation include, for example, runoff from agricultural facilities, nurseries, dairy/intensive livestock operations, horse ranches, and manure composting and soil amendment operations not regulated under NPDES requirements, and septic systems. Land uses associated with these practices comprise a significant area in the San Juan Creek, San Luis Rey River, San Marcos Creek, and San Dieguito River watersheds. Wet weather bacteria loads generated from these land uses in these watersheds comprise more than 5 percent of the total wet weather bacteria load. Nonpoint source discharges from natural sources (bacteria deposition from aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, and bacteria bound in soil, humic material, etc.) are considered largely uncontrollable, and therefore

dischargers of portions of their LAs or WLAs, performance of an offset program that is approved by the San Diego Water Board, or any number of other considerations bearing on facts applicable to the circumstances of the specific discharger.

cannot be regulated. A description of the State policy pertaining to regulation of nonpoint sources of pollution in California is provided below.

California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program

In December 1999, the SWRCB, in its continuing efforts to control nonpoint source pollution in California, adopted the Plan for California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program (NPS Program Plan; SWRCB, 2000). The NPS Program Plan upgraded the state's first Nonpoint Source Management Plan adopted by the SWRCB in 1988 (1988 Plan). The primary objective of the NPS Program Plan is to reduce and prevent nonpoint source pollution so that the waters of California support a diversity of biological, educational, recreational, and other beneficial uses. Towards this end, the NPS Program Plan focuses on implementation of 61 management measures⁴³ (MMs) and related management practices⁴⁴ (MPs) in six land use categories by the year 2013.⁴⁵

The success of the NPS Program Plan depends upon individual discharger implementation of MPs. Pollutants can be effectively reduced in nonpoint source discharges by the application of a combination of pollution prevention,⁴⁶ source control, and treatment control MPs. Source control MPs (both structural and non-structural) minimize the contact between pollutants and flows (e.g., rerouting run-off around pollutant sources or keeping pollutants on-site and out of receiving waters). Treatment control (or structural) MPs remove pollutants from NPS discharges. MPs can be applied before, during, and after pollution producing activities to reduce or eliminate the introduction of pollutants into receiving waters.

California's NPS Implementation and Enforcement Policy

In May 2004, pursuant to Water Code section 13369, the SWRCB adopted the *Policy for the Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program* (NPS Implementation and Enforcement Policy; SWRCB 2004), setting forth how the NPS Program Plan should be implemented and enforced to control nonpoint source pollution. The NPS Implementation and Enforcement Policy provides guidance on the statutory and regulatory authorities of the SWRCB and the San Diego Water Board to prevent and control nonpoint source pollution. The policy also provides guidance on the structure of nonpoint source control implementation programs, including third-party

⁴³ MMs serve as general goals for the control and prevention of nonpoint source polluted runoff.

⁴⁴ MPs are the implementation actions taken by nonpoint source dischargers to achieve the management measure goals. The USEPA and the SWRCB have dropped the word 'best' when describing the implementation actions taken by nonpoint source dischargers to control NPS pollution because "best" is considered too subjective. The "best" management practice in one area or situation might be entirely inappropriate in another area or situation. In this document the term "best management practices (BMPs)" is used exclusively in reference to schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices taken by NPDES dischargers.

⁴⁵ MMs are identified in Volume II of the *Plan for California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program* (NPS Program Plan) 1999 Program Plan: *California's Management Measures for Polluted Runoff* (CAMMPR) (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/nps/cammpr.html>).

⁴⁶ Pollution prevention, the initial reduction/elimination of pollutant generation at its source should be used in conjunction with source control and treatment control MPs. Pollutants that are never generated do not have to be controlled or treated.

implementation programs, and the mandatory five key elements applicable to all nonpoint source implementation programs.

The NPS Implementation and Enforcement Policy emphasizes the fact that the Regional Water Boards have primary responsibility for ensuring that appropriate nonpoint source control implementation programs are in place throughout the state. Regional Water Board responsibilities include, but are not limited to, regulating all current and proposed nonpoint source discharges under WDRs, waivers of WDRs, or a basin plan prohibition, or some combination of these administrative tools.

Third-party NPS Implementation Programs

Under the NPS Implementation and Enforcement Policy, Regional Water Boards continue to have primary responsibility for ensuring that there are appropriate NPS control implementation programs in place to meet water quality objectives and to protect the beneficial uses of the waters of the State. An NPS pollution control implementation program is a program developed to comply with State or Regional Water Board Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), waivers of WDRs, or Basin Plan prohibitions. Implementation programs for NPS pollution control may be developed by a Regional Water Board, the SWRCB, an individual discharger, or by or for a coalition of dischargers in cooperation with a third-party representative, organization, or government agency. The latter programs are collectively known as “third-party” programs and the third-party role is restricted to entities that are not being regulated by the SWRCB or Regional Water Boards under the action necessitating the third-party agreement. These may include nongovernmental organizations such as the county Farm Bureaus, citizen groups, industry groups (including discharger groups represented by entities that are not dischargers), watershed coalitions, government agencies (e.g. cities or counties), or any mix of the above.

Third-party programs can enhance the San Diego Water Board’s ability to reach multiple numbers of NPS dischargers who individually may be unknown to the San Diego Water Board. Under this approach, oversight of discharger NPS pollution control efforts can be achieved more efficiently and with less impact on the San Diego Water Board’s limited NPS program staffing and financial resources.

Given the extent and diversity of NPS pollution discharges, the San Diego Water Board needs to be as creative and efficient as possible in devising approaches to prevent or control NPS pollution. The San Diego Water Board is free to use whatever mix of different approaches to controlling NPS pollution it deems appropriate, as long as it can provide a rational explanation for why it is treating some dischargers differently than other dischargers (e.g., because one group of dischargers is actively participating in a watershed group’s efforts, while another is not).

Key Elements of an NPS Implementation Programs

Under the NPS Implementation and Enforcement Policy the San Diego Water Board is required to ensure that NPS implementation programs developed by dischargers or third parties meets the requirements of the five key structural elements described below:

Key Element 1: The objectives of an NPS control implementation program shall be explicitly stated and must, at a minimum, address NPS pollution in a manner designed to achieve State and regional water quality standards, including whatever higher level of water quality the San Diego Water Board determines is appropriate in accordance with antidegradation principles.

Key Element 2: The NPS control implementation program shall include a discussion of the MPs expected to be implemented to ensure attainment of program objectives, and a discussion of the process to be used to verify proper MP implementation.

Key Element 3: Where the San Diego Water Board determines that allowing time to achieve water quality standards is necessary, the NPS control implementation program shall include a specific time schedule and corresponding quantifiable milestones designed to measure progress toward reaching the program's objectives.

Key Element 4: The NPS control implementation program shall include sufficient feedback mechanisms so that the San Diego Water Board, dischargers, and the public can determine if the program is achieving its stated objectives or if further MPs or other measures are needed.

Key Element 5: The San Diego Water Board shall make clear, in advance, the potential consequences for failure to achieve an NPS control implementation program's stated purposes.

10.2.3 Bacteria Nonpoint Source Discharges

The major controllable nonpoint sources of bacteria in the affected watersheds result from agriculture, nurseries, dairy/intensive livestock, and horse ranch, and manure composting and soil amendment operations, and septic systems as described below. Stormwater discharges from several agricultural and/or livestock facilities in the affected watersheds are regulated under WDRs. Those facilities not regulated under WDRs are subject to the terms and conditions of the San Diego Water Board's Basin Plan WDR Waiver Policy (Waiver Policy).⁴⁷ Individual landowners and other persons engaged in these land use activities can be held accountable for attaining bacteria load reductions in affected watersheds. For all waivers, the following conditions must be met:

- The discharge shall not create a nuisance as defined in the Water Code;

⁴⁷ Regional Water Boards may waive issuance of WDRs for a specific discharge or types of discharge pursuant to Water Code section 13269 if such waiver is determined not to be against the public interest. The waiver of WDRs is conditional and may be terminated at any time by the Regional Water Board for any specific discharge or any specific type of discharge.

- The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard; and
- The discharge of any substance in concentrations toxic to animal or plant life is prohibited.

Agricultural Fields

Agricultural activities that cause nonpoint source pollution include plowing, fertilizing, irrigation, pesticide spraying, planting, and harvesting. The major agricultural nonpoint source pollutants that result from these activities are nutrients, sediment, pathogens, pesticides, and salts. Agricultural producers apply nutrients in the form of chemical fertilizers, manure, or sludge to optimize production. Excess fertilizers and irrigation runoff, as well as rainfall runoff, can wash bacteria and sediments off of properties into nearby waterways. Agricultural impacts on surface water can be minimized by properly managing fertilizer applications and irrigation practices, and by controlling sediment erosion and runoff from their operations.

Agricultural Irrigation Return Water Discharge Waiver

Discharges of irrigation return water from agriculture⁴⁸ fields in the San Diego Region are regulated under terms and conditions of the Waiver Policy. Under the terms of this policy the San Diego Water Board waives the obligation of agricultural field owners and operators to obtain WDRs for agricultural irrigation return water discharges to waters of the state subject to the following condition, in addition to the conditions applicable to all waivers:

- Management measures are implemented for the discharge as described in the Plan for California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program.

Orchards

Agricultural activities that cause nonpoint source pollution include fertilizing, irrigation, planting, and harvesting. The major agricultural nonpoint source pollutants that result from these activities are nutrients, sediment, pathogens, pesticides, and salts. Agricultural producers apply fertilizers and irrigate to optimize production. Excess fertilizers and irrigation runoff, as well as rainfall runoff, can wash bacteria and sediments off of properties into nearby waterways. Agricultural impacts on surface water can be minimized by properly managing fertilizer applications and irrigation practices, and by controlling sediment erosion and runoff from their operations.

Agricultural Orchard Irrigation Return Water Discharge Waiver

Discharges of irrigation return water from orchards in the San Diego Region are regulated under terms and conditions of the Waiver Policy for agricultural irrigation

⁴⁸ For the purposes of the Waiver Policy, "agriculture" is defined as the production of fiber and/or food (including food for animal consumption, e.g., alfalfa).

return water. (See above discussion on *Agricultural Irrigation Return Water Discharge Waiver*.)

Commercial Nurseries

Greenhouses and container crop industries apply nutrients in the form of chemical fertilizers (e.g., liquid or time release) to optimize production. When fertilizer applications exceed plant needs, the excess can wash into creeks during wet weather events or through irrigation runoff. Excessive irrigation can affect water quality by causing erosion, and transporting nutrients, pesticides, bacteria, and heavy metals to nearby waterways and groundwater. Commercial nursery impacts on surface water and groundwater can be minimized by properly managing nutrient and fertilizer applications and irrigation practices, and by controlling sediment erosion and runoff.

Nursery Irrigation Return Water Waiver

Discharges of irrigation return water from nurseries⁴⁹ in the San Diego Region currently are regulated under the terms and conditions of the Waiver Policy. Under the terms of this policy the San Diego Water Board waives the obligation of nursery owners and operators to obtain WDRs for discharges of irrigation return water from nurseries subject to the following conditions, in addition to the conditions applicable to all waivers:

- There is no discharge to waters of the United States; and
- Management practices are implemented for the discharge as described in the NPS Program Plan (SWRCB, 2000).

Dairy/Intensive Livestock and Horse Ranch Facilities

Dairy, intensive livestock, and horse ranch facilities generate animal wastes that must be managed to prevent wash off to surface waters. Additionally, animals must be kept out of surface waters to prevent direct deposition of animal wastes into surface waters. If manure from concentrated animal facilities is used as a soil amendment or is disposed of on land, subsequent irrigation of the land must be managed to not leach excessive bacteria loads to surface waters.

Animal Feeding Operations Waivers

Discharges of waste from facilities that feed veal calves, cattle, swine, horses, sheep or lambs, turkeys, laying hens or broilers, chickens, ducks, goats, and buffalo in the San Diego Region are regulated under terms and conditions of the Waiver Policy for animal feeding operations. Under the terms of this policy the San Diego Water Board waives the obligation of animal feeding operations owners and operators to obtain WDRs for discharges of waste to waters of the State subject to the following conditions:

⁴⁹ For the purposes of the waiver, a “nursery” is defined as a facility engaged in growing plants (shrubs, trees, vines, etc.) for sale.

- The facility has not been designated as a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation pursuant to the USEPA administered permit programs [40 CFR 122.23 as revised December 15, 2002].
- The facility is operated and maintained in conformance with the State regulations [27 CCR 22562 through 22565]; and
- Pollutants are not discharged (1) to waters of the U.S. through a manmade ditch, flushing system or other similar man-made device, or (2) directly into waters of the U.S. which originate outside of and pass over, across or through the facility or otherwise come into direct contact with the animals confined in the operation.

Manure Composting and Soil Amendment Operations Waivers

Discharges of waste from manure composting and soil amendment operations in the San Diego Region are regulated under terms and conditions of the Waiver Policy for manure composting and soil amendment operations. Under the terms of this policy the San Diego Water Board waives the obligation owners and operators of manure composting and soil amendment operations to obtain WDRs for discharges of waste to waters of the State where SWRCB minimal guidelines for protection of water quality from animal wastes are followed.

Individual Septic Systems

Another potential source of bacteria is discharge from individual septic systems. Although waste from septic systems is discharged to groundwater, the contamination could affect surface waters through upwelling occurring as a result of high groundwater conditions or seasonal variation, and/or systems are not properly maintained. Because a properly maintained septic system should not discharge pollutants under any circumstances, these types of discharges are given a zero load allocation.

Conventional Septic Tank Discharges / Subsurface Disposal Systems for Residential Units, Commercial/Industrial Establishments and Campgrounds, and Alternative Individual Sewerage System Waivers

Discharges of wastewater from conventional septic tank/subsurface disposal systems and alternative individual sewerage systems in the San Diego Region are regulated under the terms and conditions of the Waiver Policy. Under the terms⁵⁰ of this policy, the San Diego Water Board waives the obligation of septic tank and individual sewerage system owners and operators to obtain WDRs for discharges to groundwater subject to the following conditions.

For conventional septic tank/subsurface disposal systems for residential units and commercial/industrial establishments and alternative individual sewerage systems:

⁵⁰ This waiver is applicable until six months after the SWRCB adopts statewide criteria for on-site disposal systems pursuant to the CWC §13291 regulations for onsite sewage treatment systems.

- The design of the system must be approved by the county health agency having jurisdiction where the system is located, and must adhere to the conditions set forth in the *Basin Plan, Chapter 4, (Implementation)* section entitled *Guidelines for New Community and Individual Sewerage Facilities*, and where systems are not constructed within areas designated as Zone A as defined by the California Department of Health Services' *Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program*.

For *conventional septic tank/subsurface disposal systems for campgrounds*:

- No facilities shall exist which would enable recreational vehicles to connect with the campground sewerage system, and systems are not constructed within areas designated as Zone A as defined by the California Department of Health Services' *Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program*.

10.3 Persons Responsible for Point Source Discharges

Persons responsible for point source discharges of bacteria include municipal Phase I urban runoff dischargers, municipal Phase II urban runoff dischargers, Caltrans, publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), and concentrated animal feeding operations of a certain size that subject them to NPDES requirements (CAFOs).

10.3.1 Municipal Dischargers of Urban Runoff

Since the impaired beaches and creeks included in this project are mostly in urbanized areas, significant bacteria loads enter these waterbodies through the MS4s within the watersheds. MS4 discharges are point source discharges because they are released from channelized, discrete conveyance pipe systems and outfalls. Discharges from MS4s to navigable waters of the U.S. are considered to be point source discharges and are regulated in California through the issuance of NPDES requirements. Persons owning and/or operating MS4s other than Caltrans (herein referred to as Municipal Dischargers) that discharge to impaired beaches and creeks, or tributaries thereto, have specific roles and responsibilities assigned to them for achieving compliance with the bacteria WLAs described in section 9.

10.3.2 Municipal Phase II Dischargers of Urban Runoff

A statewide order prescribing general NPDES requirements for discharges from small MS4s⁵¹ regulates urban runoff not covered by the San Diego Water Board's Phase I MS4 NPDES requirements (Orders Nos. R9-2007-0001, and R9-2002-0001). This statewide order addresses smaller municipalities with a population of at least 10,000 and/or a population density of more than 1,000 people per square mile. Typical enrollees under this order include federal facilities and universities. Although there are no Municipal Phase II MS4 facilities in the San Diego Region currently enrolled under the statewide order, the San Diego Water Board can require small MS4 facilities to enroll.

⁵¹ SWRCB Water Quality Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000004, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems*.

10.3.3 California Department of Transportation

Caltrans is responsible for the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of the California State Highway System, including the portion of the Interstate Highway System within the State's boundaries. The roads and highways operated by Caltrans are legally defined as MS4s and discharges of pollutants from Caltrans MS4s to waters of the U.S constitute a point source discharge that is subject to regulation under NPDES requirements.

Discharges of storm water from the Caltrans owned right-of-ways, properties, facilities, and activities, including storm water management activities in construction, maintenance, and operation of State-owned highways are regulated under SWRCB Order No. 99-06-DWQ.⁵² Runoff from highway construction projects and maintenance and operation activities can carry sediment containing bacteria and other pollutants. These discharges can contribute to exceedances of water quality objectives for bacteria indicators at impaired beaches and creeks. Caltrans is responsible, under the terms and conditions of Order No. 99-06-DWQ, for ensuring that their operations do not contribute to violations of water quality objectives in the Region's beaches and creeks.

10.3.4 Publicly Owned Treatment Works

Wastewater treatment plants, or POTWs are regulated under various San Diego Water Board orders that contain effluent limitations for point source discharges of bacteria from these facilities. POTWs are located in the watersheds; however most effluent from these facilities is discharged to the Pacific Ocean through offshore ocean outfalls. The only exception is the Padre Dam Municipal Water District Water Reclamation Plant (Padre Dam), which discharges effluent to the San Diego River via a series of ponds that feed the Santee Lakes. All POTWs, including the one mentioned here, are subject to NPDES requirements with effluent limits for various pollutants, including bacteria.

Sewage discharges to surface and groundwaters are subject to enforcement actions including fines. Typically surface spills are detected and mitigated quickly, however leaking underground sewer pipes, or sewer pipes that become cross-connected with stormwater pipes, may go undetected for long periods of time. Therefore, both wet and dry weather may bring sewage in contact with MS4s, creeks and beaches.

Bacteria levels in sewage spills from sanitary sewer systems are subject to regulation under SWRCB Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005, which establishes waste discharge requirements prohibiting sanitary sewer overflows by sewage collection agencies. Order Nos. 2006-0003-DWQ and R9-2007-0005 replace San Diego Water Board Order No. 96-04, which had been successful at reducing the number and volume of spills and protecting water quality, the environment, and public health. While Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ prohibits sanitary overflows to surface or ground waters in general, Order No. R9-2007-0005 is more stringent and

⁵² Order No. 99-06-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000003, *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Statewide Storm Water Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for the State of California, Department of Transportation (Caltrans)*.

prohibits “(t)he discharge of sewage from a sanitary sewer system at any point upstream of a sewage treatment plant...”⁵³ Together, these orders prohibit most kinds of discharge, including but not limited to sewer overflows and leaking underground sewer pipes. Accordingly, the dry and wet weather wasteload allocation for discharges from all POTWs, except Padre Dam, is zero.

10.3.5 Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations

There are a small number of animal feeding operations in the San Diego Region, some of them regulated by the San Diego Water Board via NPDES requirements. Three dairies and one pig farm located in the affected watersheds are regulated by NPDES requirements⁵⁴ because they are considered concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs). Facilities are considered CAFOs (and subject to NPDES requirements) if they meet the criteria specified by USEPA regulations.⁵⁵ These criteria include a minimum number of animals and degree of threat to surface waters from discharge from these facilities. Discharges from facilities with less than the minimum number of animals are regulated as nonpoint source discharges under the NPS Implementation and Enforcement Policy and the Waiver Policy as discussed in section 10.2.3.

Orders Nos. 2000-163, 2000-018, 2000-0206, and 2002-0067 prohibit the discharge to surface water of bacteria and other pollutants in stormwater runoff from CAFOs up to and including a 25-year, 24-hour storm event. Since CAFOs do not discharge directly to surface waters except in extreme storm events exceeding the 25-year recurrence interval, additional controls to limit bacteria discharges will not be required of CAFOs. Enforcement of the CAFO NPDES requirements will ensure that CAFOs maintain full compliance with prohibitions specified in the NPDES requirements. If CAFOs are determined to be a cause of impairment to beaches and creeks and/or found to be out of compliance with the NPDES requirements, then the San Diego Water Board could establish a WLA and mandate a reduction in bacteria loading, or take enforcement actions as appropriate.

10.4 Persons Responsible for Controllable Nonpoint Source Discharges

The persons responsible for controllable nonpoint source bacteria discharges are the owners and operators of agricultural facilities, nurseries, dairy/intensive livestock, horse ranch facilities, owners of manure composting and soil amendment operations not regulated by NPDES requirements, and owners of individual septic systems. Controllable nonpoint source discharges are present in most watersheds, however, in only four watersheds do these dischargers account for more than 5 percent of the total wet

⁵³ Order No. R9-2007-0005 *Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region, Section B. Prohibition 1.*

⁵⁴ Order No. 2000-163 NPDES No. CA0109053 *Waste Discharge Requirements for Frank J. Konyon, Frank J. Konyon Dairy, San Diego County*, Order No. 2000-18 NPDES No. CA0109011 *Waste Discharge Requirements for Jack and Mark Stiefel Dairy, Riverside County*, Order No. 2000-0206, NPDES No. CA 0109321, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Diamond Valley Dairy, Riverside County*, Order No. 2002-0067 NPDES No. CA0109371 *Waste Discharge Requirements for S&S Farms, Swine Raising Facility, San Diego County.*

⁵⁵ 40 CFR Part 122.23

weather load for all three indicator bacteria. These watersheds are the San Juan Creek, San Luis Rey River, San Marcos Creek, and San Dieguito River watersheds. Nonpoint sources will be regulated via WDRs, waivers of WDRs, or discharge prohibitions as mandated by California's NPS Implementation and Enforcement Policy, preferably through a third party agreement with the San Diego Water Board.

The San Diego Water Board's WDR Waiver Policy includes conditional waivers for runoff from agricultural facilities, orchards, animal feeding operations, and soil amendment and composting facilities. Essentially, these discharges are waived from requiring WDRs provided that the conditions specified for each type of discharge are being met. If dischargers knowingly or unknowingly violate the waiver conditions, the San Diego Water Board can issue WDRs, take enforcement action, and/or establish additional LAs.

11 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This section describes the actions necessary to implement the TMDLs to attain WQOs for indicator bacteria in impaired beaches and creeks. The plan describes implementation responsibilities assigned to point source and nonpoint source dischargers and describes the schedule and key milestones for the actions to be taken.

The goal of the Implementation Plan is to ensure that WQOs⁵⁶ for indicator bacteria for beaches and creeks in the San Diego Region are attained and maintained throughout the waterbody and in all seasons of the year. WQOs are considered “attained” when the waterbody can be removed from the List of Water Quality Limited Segments. WQOs are considered “maintained” when, upon subsequent listing cycles, the waterbody has not returned to an impaired condition and is not re-listed on the List of Water Quality Limited Segments. Attaining and maintaining WQOs will be accomplished by achieving wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources.

11.1 Regulatory Authority for Implementation Plans

TMDL implementation plans are not currently required under federal law; however, federal policy is that TMDLs should include implementation plans. CWA section 303 [40 CFR 130] authorizes the USEPA to require implementation plans for TMDLs. USEPA regulations implementing section 303 do not currently require states to include implementation plans for TMDLs but are likely to be revised in the future. USEPA regulations [40 CFR 130.6] require states to incorporate TMDLs in the State Water Quality Management Plans (Basin Plans) along with adequate implementation measures to implement all aspects of the plan. USEPA policy is that states must include implementation plans as an element of TMDL Basin Plan amendments submitted to USEPA for approval.⁵⁷

TMDL implementation plans are required under State law. Basin plans must have a program of implementation to achieve WQOs.⁵⁸ The implementation plan must include a description of actions that are necessary to achieve the objectives, a time schedule for these actions, and a description of surveillance to determine compliance with the WQOs.⁵⁹ State law requires that a TMDL include an implementation plan since a TMDL supplements, interprets, and/or refines existing water quality objectives. The TMDLs, LAs, and WLAs must be incorporated into the Basin Plan.⁶⁰

⁵⁶ [40 CFR 131.38(b)(2)]

⁵⁷ See *Guidance for Developing TMDLs in California*, USEPA Region 9, (January 7, 2000).

⁵⁸ See Water Code section 13050(j). A “Water Quality Control Plan” or “Basin Plan” consists of a designation or establishment for the waters within a specified area of all of the following: (1) Beneficial uses to be protected, (2) Water quality objectives and (3) A program of implementation needed for achieving water quality objectives.

⁵⁹ See Water Code section 13242.

⁶⁰ See CWA section 303(e).

11.2 Implementation Plan Objectives

The specific objectives of this Implementation Plan are as follows:

1. Identify the persons responsible for meeting the WLAs in discharges of bacteria to impaired beaches and creeks;
2. Establish a time schedule for meeting the LAs and WLAs. The schedule will establish interim milestones that are to be achieved until the LAs and WLAs are achieved;
3. Reissue or revise the various existing statewide and regional NPDES requirements that regulate urban runoff and other point source discharges to beaches and creeks to implement wasteload allocations set forth in section 9;
4. Enforce the Waiver Policy for nonpoint source (NPS) bacteria discharges, or regulate NPS bacteria discharges pursuant to the NPS Implementation and Enforcement Policy in watersheds where NPS discharges contribute significant bacteria loads to receiving waters.
5. Establish mechanisms to track BMP and MM implementation, monitor BMP and MM effectiveness in achieving the allocations in bacteria discharges, assess success in achieving TMDL objectives and milestones, and report on TMDL program effectiveness in attaining WQOs for indicator bacteria in impaired beaches and creeks; and
6. Investigate and process a Basin Plan amendment authorizing a reference watershed approach for implementing bacteria WQOs pursuant to Issue No. 7 on the *Prioritized List of Basin Plan Issues for Investigation from September 2004 to September 2007* adopted by the San Diego Water Board as part of the 2004 Triennial Review of the Basin Plan.

11.3 Allocations and Identification of Dischargers

Allocations for each watershed are described in Tables 9-1 thru 9-10 and are expressed as annual “loads” in terms of number of bacteria colonies per year (billion MPN/yr) for wet weather, and per month (billion MPN/mo) for dry weather. Allocations were expressed as either WLAs for point sources, or LAs for nonpoint sources. Allocations were divided between point and nonpoint sources based on land use, as discussed in Appendix I. Persons responsible for point source discharges include the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and owners and operators of Phase I and Phase II MS4 systems within all of the affected watersheds.⁶¹ Persons responsible for nonpoint source

⁶¹ The dry and wet weather wasteload allocation for discharges from wastewater treatment facilities, also known as publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), is zero. The only exception is Padre Dam whose discharge to the San Diego River is regulated by the San Diego Waterboard and must meet REC-1 permit requirements. Therefore Padre Dam received a wasteload allocation which is based on the effluent

discharges include owners and operators of agriculture, livestock, and horse ranch facilities in watersheds where bacteria loads from these land uses are more than 5 percent of the total load. These watersheds are the San Juan Creek, San Luis Rey River, San Marcos Creek, and San Dieguito River watersheds.

Although allocations are distributed to the identified dischargers of bacteria, this does not imply that other potential sources do not exist. Any potential sources in the watersheds not receiving an explicit allocation described in this Technical Report are allowed a zero discharge of bacteria to the impaired beaches and creeks.

11.3.1 Point Source Discharges

Because bacteria loading within urbanized areas generally originate from urban runoff discharged from MS4s, the primary mechanism for TMDL attainment will be increased regulation of these discharges. Persons whose point source discharges contribute to the exceedance of WQOs for indicator bacteria (as discussed in section 10) will be required to meet the WLAs in their urban runoff from MS4s to receiving waters. Caltrans, Municipal Dischargers (Phase I), and small MS4 dischargers (Phase II) are responsible for reducing bacteria loads in their urban runoff to impaired receiving waters, or tributaries thereto, because they own or operate MS4s that contribute to the impairment of receiving waters. These discharges are identified in and regulated by NPDES requirements prescribed in the SWRCB and San Diego Water Board orders listed in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1. SWRCB and San Diego Water Board Orders Regulating MS4 Discharges

Order Number/Short Name	Order Title
SWRCB Order No. 99-06-DWQ <i>Caltrans Stormwater NPDES Requirements</i>	<i>Statewide Storm Water Permit, and Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for the State of California, Department of Transportation (Caltrans)</i>
San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0001 <i>San Diego County MS4 NPDES Requirements</i>	<i>Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Urban Runoff from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) Draining the Watersheds of the County of San Diego, the Incorporated Cities of San Diego County, and the San Diego Unified Port District</i>
San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2002-0001 <i>Orange County MS4 NPDES Requirements</i>	<i>Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Urban Runoff from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) Draining the Watersheds of the County of Orange, the Incorporated Cities of Orange County, and the Orange County Flood Control District within the San Diego Region</i>
SWRCB Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ <i>Small MS4 NPDES Requirements</i>	<i>Waste Discharge Requirements for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems</i>

11.3.2 Nonpoint Source Discharges

Nonpoint source discharges from natural sources (bacteria deposition from aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, and bacteria bound in soil, humic material, etc.) are considered largely

limitations of its WDRs, and is included in addition to these TMDLs which are based on urban runoff. Please see section 8.1.5 for further discussion.

uncontrollable, and therefore should not be regulated. Furthermore, bacteria from these nonanthropogenic sources are unlikely to indicate the presence of human pathogens. Natural sources of bacteria have been accounted for in the interim TMDLs via the reference watershed approach, discussed in section 4. Controllable nonpoint sources, on the other hand, warrant regulation. Controllable nonpoint sources come from agriculture, livestock, and horse ranch facilities in the affected watersheds.

In most watersheds included in this TMDL project, controllable nonpoint source discharges of bacteria were determined to be minor in comparison to point source discharges. Therefore, although LAs have been established for these discharges, no reductions are required. However, in the San Juan Creek, San Luis Rey River, San Marcos Creek, and San Dieguito River watersheds, LAs have been established because anthropogenic nonpoint sources comprise more than 5 percent of the total wet weather bacteria loads.

11.3.3 Lead Jurisdictions for Municipal Discharges

One WLA was assigned to the municipal discharges in each watershed. This WLA was not divided up among the various municipalities in each watershed. The Municipal Dischargers within each subwatershed are collectively responsible for meeting the WLA and required reductions in bacteria loads for these subwatersheds and for meeting all of the TMDL requirements. Responsible municipalities in each affected watershed are listed in Table 11-2, including both point and nonpoint source dischargers. In many cases there are multiple incorporated and unincorporated areas within a subwatershed.

Because many municipalities reside and discharge into single watersheds, Lead Jurisdictions were designated to be responsible for submitting the required reports described in section 11.5.2. These submittals must be on behalf of all dischargers within a single watershed (except Caltrans, who has its own set of requirements). Although only Lead Jurisdictions are responsible for submittals, all responsible municipalities identified in Table 11-2 are responsible for meeting required load reductions to achieve WLAs. Table 11-2 shows the impaired watersheds in the San Diego Region, the dischargers required to meet load reductions, and Lead Jurisdictions for these watersheds (indicated in **bold** lettering). Watersheds were also placed into one of three groups: Group N (north), Group C (central), and Group S (south), for the purpose of prioritizing the impaired waterbodies for implementation of BMPs as discussed in section 11.4.1. The Lead Jurisdictions identified in Table 11-2 are defaults identified by the San Diego Water Board. Responsible Municipalities in each watershed may collectively choose a different Lead Jurisdiction if desired.

Table 11-2. Responsible Municipalities and Lead Jurisdictions Based On the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List

Watershed	Waterbody	Segment or Area**	Responsible Municipalities	Group
San Joaquin Hills HSA	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Cameo Cove at Irvine Cove Dr. - Riviera Way	City of Laguna Beach	N

Watershed	Waterbody	Segment or Area**	Responsible Municipalities	Group
(901.11) & Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)		at Heisler Park – North	County of Orange Orange County Flood Control District Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	
Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Main Laguna Beach	City of Aliso Viejo County of Orange City of Laguna Beach City of Laguna Woods Orange County Flood Control District Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	N
		Laguna Beach at Ocean Avenue		
		Laguna Beach at Laguna Avenue		
		Laguna Beach at Cleo Street		
		Arch Cove at Bluebird Canyon Road		
Laguna Beach at Dumond Drive				
Aliso HSA (901.13)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Laguna Beach at Lagunita Place/Blue Lagoon Place at Aliso Beach	City of Aliso Viejo City of Laguna Beach City of Laguna Hills City of Laguna Niguel City of Laguna Woods City of Lake Forest City of Mission Viejo County of Orange Orange County Flood Control District Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	N
	Aliso Creek	The entire reach (7.2 miles) and associated tributaries Aliso Hills Channel, English Canyon Creek, Dairy Fork Creek, Sulphur Creek, and Wood Canyon Creek		
		At creek mouth		
Dana Point HSA (901.14)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Aliso Beach at West Street	City of Dana Point City of Laguna Beach City of Laguna Niguel County of Orange Orange County Flood Control District Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	N
		Aliso Beach at Table Rock Drive		
		1000 Steps Beach at Pacific Coast Hwy at Hospital (9th Ave)		
		at Salt Creek (large outlet)		
		Salt Creek Beach at Salt Creek service road		
Salt Creek Beach at Dana Strand Road				
Lower San Juan HSA (901.27)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	At San Juan Creek mouth	City of San Juan Capistrano City of Mission Viejo City of Laguna Hills City of Laguna Niguel City of Dana Point City of Rancho Santa Margarita	N

Watershed	Waterbody	Segment or Area**	Responsible Municipalities	Group
	San Juan Creek	Lower 1 mile	County of Orange Orange County Flood Control District Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	
San Clemente HA (901.30)		Poche Beach	City of San Clemente County of Orange Orange County Flood Control District Dana Point Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	N
		Ole Hanson Beach Club Beach at Pico Drain		
		San Clemente City Beach at El Portal Street Stairs		
		San Clemente City Beach at Mariposa Street		
		San Clemente City Beach at Linda Lane		
		San Clemente City Beach at South Linda Lane		
		San Clemente City Beach at Lifeguard Headquarters		
		Under San Clemente Municipal Pier		
		San Clemente City Beach at Trafalgar Canyon (Trafalgar Lane)		
		San Clemente State Beach at Riviera Beach		
		San Clemente State Beach at Cypress Shores		
San Luis Rey HU (903.00)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Luis Rey River Mouth	City of Oceanside City of Vista County of San Diego Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s* Controllable nonpoint sources	C
San Marcos HA (904.50)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Moonlight State Beach	City of Carlsbad City of Encinitas City of Escondido City of Oceanside City of San Marcos City of Solana Beach City of Vista County of San Diego Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s* Controllable nonpoint sources	C

Watershed	Waterbody	Segment or Area**	Responsible Municipalities	Group
San Dieguito HU (905.00)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Dieguito Lagoon Mouth	City of Del Mar City of Escondido City of Poway City of San Diego City of Solana Beach County of San Diego Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s* Controllable nonpoint sources	C/S
Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Torrey Pines State Beach at Del Mar (Anderson Canyon)	City of Del Mar City of Poway City of San Diego County of San Diego Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	S
Scripps HA (906.30)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	La Jolla Shores Beach at El Paseo Grande	City of San Diego Owners/operators of small MS4s*	S
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Caminito Del Oro		
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Vallecitos		
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Ave de la Playa		
		at Casa Beach, Children's Pool		
		South Casa Beach at Coast Blvd.		
		Whispering Sands Beach at Ravina Street		
		Windansea Beach at Vista de la Playa		
		Windansea Beach at Bonair Street		
		Windansea Beach at Playa del Norte		
		Windansea Beach at Palomar Ave. at Tourmaline Surf Park Pacific Beach at Grand Ave.		
Santee HSA (907.12)	Forrester Creek	Lower 1 mile	City of El Cajon City of La Mesa City of Santee County of San Diego Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	S
Mission San Diego HSA (907.11) & Santee HSA	San Diego River, Lower	Lower 6 miles	City of El Cajon City of La Mesa City of San Diego City of Santee	S

Watershed	Waterbody	Segment or Area**	Responsible Municipalities	Group
(907.12)	At San Diego River Mouth (aka Dog Beach)		County of San Diego Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s* Padre Dam Water Treatment Facility	
Chollas HSA (908.22)	Chollas Creek	Lower 1.2 miles	City of La Mesa City of Lemon Grove City of San Diego County of San Diego San Diego Unified Port District Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	S

*Owners/operators of small MS4s are listed in Appendix Q.

** Based on the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List

11.4 Compliance Schedule and Interim Goals for Achieving Allocations

The purpose of these TMDLs is to attain and maintain the applicable WQOs in impaired beaches and creeks through incremental mandated reductions of bacteria from point sources and nonpoint sources discharging to impaired waters. The requirements of this project mandate that dischargers improve water quality conditions in impaired waters by achieving load and wasteload reductions in their discharges. The bacteria TMDLs shall be implemented in a phased approach with a monitoring component to determine the effectiveness of each phase and guide the selection of BMPs.

11.4.1 Prioritization of Waterbodies

The waterbodies included in this project are numerous and diverse in terms of geographic location, swimmer accessibility and use, and degree of contamination. Dischargers accountable for attaining load reductions in multiple watersheds may have difficulty providing the same level of effort simultaneously in all watersheds. In order to address these concerns a scheme for prioritizing implementation of bacteria reduction strategies in waterbodies within watersheds was developed in conjunction with the Stakeholder Advisory Group (SAG). The prioritization scheme is largely based on the following criteria:

- Level of beach (marine or freshwater) swimmer usage;
- Frequency of exceedances of WQOs; and
- Existing programs designed to reduce bacteria loading to surface waters.

Dischargers were placed into one of three groups (North, Central, and South), based on geographic location. Group N consists of dischargers located in watersheds within Orange County, the northernmost region watersheds included in this project. Group C consists of dischargers located in watersheds in northern San Diego County, outside the City of San Diego limits, the central region watersheds included in this project. Group S consists of dischargers who are located in watersheds within and south of the City of San

Diego limits, the southernmost region watersheds included in this project. Table 11.2 shows the dischargers in each of the three groups.

The SAG applied the above criteria and proposed a prioritization scheme for implementing bacteria reduction strategies in the impaired waters addressed in these TMDLs. Impaired waters were given a priority number of 1, 2, or 3 with 1 being the highest priority. Priority 1 waters also included waterbodies likely meeting WQOs and likely to be removed from the List of Water Quality Limited Segments. A prioritized list of impaired beaches and creeks included in this project is shown in Table 11-3. Priority schemes are designated within watersheds.

Table 11-3. Prioritized List of Impaired Waters for TMDL Implementation Based On the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List

Watershed	Waterbody	Segment or Area^b	Priority
San Joaquin Hills HSA (901.11) & Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Cameo Cove at Irvine Cove Dr. - Riviera Way	1
		at Heisler Park – North	1
Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Main Laguna Beach	1
		Laguna Beach at Ocean Avenue	1
		Laguna Beach at Laguna Avenue	1
		Laguna Beach at Cleo Street	1
		Arch Cove at Bluebird Canyon Road	1
		Laguna Beach at Dumond Drive	1
Aliso HSA (901.13)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Laguna Beach at Lagunita Place/Blue Lagoon Place at Aliso Beach	1
	Aliso Creek		3
	At creek mouth		
Dana Point HSA (901.14)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Aliso Beach at West Street	1
		Aliso Beach at Table Rock Drive	1
		1000 Steps Beach at Pacific Coast Hwy at Hospital (9th Ave)	1
		at Salt Creek (large outlet)	1
		Salt Creek Beach at Salt Creek service road	2
		Salt Creek Beach at Dana Strand Road	2
Lower San Juan HSA (901.27)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Creek mouth	1
	San Juan Creek		3
San Clemente HA (901.30)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Poche Beach (large outlet)	1
		Ole Hanson Beach Club Beach at Pico Drain	1
		San Clemente City Beach at Linda Lane	1
		San Clemente State Beach at Riviera Beach	1
		San Clemente City Beach at Mariposa Street	2
		San Clemente State Beach at Cypress Shores	2
		San Clemente City Beach at Lifeguard Headquarters	2
		Under San Clemente Municipal Pier	2
		San Clemente City Beach at El Portal Street Stairs	2
		San Clemente City Beach at South Linda Lane	3
		San Clemente City Beach at Trafalgar Canyon (Trafalgar Lane)	3

Watershed	Waterbody	Segment or Area ^b	Priority
San Luis Rey HU (903.00)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Luis Rey River Mouth	2
San Marcos HA (904.50)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Moonlight State Beach	1
San Dieguito HU (905.00)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Dieguito Lagoon Mouth	1
Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline ^a	Torrey Pines State Beach at Del Mar (Anderson Canyon)	1
Scripps HA (906.30)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	La Jolla Shores Beach at El Paseo Grande ^a	1
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Caminito Del Oro ^a	1
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Vallecitos ^a	1
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Ave de la Playa ^a	1
		at Casa Beach, Children's Pool	1
		South Casa Beach at Coast Blvd. ^a	1
		Whispering Sands Beach at Ravina Street ^a	1
		Windansea Beach at Vista de la Playa ^a	1
		Windansea Beach at Bonair Street ^a	1
		Windansea Beach at Playa del Norte ^a	1
		Windansea Beach at Palomar Ave. ^a	1
at Tourmaline Surf Park ^a	1		
Pacific Beach at Grand Ave. ^a	1		
Santee HSA (907.12)	Forrester Creek		3
Mission San Diego HSA (907.11) & Santee HSA (907.12)	San Diego River, Lower		3
Chollas HSA (908.22)	Chollas Creek	Bottom 1.2 miles	3

^a The SWRCB has removed these beach segments from the 2006 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments.

^b Based on the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List

11.4.2 Compliance Schedule

In establishing the compliance schedule for achieving the bacteria WLAs and LAs, the San Diego Water Board must balance the need of the dischargers for a reasonable amount of time to implement an effective bacteria load reduction program against the broad-based public interest in having water quality standards attained in the waters of the Region as soon as practicable. The public interest is best served when dischargers take all reasonable and immediately feasible actions to reduce pollutant discharges to impaired waters in the shortest possible time. In fact, pursuant to receiving water limitations in the Caltrans stormwater NPDES requirements, and San Diego and Orange County MS4 NPDES requirements (see section 11.5.2 and 11.5.3), the urban runoff discharges should already be planning and implementing a BMP program and monitoring for all MS4 bacteria and other pollutant discharges that cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards in the water quality limited segments within, or receiving pollutant discharges from their jurisdictions.

Compliance Schedule for Meeting Interim Wet Weather TMDLs and Final Dry Weather TMDLs

The dry and wet weather compliance schedule (Tables 11-4 and 11-5 respectively) for implementing the wasteload and load reductions required under these TMDLs is structured in a phased manner, with 100 percent of interim wet weather reductions, and 100 percent of final dry weather reductions necessary 10 years after the effective date of this TMDL Basin Plan amendment. All of these reductions are aimed at restoring water quality to a level that supports REC-1 uses in the ocean shoreline and in impaired creeks. These reductions required by the compliance schedule vary on the timeline based on the priority scheme described in section 11.4.1. Intermediate milestone reductions in bacteria wasteloads are required sooner in the higher priority waters.

Compliance Schedule for Meeting Final Wet Weather TMDLs

Many of the dischargers requested a longer compliance schedule because of the expense of implementing the TMDLs, and because the final wet weather TMDLs for all indicator bacteria are so stringent. Based on these comments, the length of the compliance schedule for final wet weather TMDLs is 20 years from the effective date of the TMDL Basin Plan amendment.

Keep in mind that the San Diego Water Board intends to revise the final wet weather enterococci, fecal coliform, and total coliform TMDLs for REC-1 using the reference system approach, and will revise the compliance schedule for meeting those final wet weather TMDLs as well. The revised final wet weather enterococci, fecal coliform, and total coliform TMDLs will likely be similar to the interim TMDLs. Thus, the revised final compliance schedule for these TMDLs likely will not be longer than 10 years. The reference system/natural sources exclusion approach Basin Plan amendment is described in more detail in section 11.5.7.

The dischargers expressed a legitimate concern regarding planning and implementing costly controls for the final wet weather TMDLs as the San Diego Water Board has every intention of revising them. Thus, the dischargers will not be required to submit Bacteria Load Reduction Plans (discussed in sections 11.5.2 and 11.5.3) or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans for the final wet weather TMDLs until after the San Diego Water Board has considered the reference system/natural sources exclusion approach Basin Plan amendment, and considered revisions to those TMDLs. The San Diego Water Board will commit to considering the Basin Plan amendment and revisions to the TMDLs within one year of the effective date of this TMDL Basin Plan amendment.

Table 11-4. Dry Weather Compliance Schedule and Milestones for Achieving Wasteload Reductions

Compliance Year (year after OAL approval)	Required Wasteload Reduction		
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
5	50% (All Final Dry ENT, FC and TC)		
6		50% (All Final Dry ENT, FC and TC)	
7			50% (All Final Dry ENT, FC and TC)
10	100% (All Final Dry ENT, FC and TC)	100% (All Final Dry ENT, FC and TC)	100% (All Final Dry ENT, FC and TC)

Table 11-5. Wet Weather Compliance Schedule and Milestones for Achieving Wasteload Reductions

Compliance Year (year after OAL approval)	Required Wasteload Reduction		
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
5	50% (All Interim Wet Weather)		
6		50% (All Interim Wet Weather)	
7			50% (All Interim Wet Weather)
10	100% (All Interim Wet Weather)	100% (All Interim Wet Weather)	100% (All Interim Wet Weather)
20	100% (Final Wet Weather)	100% (Final Wet Weather)	100% (Final Wet Weather)

The first four years of the compliance schedule do not require any load reductions from current conditions. These years will provide the dischargers time to identify sources, develop plans and implement enhanced and expanded BMPs capable of achieving the mandated decreases in bacteria densities in the impaired beaches and creeks.

Because dischargers in the Chollas Creek watershed will be addressing required load reductions from multiple water quality improvement projects in addition to bacteria, namely TMDLs for copper, lead, zinc, and diazinon, and a trash reduction program, the

compliance schedule is 20 years to achieve the necessary load reductions for all pollutants in this watershed. Regarding bacteria, these interim milestones described in Table 11-6 apply.

Table 11-6. Compliance Schedule Including Interim Milestones—Chollas Creek

Compliance Year (year after OAL approval)	Wasteload Reduction Milestone
7	50% final for dry weather
10	100% final for dry weather, 50% interim for wet weather
20	100% for final wet weather

This tailored compliance schedule requires comprehensive BMP planning and load reductions for all impairing pollutants as described in *Total Maximum Daily Loads for Dissolved Copper, Lead, and Zinc in Chollas Creek, Tributary to San Diego Bay*.

Likewise, dischargers in other bacteria-impaired watersheds may also find that undertaking concurrent load reduction programs for other pollutant constituents (e.g. metals, pesticides, trash, nutrients, sediment, etc.) together with the bacteria load reduction requirements in these TMDLs, is more cost effective, and has fewer potential environmental impacts from structural BMP construction. In these cases, the dischargers have the option to submit a Comprehensive Load Reduction Plan (CLRP) for all constituents of concern in lieu of the Bacteria Load Reduction Plan, and to propose an appropriately tailored comprehensive compliance schedule (CCS). CCSs tailored under this provision may not extend beyond 20 years. The San Diego Water Board may issue investigative orders to confirm items in the CLRPs. The CLRPs must be capable of achieving the WLAs for the bacteria TMDLs, achieving the water quality objectives in receiving waters for other impairing pollutants in the watershed,⁶² and achieving the goals and objectives of any other water quality improvement projects included in the CLRPs within the time frame of the CCS. Additionally, CLRPs must meet the performance standards as outlined in sections 11.5.2 and 11.5.3 below. If appropriate, proposed alternative compliance schedules will be incorporated into the various TMDL implementing orders, such as the municipal stormwater NPDES requirements, in lieu of the schedules in Tables 11-4 and 11-5.

11.5 San Diego Water Board Actions

This section describes the actions that the San Diego Water Board will take to implement the TMDLs. The TMDLs will be implemented primarily by reissuing or revising the

⁶² In this case, achieving the “water quality objectives for other impairing pollutants” means that Municipal dischargers and Caltrans must meet the Receiving Water Limitations requirements of their NPDES Stormwater WDRs. These Receiving Water Limitations include an iterative process requiring implementation of increasingly stringent BMPs that will result in achievement of water quality objectives. Municipal discharger and Caltrans NPDES Stormwater WDRs also contain monitoring requirements, which can be adapted to monitor, document, and assess BMP implementation. All proposals for CLRPs must include achievement of water quality objectives in receiving waters for all impairing pollutants, by meeting NPDES Receiving Water Limitations as verified through NPDES monitoring requirements, within the CCS timeframe.

existing NPDES requirements for MS4 discharges to include WQBELs that are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the bacteria WLAs for MS4 discharges. The process for issuance of NPDES requirements is distinct from the TMDL process, and is described in section 11.5.1. WQBELs for municipal stormwater discharges can be either numeric or non-numeric. Non-numeric WQBELs typically are a program of expanded or better-tailored BMPs. The USEPA expects that most WQBELs for NPDES-regulated municipal discharges will be in the form of BMPs, and that numeric limitations will be used only in rare instances.⁶³ WQBELs can be incorporated into NPDES requirements for MS4 discharges by reissuing or revising these requirements.

In the San Juan Creek, San Luis Rey River, San Marcos Creek, and San Dieguito River watersheds, significant bacteria loads come from nonpoint sources in addition to wasteloads discharged from MS4s. In these watersheds, load reductions from agriculture, livestock, and horse ranch facilities will be needed to meet bacteria WQOs. The San Diego Water Board will implement the load reductions in these watersheds by enforcing existing WDRs and the Waiver Policy with respect to waivers for discharges of waste from animal feeding operations, manure composting and soil amendment operations, and agricultural and orchard irrigation return flow. If the conditions in the Waiver Policy are not sufficient to protect water quality for these types of discharges, the San Diego Water Board could amend discharge conditions upon renewal of the Waiver Policy. In addition, for any discharges not covered by, or not in compliance with the Waiver Policy, the San Diego Water Board will issue WDRs or a Basin Plan prohibition pursuant to the SWRCB NPS Implementation and Enforcement Policy.⁶⁴

11.5.1 Process and Schedule for Issuing NPDES Requirements

The public process for issuing NPDES requirements is distinct but similar from the process to adopt TMDLs. For NPDES requirements, the process begins when the operator of the facility (discharger) submits a report of waste discharge (RWD) to the San Diego Water Board for review. After reviewing the RWD, the San Diego Water Board must make a decision to proceed with the NPDES requirements. Using the information and data in the RWD the San Diego Water Board develops draft NPDES requirements and the justification for the conditions (referred to as the fact sheet).

The first major step in the development process is to develop numerical effluent limitations on the amounts of specified pollutants that may be discharged and / or specified best management practices (BMPs) designed to minimize water quality impacts. These numerical effluent limitations and BMPs or other non-numerical effluent limitations must implement both technology-based and water quality-based requirements of the Clean Water Act. Technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) represent the degree of control that can be achieved by point sources using various levels of pollution

⁶³ USEPA memorandum entitled "Establishing Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Wasteload Allocations (WLAs) for Storm Water Sources and NPDES Permit Requirements Based on Those WLAs," dated November 22, 2002.

⁶⁴ *Policy for Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program*, SWRCB, May 20, 2004.

control technology. If necessary to achieve compliance with applicable water quality standards, NPDES requirements must contain water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs), derived from the applicable receiving water quality standards, more stringent than the applicable technology-based standards. In the context of a TMDL, the WQBELs must be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the wasteload allocations of any applicable TMDL. Following the development of effluent limitations, the San Diego Water Board develops appropriate monitoring and reporting conditions, facility-specific special conditions, and includes standard provisions that are the same for all NPDES requirements.

After the draft NPDES requirements are complete, the San Diego Water Board provides an opportunity for public participation in the process. A public notice announces the availability of the draft requirements, and interested persons may submit comments. Based on the comments, the San Diego Water Board develops the final requirements, documenting the process and decisions in the administrative record. The final NPDES requirements are issued to the facility in an order adopted by the San Diego Water Board.

Although NPDES requirements must contain WQBELs that are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL WLAs, the federal regulations⁶⁵ do not require the WQBELs to be identical to the WLAs. The regulations leave open the possibility that the San Diego Water Board could determine that fact-specific circumstances render something other than literal incorporation of the WLA to be consistent with the TMDL assumptions and requirements. For example, the WLAs in Tables 9-1 through 9-10 are expressed as billion MPN per year (or per month); however, the WQBELs prescribed in response to the WLAs may or may not be written using the same metric. WQBELs may be expressed as numeric effluent limitations using a different metric, or, more likely, as BMP development, implementation, and revision requirements.

NPDES requirements should be issued, reissued, or revised “as expeditiously as practicable” to incorporate WQBELs derived from the TMDL WLAs. “As expeditiously as practicable” means the following:

1. **New point sources.** “New” point sources previously unregulated by NPDES requirements must obtain their NPDES requirements before they can lawfully discharge pollutants. For point sources receiving NPDES requirements for the first time, “as expeditiously as practicable” means that the San Diego Water Board incorporates WQBELs that are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs into the NPDES requirements and requires compliance with the WQBELs upon the commencement of the discharge.
2. **Point Sources Currently Regulated Under NPDES Requirements.** For point sources currently regulated under NPDES requirements, “as expeditiously as practicable” means that:

⁶⁵ 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B).

- a. WQBELs that are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs should be incorporated into NPDES requirements during their 5-year term, prior to expiration, in accordance with the applicable NPDES requirement reopening provisions, taking into account factors such as available NPDES resources, staff and budget constraints, and other competing priorities.
- b. In the event the NPDES requirement revisions cannot be considered during the 5-year term, the San Diego Water Board will incorporate WQBELs that are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs into the NPDES requirements at the end of the 5-year term.

11.5.2 Actions with respect to the California Department of Transportation

Under Receiving Water Limitation C-1-3.a of SWRCB Order No. 99-06-DWQ (Caltrans stormwater NPDES requirements) Caltrans is required to implement additional BMPs to reduce bacteria discharges in impaired watersheds to the maximum extent practicable and to restore compliance with the bacteria WQOs. This obligation is triggered when either the discharger or the SWRCB determines that MS4 discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable water quality objective, in this case indicator bacteria WQOs. Designation of beaches and/or creeks as water quality limited segments under CWA section 303(d) provided sufficient evidence that that MS4 discharges are causing or contributing to the violation of water quality standards. Thus, Caltrans should be implementing the provisions of Receiving Water Limitation C-1-3.a with respect to bacteria discharges into water quality limited segments.

The WLAs for Caltrans established in section 9 are equal to the existing load estimated from Caltrans discharges. Although Caltrans is not required to reduce discharges of bacteria from existing loading, WLAs are established so that Caltrans shall not increase its wet weather discharges above current levels. The San Diego Water Board shall request that the SWRCB enforce the provisions of Receiving Water Limitation C-1-3.a and reissue or revise Order No. 99-06, to include requirements to implement the TMDL. The requirements implementing the TMDLs shall include the following:

- a. WQBELs consistent with the requirements and assumptions of the bacteria WLAs described in Tables 9-1 through 9-10 and a schedule of compliance applicable to MS4 discharges into impaired beaches and creeks, or tributaries thereto, described in Tables 11-3, 11-4 and 11-5. At a minimum, WQBELs shall include a BMP program of expanded or better-tailored BMPs to attain the WLAs in accordance with the compliance schedules in Tables 11.4 and 11-5.
- b. If the WQBELs consist of a BMP program, then the reporting requirements shall consist of annual progress reports on BMP planning, implementation, and effectiveness in attaining the WQOs in impaired beaches and creeks, and annual water quality monitoring reports. Reporting shall continue until the bacteria WQOs are attained in impaired beaches and creeks.

The first progress report shall consist of a Bacteria Load Reduction Plan (BLRPs) or a Comprehensive Load Reduction Plan (CLRPs). Bacteria Load Reduction Plans or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans must be specific to each impaired waterbody, which fall into one of three types: impaired beach with tributary impaired creek, impaired beach with unimpaired tributary creek, and impaired beach with no tributary creek. Monitoring strategies and choice of compliance points should reflect which type of impaired waterbody is involved.

To provide guidance to Caltrans in preparing BLRPs and CLRPs, the following bullets describe components that should be considered for incorporation in the BLRPs and CLRPs.

The BLRPs should include the following components:

Comprehensive Watershed Approach

- Dischargers should identify the Lead Watershed Contact for their BLRPs. The Lead Watershed Contact should serve as liaison between all other common watershed dischargers and the San Diego Water Board, where appropriate.
- Dischargers should describe a program for encouraging collaborative, watershed-based, land-use planning in their jurisdictional planning departments.
- Dischargers should develop and periodically update a map of the BLRP watershed, to facilitate planning, assessment, and collaborative decision-making. As appropriate, the map should include features such as receiving waters (including the Pacific Ocean); Clean Water Act section 303(d) impaired receiving waters; water quality projects; land uses; MS4s; major highways; jurisdictional boundaries; and inventoried commercial, industrial, and municipal sites.
- Dischargers should annually assess the water quality of impaired water body in their BLRPs in order to identify all water quality problems within the impaired water body. This assessment should use applicable water quality data, reports, and analysis generated in accordance with the requirements of the applicable NPDES MS4 monitoring and reporting programs, as well as applicable information available from other public and private organizations.
- Dischargers should develop and implement a collective watershed BLRP strategy to meet the bacteria TMDL. The strategy should guide

dischargers in developing a Bacteria Compliance Schedule (BCS) which includes BMP planning and scheduling as outlined below.

- Dischargers should collaborate to develop and implement the BLRPs. The BLRP should include a proposal for frequent regularly scheduled meetings among the dischargers in the impaired watershed.
- Each BLRP and BCS should be reviewed annually to identify needed modifications and improvements. The dischargers should develop and implement a plan and schedule, included in the BCS, to address the identified modifications and improvements. All updates to the BLRP should be documented in the BLRP, and submitted to the San Diego Water Board. Individual dischargers should also review and modify their jurisdictional ordinances and activities as necessary so that they are consistent with the requirements of the BLRP.

Bacteria Compliance Schedule - BMP Planning and Scheduling

The BCS should identify the BMPs/water quality projects that are planned for implementation and provide an implementation schedule for each BMP/water quality project. The BCS should demonstrate how the BMPs/water quality projects will address all the bacteria TMDLs. The BCS, at a minimum, should include scheduling for the following:

Non-structural BMP phasing:

- Initial Non-Structural BMP Analysis - Watershed data should be analyzed to identify effective non-structural BMPs for implementation. This should be completed and included in the BCS.
- Scheduled Annual Non-structural BMP Implementation - The above analysis should be used to identify BMPs that will be implemented and to develop an aggressive non-structural BMP implementation schedule. The BCS should include a schedule of the current BMP staffing for each impaired area, and provide a discussion on adjustments to staff scheduling to meet new non-structural BMP demands. Schedules should be realistic and justifiable.
- Scheduled Annual BMP Assessment and Optimizing Adjustments - As the nonstructural BMPs are being implemented, a scheduled in-depth assessment of the nonstructural BMPs' performance should follow. Non-structural BMPs that are found to be ineffective should be modified to incorporate optimizing adjustments to improve performance or be replaced by other effective non-structural BMPs. The results from this assessment should also be used to determine structural BMP selection and the schedule for structural BMP implementation. The BCS should include an annual schedule for in-depth non-structural BMP assessment and optimizing adjustments.

- Scheduled Continuous Budget and Funding Efforts- Securing budget and funding for non-structural BMP staffing and equipment should be scheduled early and continue until the bacteria TMDLs are met. The BCS should include a schedule for staff time, including position and job description, authorized for securing budget and funding for non-structural BMP implementation.

Structural BMP phasing:

- Scheduled Initial Structural BMP Analysis– Structural BMP analysis should utilize all available information, including the non-structural BMP assessment, to identify, locate, design and build structural BMPs, or a train of BMPs, to meet these Bacteria TMDLs. The BCS should include a schedule for structural BMP analysis.
- Scheduled Annual BMP Construction - The BCS should include a projected general construction schedule with a realistic and justifiable timeline for BMP construction.
- Scheduled Annual BMP Assessment, Optimization Adjustments, and Maintenance - Assessment for structural BMPs should begin immediately upon initial BMP completion, followed by continuously scheduled BMP assessment, optimization adjustments, and maintenance, to both the individual structural BMPs and the structural BMP program as a whole. The BCS should include an annual schedule for in-depth structural BMP assessment.
- Scheduled Continuous Budget and Funding Effort - Securing budget and funding for structural BMPs and additional maintenance staff should be scheduled early and continue until the bacteria TMDLs are met. The BCS should include a schedule for staff time, including position and job description, authorized for securing budget and funding for structural BMP implementation.

Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans should include the following components:

Comprehensive Watershed and Pollutant Approach

- Dischargers should identify the Lead Watershed Contact for their CLRPs. The Lead Watershed Contact should serve as liaison between all other common watershed dischargers and the San Diego Water Board, where appropriate.
- Dischargers should describe a program for encouraging collaborative, watershed-based, land-use planning in their jurisdictional planning departments.

- Dischargers should develop and periodically update a map of the CLRP watershed, to facilitate planning, assessment, and collaborative decision-making. As appropriate, the map should include features such as receiving waters (including the Pacific Ocean); Clean Water Act section 303(d) impaired receiving waters; water quality projects; land uses; MS4s; major highways; jurisdictional boundaries; and inventoried commercial, industrial, and municipal sites.
- Dischargers should annually assess the water quality of impaired water body in their CLRPs in order to identify all water quality problems within the impaired water body. This assessment should use applicable water quality data, reports, and analysis generated in accordance with the requirements of the applicable NPDES MS4 monitoring and reporting programs, as well as applicable information available from other public and private organizations.
- Identified water quality problems in the impaired water body to be addressed by the CLRP should include, in addition to bacteria, all CWA section 303(d) listings, persistent violations of water quality standards, toxicity, impacts to beneficial uses, water quality conditions for which water quality improvement projects are currently being implemented, and any other pertinent conditions. All impaired waters should be included. Impaired water bodies where bacteria is the only impairing pollutant are not eligible to submit a CLRP.
- Dischargers should develop and implement a collective watershed CLRP strategy to meet the bacteria TMDL and all other receiving water quality standards for all other pollutants being addressed in the CLRPs. The strategy should guide dischargers in developing a Comprehensive Compliance Schedule (CCS) which includes BMP planning and scheduling as outlined below.
- Dischargers should collaborate to develop and implement the CLRPs. The CLRP should include a proposal for frequent regularly scheduled meetings among the dischargers in the impaired watershed.
- Each CLRP and CCS should be reviewed annually to identify needed modifications and improvements. The dischargers should develop and implement a plan and schedule, included in the CCS, to address the identified modifications and improvements. All updates to the CLRP should be documented in the CLRP, and submitted to the San Diego Water Board. Individual dischargers should also review and modify their jurisdictional ordinances and activities as necessary so that they are consistent with the requirements of the CLRP.

Comprehensive Compliance Schedule - BMP Planning and Scheduling

The CCS should identify the BMPs/water quality projects that are planned for implementation and provide an implementation schedule for each BMP/water quality project. The CCS should demonstrate how the BMPs/water quality projects will address all water quality problems in the impaired water body and result in achievement of water quality standards. It should also demonstrate how comprehensive treatment of all the pollutants together justifies a longer compliance schedule for the bacteria TMDLs. The CCS, at a minimum, should include scheduling for the following:

Non-structural BMP phasing:

- Initial Non-Structural BMP Analysis - After identifying and listing all the 303(d) listed impairing pollutants and other water quality problems in an impaired water body, the water body and data should be analyzed to identify effective non-structural BMPs for implementation. This should be completed and included in the CCS.
- Scheduled Annual Non-structural BMP Implementation - The above analysis should be used to identify BMPs that will be implemented and to develop an aggressive non-structural BMP implementation schedule. The CCS should include a schedule of the current BMP staffing for each impaired area, and provide a discussion on adjustments to staff scheduling to meet new non-structural BMP demands. Schedules should be realistic and justifiable.
- Scheduled Annual BMP Assessment and Optimizing Adjustments - As the nonstructural BMPs are being implemented, a scheduled in-depth assessment of the nonstructural BMPs' performance should follow. Non-structural BMPs that are found to be ineffective should be modified to incorporate optimizing adjustments to improve performance or be replaced by other effective non-structural BMPs. The results from this assessment should also be used to determine structural BMP selection and the schedule for structural BMP implementation. The CCS should include an annual schedule for in-depth non-structural BMP assessment and optimizing adjustments.
- Scheduled Continuous Budget and Funding Efforts- Securing budget and funding for non-structural BMP staffing and equipment should be scheduled early and continue until the bacteria TMDLs are met, water quality objectives for other impairing pollutants are achieved, and the goals and objectives of other water quality improvement projects are met.⁶⁶ The CCS should include a schedule for staff time, including

⁶⁶ In this case, achieving the “water quality objectives for other impairing pollutants” means that Municipal dischargers must meet the Receiving Water Limitations requirements of their NPDES Stormwater WDRs. These Receiving Water Limitations include an iterative process requiring implementation of increasingly stringent BMPs that will result in achievement of water quality objectives. Municipal discharger NPDES Stormwater WDRs also contain monitoring requirements, which can be adapted to monitor, document, and assess BMP implementation. All proposals for CLRPs must include achievement of water quality

position and job description, authorized for securing budget and funding for non-structural BMP implementation.

Structural BMP phasing:

- Scheduled Initial Structural BMP Analysis– Structural BMP analysis should utilize all available information, including the non-structural BMP assessment, to identify, locate, design and build structural BMPs, or a train of BMPs, that restore water quality for all the 303(d) listed impairing pollutants and other water quality problems in an impaired water body. The CCS should include a schedule for structural BMP analysis.
- Scheduled Annual BMP Construction - The CCS should include a projected general construction schedule with a realistic and justifiable timeline for BMP construction.
- Scheduled Annual BMP Assessment, Optimization Adjustments, and Maintenance - Assessment for structural BMPs should begin immediately upon initial BMP completion, followed by continuously scheduled BMP assessment, optimization adjustments, and maintenance, to both the individual structural BMPs and the structural BMP program as a whole. The CCS should include an annual schedule for in-depth structural BMP assessment.
- Scheduled Continuous Budget and Funding Effort - Securing budget and funding for structural BMPs and additional maintenance staff should be scheduled early and continue until the bacteria TMDLs are met, water quality objectives for other impairing pollutants are achieved, and the goals and objectives of other water quality improvement projects are met.⁶⁷ The CCS should include a schedule for staff time, including position and job description, authorized for securing budget and funding for structural BMP implementation.

Economic Justifications

- The dischargers should show how the estimated cost of the structural BMPs, and the opportunity to tailor BMP implementation to include all the 303(d) listed impaired water bodies, and/or other water quality improvement projects in an affected area, will require more time to fund and schedule. Cost estimates for the construction of potential structural BMPs, while general at this stage in planning, should be realistic and justifiable.

Subsequent reports should assess and describe the effectiveness of implementing the Bacteria Load Reduction Plan or Comprehensive Load

objectives in receiving waters for all impairing pollutants, by meeting NPDES Receiving Water Limitations as verified through NPDES monitoring requirements, within the CCS timeframe.

⁶⁷ Please see footnote immediately above.

Reduction Plan. Effectiveness assessments should be based on a program effectiveness assessment framework, such as the one developed by the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA, no date). Using the CASQA framework as an example, the assessments should address the framework's outcome levels 1-5 on an annual basis, and outcome level 6 once every five years.⁶⁸ Methods used for assessing effectiveness should include the following or their equivalent: surveys, pollutant loading estimations, and receiving water quality monitoring. The long-term strategy should also discuss the role of monitoring data in substantiating or refining the assessment. Once WQOs have been attained, a reduced level of monitoring may be appropriate.

In addition to these requirements, if load-based numerical WQBELs are included in the NPDES requirements, the monitoring requirements shall include flow and bacteria density measurements to determine if bacteria loads in effluent are in compliance with WQBELs.

The Bacteria Load Reduction Plans or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans are Caltrans' opportunity to propose methods for assessing compliance with WQBELs that implement the TMDLs. The monitoring components included in its Bacteria Load Reduction Plans should be formulated according to particular compliance assessment strategies. The monitoring components are expected to be consistent with, and support whichever compliance assessment methods are proposed. The San Diego Water Board will coordinate with Caltrans during the development of the proposed monitoring components and associated compliance assessment methods.

The dischargers will not be required to submit Bacteria Load Reduction Plans for the final wet weather TMDLs until after the San Diego Water Board has considered the reference system/natural sources exclusion approach Basin Plan amendment, and considered revisions to those TMDLs.

If NPDES requirements are not likely to be issued, reissued or revised within 6 months of OAL approval of these TMDLs, the San Diego Water Board may issue an investigative/monitoring order to Caltrans pursuant to sections 13267 or 13383 of the Water Code. This order would require submission of reports on BMP planning and receiving water quality monitoring in adherence to performance measures described above.

Bacteria Load Reduction Plans may be re-evaluated at set intervals (such as 5-year renewal cycles for NPDES requirements, or upon request from dischargers, as

⁶⁸ Outcome level 1 assesses compliance with activity-based permit requirements. Outcome level 2 assesses changes in attitudes, knowledge, and awareness. Outcome level 3 assesses behavioral change and BMP implementation. Outcome level 4 assess pollutant load reductions. Outcome level 5 assesses changes in urban runoff and discharge water quality. Outcome level 6 assesses changes in receiving water quality. See CASQA "An Introduction to Stormwater Program Effectiveness Assessment."

appropriate and in accordance with San Diego Water Board priorities). Plans may be iterative and adaptive according to assessments and any special studies.

11.5.3 Actions with respect to Phase I Municipal Dischargers

California's Municipal Stormwater Program regulates stormwater discharges from MS4s. NPDES requirements for MS4 discharges were issued in two phases. Under Phase I, which began in 1990, the Regional Water Boards adopted NPDES urban runoff requirements for medium (serving between 100,000 and 250,000 people) and large (serving 250,000 people) municipalities. Most of these requirements are issued to a group of municipalities ("Copermittees") encompassing an entire metropolitan or county area. These requirements are issued for fixed terms of five years and are reissued upon the request of the discharger as they expire.

The Phase I Municipal Dischargers in San Diego and Orange County are required under Receiving Water Limitations A.3.a.1 and C.2⁶⁹ of Orders No. R9-2007-0001 and R9-2002-0001, respectively (San Diego County and Orange County MS4 NPDES requirements) to implement additional BMPs to reduce bacteria discharges in impaired watersheds to the maximum extent practicable and to restore compliance with the bacteria WQOs. This obligation is triggered when either the discharger or the San Diego Water Board determines that MS4 discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable water quality objective, in this case indicator bacteria WQOs. Designation of beaches and/or creeks as water quality limited segments under CWA section 303(d) provided sufficient evidence that that MS4 discharges are causing or contributing to the violation of water quality standards. Thus, the Municipal Dischargers should be implementing the provisions of Receiving Water Limitation C.2 with respect to bacteria discharges water quality limited segments.

In addition to enforcing the provisions of the Receiving Water Limitations, the San Diego Water Board shall reissue or revise Orders No. R9-2007-0001 and R9-2002-0001, to incorporate WQBELs consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the bacteria WLAs, and requirements for monitoring and reporting. In those orders, the Phase I Municipal Dischargers are referred to as "Copermittees."⁷⁰ WQBELs and other requirements implementing the TMDLs could be incorporated into these NPDES

⁶⁹ Receiving Water Limitations A.3.a.1 and C.2.a provide that "[u]pon a determination by either the Copermittee or the San Diego Water Board that MS4 discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, the Copermittee shall promptly notify and thereafter submit a report to the San Diego Water Board that describes BMPs that are currently being implemented and additional BMPs that will be implemented to prevent or reduce any pollutants that are causing or contributing to the exceedance of water quality standards. The report may be incorporated in the annual update to the Jurisdictional URMP unless the San Diego Water Board directs an earlier submittal. The report shall include an implementation schedule. The San Diego Water Board may require modification to the report."

⁷⁰ Copermittees own or operate MS4s through which urban runoff discharges into waters of the U.S. within the San Diego Region. These MS4s fall into one or more of the following categories: (1) a medium or large MS4 that services a population of greater than 100,000 or 250,000 respectively; or (2) a small MS4 that is "interrelated" to a medium or large MS4; or (3) an MS4 which contributes to a violation of a water quality standard; or (4) an MS4 which is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States.

requirements upon the normal renewal cycle or sooner, if appropriate. The requirements implementing the TMDLs shall include the following:

- a. WQBELs consistent with the requirements and assumptions of the bacteria WLAs described in Tables 9-1 through 9-10 and a schedule of compliance applicable to the MS4 discharges into impaired beaches and creeks, or tributaries thereto, described in Tables 11-3, 11-4 and 11-5. At a minimum, WQBELs shall include a BMP program of expanded or better-tailored BMPs to attain the WLAs in accordance with the compliance schedule in Table 11.4.
- b. If the WQBELs consist of BMP programs, then the reporting requirements shall consist of annual progress reports on BMP planning, implementation, and effectiveness in attaining the WQOs in impaired beaches and creeks, and annual water quality monitoring reports. Reporting shall continue until the bacteria WQOs are attained in impaired beaches and creeks. The first progress report shall consist of a Bacteria Load Reduction Plan (BLRPs) or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plan (CLRPs). Bacteria Load Reduction Plans or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans must be specific to each impaired waterbody, which fall into one of three types: impaired beach with tributary impaired creek, impaired beach with unimpaired tributary creek, and impaired beach with no tributary creek. Monitoring strategies and choice of compliance points should reflect the type of impaired waterbody involved.

To provide guidance to the dischargers in preparing BLRPs and CLRPs, the following bullets describe components that should be considered for incorporation in the BLRPs and CLRPs.

Bacteria Load Reduction Plans should include the following components:

Comprehensive Watershed Approach

- Dischargers should identify the Lead Watershed Contact for their BLRPs. The Lead Watershed Contact should serve as liaison between all other common watershed dischargers and the San Diego Water Board, where appropriate.
- Dischargers should describe a program for encouraging collaborative, watershed-based, land-use planning in their jurisdictional planning departments.
- Dischargers should develop and periodically update a map of the BLRP watershed, to facilitate planning, assessment, and collaborative decision-making. As appropriate, the map should include features such as receiving waters (including the Pacific Ocean); Clean Water Act section 303(d) impaired receiving waters; water quality projects; land uses; MS4s; major

highways; jurisdictional boundaries; and inventoried commercial, industrial, and municipal sites.

- Dischargers should annually assess the water quality of impaired water body in their BLRPs in order to identify all water quality problems within the impaired water body. This assessment should use applicable water quality data, reports, and analysis generated in accordance with the requirements of the applicable NPDES MS4 monitoring and reporting programs, as well as applicable information available from other public and private organizations.
- Dischargers should develop and implement a collective watershed BLRP strategy to meet the bacteria TMDL. The strategy should guide dischargers in developing a Bacteria Compliance Schedule (BCS) which includes BMP planning and scheduling as outlined below.
- Dischargers should collaborate to develop and implement the BLRPs. The BLRP should include a proposal for frequent regularly scheduled meetings among the dischargers in the impaired watershed.
- Each BLRP and BCS should be reviewed annually to identify needed modifications and improvements. The dischargers should develop and implement a plan and schedule, included in the BCS, to address the identified modifications and improvements. All updates to the BLRP should be documented in the BLRP, and submitted to the San Diego Water Board. Individual dischargers should also review and modify their jurisdictional ordinances and activities as necessary so that they are consistent with the requirements of the BLRP.

Bacteria Compliance Schedule - BMP Planning and Scheduling

The BCS should identify the BMPs/water quality projects that are planned for implementation and provide an implementation schedule for each BMP/water quality project. The BCS should demonstrate how the BMPs/water quality projects will address all the bacteria TMDLs. The BCS, at a minimum, should include scheduling for the following:

Non-structural BMP phasing:

- Initial Non-Structural BMP Analysis - Watershed data should be analyzed to identify effective non-structural BMPs for implementation. This should be completed and included in the BCS.
- Scheduled Annual Non-structural BMP Implementation - The above analysis should be used to identify BMPs that will be implemented and to develop an aggressive non-structural BMP implementation schedule. The

BCS should include a schedule of the current BMP staffing for each impaired area, and provide a discussion on adjustments to staff scheduling to meet new non-structural BMP demands. Schedules should be realistic and justifiable.

- Scheduled Annual BMP Assessment and Optimizing Adjustments - As the nonstructural BMPs are being implemented, a scheduled in-depth assessment of the nonstructural BMPs' performance should follow. Non-structural BMPs that are found to be ineffective should be modified to incorporate optimizing adjustments to improve performance or be replaced by other effective non-structural BMPs. The results from this assessment should also be used to determine structural BMP selection and the schedule for structural BMP implementation. The BCS should include an annual schedule for in-depth non-structural BMP assessment and optimizing adjustments.
- Scheduled Continuous Budget and Funding Efforts- Securing budget and funding for non-structural BMP staffing and equipment should be scheduled early and continue until the bacteria TMDLs are met. The BCS should include a schedule for staff time, including position and job description, authorized for securing budget and funding for non-structural BMP implementation.

Structural BMP phasing:

- Scheduled Initial Structural BMP Analysis– Structural BMP analysis should utilize all available information, including the non-structural BMP assessment, to identify, locate, design and build structural BMPs, or a train of BMPs, to meet the these Bacteria TMDLs. The BCS should include a schedule for structural BMP analysis.
- Scheduled Annual BMP Construction - The BCS should include a projected general construction schedule with a realistic and justifiable timeline for BMP construction.
- Scheduled Annual BMP Assessment, Optimization Adjustments, and Maintenance - Assessment for structural BMPs should begin immediately upon initial BMP completion, followed by continuously scheduled BMP assessment, optimization adjustments, and maintenance, to both the individual structural BMPs and the structural BMP program as a whole. The BCS should include an annual schedule for in-depth structural BMP assessment.
- Scheduled Continuous Budget and Funding Effort - Securing budget and funding for structural BMPs and additional maintenance staff should be scheduled early and continue until the bacteria TMDLs are met. The BCS

should include a schedule for staff time, including position and job description, authorized for securing budget and funding for structural BMP implementation.

Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans should include the following components:

Comprehensive Watershed and Pollutant Approach

- Dischargers should identify the Lead Watershed Contact for their CLRPs. The Lead Watershed Contact should serve as liaison between all other common watershed dischargers and the San Diego Water Board, where appropriate.
- Dischargers should describe a program for encouraging collaborative, watershed-based, land-use planning in their jurisdictional planning departments.
- Dischargers should develop and periodically update a map of the CLRP watershed, to facilitate planning, assessment, and collaborative decision-making. As appropriate, the map should include features such as receiving waters (including the Pacific Ocean); Clean Water Act section 303(d) impaired receiving waters; water quality projects; land uses; MS4s; major highways; jurisdictional boundaries; and inventoried commercial, industrial, and municipal sites.
- Dischargers should annually assess the water quality of impaired water body in their CLRPs in order to identify all water quality problems within the impaired water body. This assessment should use applicable water quality data, reports, and analysis generated in accordance with the requirements of the applicable NPDES MS4 monitoring and reporting programs, as well as applicable information available from other public and private organizations.
- Identified water quality problems in the impaired water body to be addressed by the CLRP should include, in addition to bacteria, all CWA section 303(d) listings, persistent violations of water quality standards, toxicity, impacts to beneficial uses, water quality conditions for which water quality improvement projects are currently being implemented, and any other pertinent conditions. All impaired waters should be included. Impaired water bodies where bacteria is the only impairing pollutant are not eligible to submit a CLRP.

- Dischargers should develop and implement a collective watershed CLRP strategy to meet the bacteria TMDL and all other receiving water quality standards for all other pollutants being addressed in the CLRPs. The strategy should guide dischargers in developing a Comprehensive Compliance Schedule (CCS) which includes BMP planning and scheduling as outlined below.
- Dischargers should collaborate to develop and implement the CLRPs. The CLRP should include a proposal for frequent regularly scheduled meetings among the dischargers in the impaired watershed.
- Each CLRP and CCS should be reviewed annually to identify needed modifications and improvements. The dischargers should develop and implement a plan and schedule, included in the CCS, to address the identified modifications and improvements. All updates to the CLRP should be documented in the CLRP, and submitted to the San Diego Water Board. Individual dischargers should also review and modify their jurisdictional ordinances and activities as necessary so that they are consistent with the requirements of the CLRP.

Comprehensive Compliance Schedule - BMP Planning and Scheduling

The CCS should identify the BMPs/water quality projects that are planned for implementation and provide an implementation schedule for each BMP/water quality project. The CCS should demonstrate how the BMPs/water quality projects will address all water quality problems in the impaired water body and result in achievement of water quality standards. It should also demonstrate how comprehensive treatment of all the pollutants together justifies a longer compliance schedule for the bacteria TMDLs. The CCS, at a minimum, should include scheduling for the following:

Non-structural BMP phasing:

- Initial Non-Structural BMP Analysis - After identifying and listing all the 303(d) listed impairing pollutants and other water quality problems in an impaired water body, the water body and data should be analyzed to identify effective non-structural BMPs for implementation. This should be completed and included in the CCS.
- Scheduled Annual Non-structural BMP Implementation - The above analysis should be used to identify BMPs that will be implemented and to develop an aggressive non-structural BMP implementation schedule. The CCS should include a schedule of the current BMP staffing for each impaired area, and provide a discussion on adjustments to staff scheduling to meet new non-structural BMP demands. Schedules should be realistic and justifiable.

- Scheduled Annual BMP Assessment and Optimizing Adjustments - As the nonstructural BMPs are being implemented, a scheduled in-depth assessment of the nonstructural BMPs' performance should follow. Non-structural BMPs that are found to be ineffective should be modified to incorporate optimizing adjustments to improve performance or be replaced by other effective non-structural BMPs. The results from this assessment should also be used to determine structural BMP selection and the schedule for structural BMP implementation. The CCS should include an annual schedule for in-depth non-structural BMP assessment and optimizing adjustments.
- Scheduled Continuous Budget and Funding Efforts- Securing budget and funding for non-structural BMP staffing and equipment should be scheduled early and continue until the bacteria TMDLs are met, water quality objectives for other impairing pollutants are achieved, and the goals and objectives of other water quality improvement projects are met.⁷¹ The CCS should include a schedule for staff time, including position and job description, authorized for securing budget and funding for non-structural BMP implementation.

Structural BMP phasing:

- Scheduled Initial Structural BMP Analysis– Structural BMP analysis should utilize all available information, including the non-structural BMP assessment, to identify, locate, design and build structural BMPs, or a train of BMPs, that restore water quality for all the 303(d) listed impairing pollutants and other water quality problems in an impaired water body. The CCS should include a schedule for structural BMP analysis.
- Scheduled Annual BMP Construction - The CCS should include a projected general construction schedule with a realistic and justifiable timeline for BMP construction.
- Scheduled Annual BMP Assessment, Optimization Adjustments, and Maintenance - Assessment for structural BMPs should begin immediately upon initial BMP completion, followed by continuously scheduled BMP assessment, optimization adjustments, and maintenance, to both the

⁷¹ In this case, achieving the “water quality objectives for other impairing pollutants” means that Caltrans must meet the Receiving Water Limitations requirements of their NPDES Stormwater WDRs. These Receiving Water Limitations include an iterative process requiring implementation of increasingly stringent BMPs that will result in achievement of water quality objectives. Caltrans NPDES Stormwater WDRs also contain monitoring requirements, which can be adapted to monitor, document, and assess BMP implementation. All proposals for CLRPs must include achievement of water quality objectives in receiving waters for all impairing pollutants, by meeting NPDES Receiving Water Limitations as verified through NPDES monitoring requirements, within the CCS timeframe.

individual structural BMPs and the structural BMP program as a whole. The CCS should include an annual schedule for in-depth structural BMP assessment.

- Scheduled Continuous Budget and Funding Effort - Securing budget and funding for structural BMPs and additional maintenance staff should be scheduled early and continue until the bacteria TMDLs are met, water quality objectives for other impairing pollutants are achieved, and the goals and objectives of other water quality improvement projects are met.⁷² The CCS should include a schedule for staff time, including position and job description, authorized for securing budget and funding for structural BMP implementation.

Economic Justifications

- The dischargers should show how the estimated cost of the structural BMPs, and the opportunity to tailor BMP implementation to include all the 303(d) listed impaired water bodies, and/or other water quality improvement projects in an affected area, will require more time to fund and schedule. Cost estimates for the construction of potential structural BMPs, while general at this stage in planning, should be realistic and justifiable.

Subsequent reports should assess and describe the effectiveness of implementing the Bacteria Load Reduction Plan or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plan. Effectiveness assessments should be based on a program effectiveness assessment framework, such as the one developed by the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA, no date). Using the CASQA framework as an example, the assessments should address the framework's outcome levels 1-5 on an annual basis, and outcome level 6 once every five years.⁷³ Methods used for assessing effectiveness should include the following or their equivalent: surveys, pollutant loading estimations, and receiving water quality monitoring. The long-term strategy should also discuss the role of monitoring data in substantiating or refining the assessment. Once WQOs have been attained, a reduced level of monitoring may be appropriate.

In addition to these requirements, if load-based numerical WQBELs are included in the NPDES requirements, the monitoring requirements should

⁷² Please see footnote immediately above.

⁷³ Outcome level 1 assesses compliance with activity-based permit requirements. Outcome level 2 assesses changes in attitudes, knowledge, and awareness. Outcome level 3 assesses behavioral change and BMP implementation. Outcome level 4 assesses pollutant load reductions. Outcome level 5 assesses changes in urban runoff and discharge water quality. Outcome level 6 assesses changes in receiving water quality. See CASQA "An Introduction to Stormwater Program Effectiveness Assessment."

include flow and bacteria density measurements to determine if bacteria loads in effluent are in compliance with WQBELs.

The Bacteria Load Reduction Plans or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans are the municipal dischargers' opportunity to propose methods for assessing compliance with WQBELs that implement TMDLs. The monitoring components included in the Bacteria Load Reduction Plans or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans should be formulated according to particular compliance assessment strategies. The monitoring components are expected to be consistent with, and support whichever compliance assessment methods are proposed. The San Diego Water Board will coordinate with the municipal dischargers during the development of their proposed monitoring components and associated compliance assessment methods.

The dischargers will not be required to submit Bacteria Load Reduction Plans or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans for the final wet weather TMDLs until after the San Diego Water Board has considered the reference system/natural sources exclusion approach Basin Plan amendment, and considered revisions to those TMDLs.

If NPDES requirements are not likely to be issued, reissued or revised within 6 months of OAL approval of these TMDLs, the San Diego Water Board may issue an investigative/monitoring order to dischargers pursuant to sections 13267 or 13383 of the Water Code. This order would require BMP planning and receiving water quality monitoring program reports in adherence to performance measures described above.

The Bacteria Load Reduction Plans or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans may be re-evaluated at set intervals (such as 5-year renewal cycles for NPDES requirements, or upon request from named dischargers, as appropriate and in accordance with the San Diego Water Board priorities). Plans may be iterative and adaptive according to assessments and any special studies.

All of the beach segments in the Miramar Reservoir hydrologic area, and all the beaches except Casa Beach Children's Pool in the Scripps hydrologic area were removed from the List of Water Quality Limited Segments in the 2006 update of the list. However, the data sets evaluated by the SWRCB for the 2006 list update consisted of mostly dry weather sampling results. Based on the reevaluation of indicator bacteria water quality data from beaches within the Scripps and Miramar Reservoir Hydrologic Areas, both hydrologic areas are expected to be included in the 2008 list update as water quality limited segments. The data assessment in Appendix T demonstrates that several beaches within the hydrologic areas do not meet water quality standards.

Since the Scripps and Miramar Reservoir Hydrologic Areas include a mix of impaired and unimpaired beaches, as well as beaches with inadequate data to make an impairment status determination, implementation of the TMDL within these hydrologic areas will vary based on the water quality conditions of the particular beach being addressed. For example, bacteria load reduction plans for these hydrologic areas can address beaches with different water quality conditions by using different implementation approaches.

Beaches that are impaired during dry and wet weather will need to be fully addressed by bacteria load reduction plans, including proposals for BMP implementation targeting both dry and wet weather conditions. However, bacteria load reduction plans for beaches that are only impaired during wet weather need not include dry weather load reduction BMPs. In such cases, new BMPs will only be necessary for wet weather conditions, while existing BMPs will need to be maintained for dry weather conditions. Likewise, for those beaches not impaired during dry weather but lacking sufficient data to make an impairment determination for wet weather conditions (such as Anderson Canyon beach in the Miramar Reservoir Hydrologic Area), an assessment of the wet weather water quality condition will be needed in order to determine if wet weather load reduction BMPs are necessary at that beach. Wet weather BMP implementation in such cases will only be necessary after confirmation of impairment during wet weather conditions. Finally, the bacteria load reduction plans for the Scripps and Miramar Reservoir Hydrologic Areas can address beaches that are unimpaired during dry and wet weather simply by requiring the continued implementation of existing BMPs. This will also be true for any beaches removed from the list in the 2008 update since the 2008 update is likely to be adopted by the SWRCB before the bacteria load reduction plans are due to the San Diego Water Board. Under all of these scenarios, monitoring will be necessary to demonstrate effectiveness of new and pre-existing BMPs to achieve the requirements of the TMDLs.

11.5.4 Actions with respect to discharges from POTWs

The San Diego Water Board will conduct surveillance of and enforce the provisions of SWRCB Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, and San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005 to ensure that collection systems for waste water treatment plants do not overflow, leak, or otherwise discharge into MS4s or surface waters. If need be, Order No. R9-2007-0005 can be revised to require more aggressive collection system monitoring, maintenance and repair schedules.

The San Diego Water Board will conduct surveillance of and enforce the provisions of Order No. R9-2003-0179 to ensure that the Padre Dam facility complies with its wasteload allocations.

11.5.5 Actions with respect to Discharges from Small MS4s

As part of Phase II of the municipal stormwater program, the SWRCB adopted General NPDES requirements for the discharge of stormwater from small MS4s (SWRCB Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ). This order provides NPDES requirements for smaller municipalities, including non-traditional, small MS4s, which are governmental facilities such as military bases, public campuses, and prison and hospital complexes.

Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ requires the Phase II small MS4 dischargers to develop and implement a Stormwater Management Plan/Program with the goal of reducing the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). MEP is the performance standard specified in section 402(p) of the CWA. The management programs specify what BMPs will be used to address certain program areas. The program areas include public education and outreach; illicit discharge detection and elimination;

construction and post-construction; and good housekeeping for municipal operations. In general, medium and large municipalities are required to conduct chemical monitoring, though small municipalities are not.

Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ identifies the facilities in the San Diego Region subject to regulation under the order. Currently, none of these facilities are enrolled under the general NPDES requirements. Appendix Q contains a list of the small MS4 facilities in the watersheds affected by these TMDLs.

The San Diego Water Board shall require owners and operators of small MS4s in the watersheds subject to this TMDL to submit Notices of Intent⁷⁴ to comply with the requirements of Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ immediately after adoption of these TMDLs. Once enrolled under the order, small MS4 owners and operators will be required to comply with the provisions of the order to reduce the discharge of bacteria to the MEP as specified in their Stormwater Management Plans/Programs.

11.5.6 Actions with Respect to Discharges from Nonpoint Sources

The San Diego Water Board will implement the load reductions described in Tables 9-1 through 9-10 for the San Juan Creek, San Luis Rey River, San Marcos Creek, and San Dieguito River watersheds by enforcing facility specific WDRs and the Basin Plan WDR Waiver Policy with respect to waivers of discharges of waste from animal feeding operations, manure composting and soil amendment operations, agricultural irrigation return flow, nursery irrigation return flow, and discharge from conventional septic tank/subsurface disposal systems for residential and commercial units, campgrounds, and alternative individual sewerage systems. In addition, for discharges not regulated by WDRs or covered by the Waiver Policy, the San Diego Water Board shall pursue a Third-Party regulatory-based approach to implement the bacteria load reductions assigned to nonpoint sources. The Third-Party regulatory approach is a key feature of California's NPS Implementation and Enforcement Policy, as discussed in section 10.2.2.

Under a third-party agreement with the San Diego Water Board, a coalition of dischargers, in cooperation with a third-party representative, organization, or government agency, could formulate and implement their own nonpoint source pollution control programs. The third-party role is restricted to entities that are not being regulated by the SWRCB or Regional Water Boards under the action necessitating the third-party agreement. Third parties may include non-governmental organizations (such as the Farm Bureau), citizen groups, industry groups (including discharger groups represented by entities that are not dischargers), watershed coalitions, government agencies (such as cities or counties), or any mix of the above.

Under third party agreements, the San Diego Water Board could conditionally waive regulation of bacteria pollution sources based on the existence of an adequate pollution control program that adequately addresses the sources. Similarly, the San Diego Water Board could adopt individual or general WDRs for discharges that build upon third-party

⁷⁴ The Notice of Intent, or NOI, is attachment 7 to Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ.

agreements. These WDRs could, for example, require that the dischargers either participate in an acceptable third-party program, or alternatively, submit individual pollution control plans that detail how they will comply with the WDRs. Likewise, the San Diego Water Board could adopt waste discharge prohibitions which include exceptions based on third-party pollution control programs. For example, the San Diego Water Board could except from the discharge prohibition those discharges that are adequately addressed in an acceptable third-party pollution control program. Failure by any single discharger to participate in their respective organization/agency program could result in more stringent regulation of that discharge by the San Diego Water Board through adoption of facility specific WDRs or enforcement actions.

11.5.7 Additional Actions

Additional actions that the San Diego Water Board can take to ensure implementation of the bacteria TMDLs are to take enforcement actions, and recommend high prioritization of TMDL implementation projects for grant funds as described below.

Take Enforcement Actions

The San Diego Water Board shall consider enforcement actions,⁷⁵ as necessary, against any discharger failing to comply with applicable waiver conditions, WDRs, discharge prohibitions, or take enforcement action, as necessary, to control the discharge of bacteria to impaired beaches and creeks, to attain compliance with the bacteria WLAs specified in this Technical Report, or to attain compliance with the bacteria WQOs. The San Diego Water Board may also terminate the applicability of waivers and issue WDRs or take other appropriate action against any discharger(s) failing to comply with the waiver conditions.

Investigate Landfills as a Potential Bacteria Source

At this time, whether or not landfills are a significant source of bacteria to surface waters is not known. The San Diego Region has 47 regulated landfills (Class III and Class I) and approximately 80 unregulated land discharge sites (e.g., historical burn-ash, waste piles, and other past discharges of waste to land). All 7 of the active Class III (municipal solid waste or MSW) landfills include engineered liner systems with annual leachate monitoring, regular groundwater monitoring and stormwater monitoring under the statewide Industrial Stormwater WDRs (Order No. 97-03-DWQ). Under the applicable solid waste regulations (CCR Title 27 and CFR Title 40 Part 258), the existing monitoring systems do not include bacteria monitoring. The remaining regulated landfills perform groundwater monitoring and some form of stormwater monitoring but do not test for bacteria.

⁷⁵ An enforcement action is any formal or informal action taken to address an incidence of actual or threatened noncompliance with existing regulations or provisions designed to protect water quality. Potential enforcement actions including notices of violation (NOVs), notices to comply (NTCs), imposition of time schedules (TSO), issuance of cease and desist orders (CDOs) and cleanup and abatement orders (CAOs), administrative civil liability (ACL), and referral to the attorney general (AG) or district attorney (DA). The San Diego Water Board generally implements enforcement through an escalating series of actions to: (1) assist cooperative dischargers in achieving compliance; (2) compel compliance for repeat violations and recalcitrant violators; and (3) provide a disincentive for noncompliance.

MSW landfills contain waste-metabolizing bacteria in their waste management units as evidenced by the continued off-gassing of methane in landfill gas, although the extent of underground migration of landfill gas (LFG) is generally limited to favorable bacteriological habitat and food source, and the effectiveness of LFG extraction systems.

Sewage wastes are categorically prohibited from being discharged into MSW landfills by the applicable regulations (cited above), however under certain specific conditions active MSW landfills can accept some types of treated sewage sludge for disposal, or use such materials as a component to an alternative daily cover (as allowed under CCR Title 27). Landfills may contain waste-metabolizing bacteria that are actively degrading wastes within the waste management unit.

Active landfills may contribute discharges of stormwater containing waste-metabolizing bacteria to the beaches and creeks because their waste management operations are not fully capped and therefore may result in stormwater discharges. Closed and inactive landfills (not closed under CCR Title 27 or CFR Title 40) in the San Diego Region are generally covered by an engineered soil cap. These caps vary in thickness from 2 feet to approximately 8 feet of earthen cover to protect against pollutant migration from the wastes buried in the waste management unit.

All 47 MSW landfills are regulated by WDRs (general or site specific) issued by the San Diego Water Board and via the statewide Industrial Stormwater NPDES requirements for landfills. Both are interrelated in that a change to the statewide WDRs are always reflected in the Regional WDRs, which are renewed in 5 or 10 year cycles depending on the perceived threat to water quality and complexity ranking of the facility (pursuant to CCR Title 23, section 2200).

From the information available to the San Diego Water Board, active MSW landfills could be a potential source for indicator bacteria discharges to surface waters. MSW landfills, as a source of surface water bacteria, should be investigated using the following recommended approach:

- An investigative Order (under authority of Water Code section 13267) will be issued to the owners and operators of all active MSW landfills. The investigative Order should request two years of data collection, data analysis, and reporting of results to the San Diego Water Board to determine if the active MSW landfills are contributing bacteria via pathways that affect beaches and creeks.

Those active landfills that are determined to be likely contributors of bacteria into impaired surface waters may be required to continue sampling for bacteria. Several options exist for implementing continued monitoring:

- Establish a long-term monitoring and reporting program in an investigative Order issued under authority of Water Code section 13267;

- Issue a Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO; authority found in Water Code section 13304) including the evaluation and implementation of measures to mitigate excess loading of bacteria from the facility, and continue long-term monitoring and reporting of results to the San Diego Water Board;
- Amend the statewide NPDES requirements to include regular monitoring and reporting of bacteria in stormwater discharges from industrial facilities, including active MSW landfills; and
- Issue general NPDES requirements that require regular monitoring of stormwater discharges for bacteria. The general NPDES requirements would allow the San Diego Water Board to enroll any stormwater discharge in a program for long-term monitoring for bacteria and implementation of BMPs to control such discharges.

The regulatory tool chosen to impose the bacteria monitoring requirements may require the affected discharger(s) to:

- Sample in all reasonable and significant locations to determine contribution to the impairment of beaches and creeks;
- Implement BMPs to reduce the bacteria discharges; and
- Monitor until all significant bacteria discharge has ceased for 2 cycles of re-issuance of relevant NPDES requirements.

Recommend High Priority for Grant Funds

The San Diego Water Board shall recommend that the SWRCB assign a high priority to awarding grant funding⁷⁶ for projects to implement the bacteria TMDLs. Special emphasis will be given to projects that can achieve quantifiable bacteria load reductions consistent with the specific bacteria TMDL WLAs and LAs.

11.5.8 Investigate and Process a Basin Plan Amendment Authorizing a Reference Watershed Approach for Implementing Bacteria WQOs

Within one year of the effective date of the Basin Plan amendment for these bacteria TMDLs, the San Diego Water Board will consider a Basin Plan amendment authorizing the reference system/natural sources exclusion approach for interpreting water quality objectives for indicator bacteria in the context of a TMDL. The San Diego Water Board will also consider final wet weather TMDLs and dry weather total coliform TMDLs revised pursuant to this Basin Plan amendment within one year of the effective date of the TMDL Basin Plan amendment. This basin planning project is Issue No. 7 on the *Prioritized List of Basin Plan Issues for Investigation Between September 2004 and September 2007*. SCCWRP recently completed a study to characterize reference systems for bacteria in southern California. A reference system was defined in the study as a

⁷⁶ The SWRCB administers the awarding of grants funded from Proposition 13, Proposition 50, Clean Water Act section 319(h) and other federal appropriations to projects that can result in measurable improvements in water quality, watershed condition, and/or capacity for effective watershed management. Many of these grant fund programs have specific set-asides for expenditures in the areas of watershed management and TMDL project implementation for non-point source pollution.

beach and upstream watershed consisting of at least 95 percent undeveloped lands. Because the reference systems consist almost entirely of undeveloped land, the bacteria washed down to the beach come from natural, nonanthropogenic sources. Measurements during the 2004-2005 winter season showed that in four reference systems (two in Los Angeles County, one in Orange County, and one in San Diego County), 27 percent of all samples collected within 24 hours of rainfall exceeded water quality thresholds for at least one indicator (i.e. a single sample WQO was exceeded 27 percent of the time due to nonanthropogenic sources within 24 hours of rainfall) (Schiff et al., 2005). This is higher than the 22 percent found at the Arroyo Sequit watershed in Los Angeles, which was used to calculate interim TMDLs discussed in section 4.1. The Arroyo Sequit watershed is one of the four reference watersheds included in this study.

The reference system approach is designed to account for bacteria loading from natural sources. This approach assumes that the natural processes that generate bacteria loads in a reference system, such as bacteria regrowth on beach wrack,⁷⁷ resuspension from disturbed sediment, and direct deposition of bird and mammal feces in water, also occurs in the urbanized watershed and downstream beach. The frequency of exceedance of single sample bacteria WQOs from natural sources can be measured in reference systems, and applied in urbanized watersheds. As discussed in section 4, dischargers are not required to reduce bacteria loads from these and other natural sources to achieve TMDLs.

The natural sources exclusion approach will allow the San Diego Water Board to develop TMDLs that result in exceedances of WQOs for both REC-1 and REC-2 uses, as long as all bacteria sources associated with human and domesticated animal wastes are controlled. Under the natural sources exclusion approach, after all such sources of bacteria are controlled, a certain frequency of exceedance of the WQOs can be authorized based on the residual exceedance frequency in the specific water body. The residual exceedance frequency can be used to calculate an allowable exceedance load for the purpose of a TMDL. Alternatively, a TMDL could also be calculated directly, without an allowable exceedance frequency, based on the existing bacteria loading in the waterbody after anthropogenic sources have been adequately controlled.

11.6 Coordination and Execution of Special Studies

The San Diego Water Board recognizes that coordination and execution of special studies by dischargers and other interested persons could result in improved TMDL analyses. Areas of study that could benefit TMDL analysis include collection of data that can be used to improve model output, improved understanding of bacteria levels and the relationship to health effects, and identification of an appropriate and affordable method(s) to measure pathogens directly. Additionally, studies designed to measure BMP effectiveness and bacteria source identification (see sections 11.5.2 and 11.5.3) will be useful for dischargers in identifying appropriate strategies to meet the requirements of these TMDLs.

⁷⁷ Wrack consists of seaweed, eel grass, kelp, and other marine vegetation that washes up on shore and accumulates at the high tide line. The “wrack line” is essentially the high tide line.

11.6.1 Collect Data Useful for Model Improvement

As described in Appendices J and K, calibration and verification of the computer models used for TMDL analysis was based on limited data (water quality, flow) and assumed values for input parameters such as rates for bacteria die-off and re-growth. Studies designed to collect additional data that can be used for model improvement will result in more accurate TMDL results. Also, data from each watershed can be collected and used to calibrate and verify the models for that watershed instead of relying on the regional calibration used in this project. Either the San Diego Water Board or a stakeholder, through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), could update the watershed models. Once modified, TMDLs would need to be updated through the Basin Planning process. A description of procedural requirements for third-party led TMDLs is available in the USEPA's draft guidance for third-party led TMDLs.

11.6.2 Improve Understanding Between Bacteria Levels and Health Effects

The San Diego Water Board recognizes that there are potential problems associated with using bacteriological WQOs to indicate the presence of human pathogens in receiving waters free of sewage discharges. The indicator bacteria WQOs were developed, in part, based on epidemiological studies in waters with sewage inputs. The risk of contracting a water-borne illness from contact with urban runoff devoid of sewage, or human-source bacteria is not known. Some pathogens, such as *giardia* and *cryptosporidium* can be contracted from animal hosts. Likewise, domestic animals can pass on human pathogens through their feces. These and other uncertainties need to be addressed through special studies and, as a result, revisions to the TMDLs established in this project may be appropriate.

Indicator bacteria are used to measure the risk of swimmer illness because they have been shown to indicate the presence of human pathogens, such as viruses, when human bacteria sources are present. Bacterial indicators have been historically used because they are easier and less costly to measure than the pathogens themselves (see Appendix C). In recent years, however, questions have been raised regarding the validity of using indicator bacteria to ascertain risk to swimmers in recreational waters, since they appear to be less correlated to viruses when sources are from urban runoff (Jiang et al, 2001). In fact, most epidemiology studies conducted to measure the risk of swimmer illness in the presence of indicator bacteria have taken place in receiving waters containing known sewage impacts.

To date, only two epidemiology studies have been conducted where the bacteria source was primarily urban runoff.⁷⁸ The Santa Monica Bay epidemiology study (Haile et al, 1999) reported that there was a direct correlation between swimming related illnesses and densities of indicator bacteria. The sites included in this study were known to contain human sources of fecal contamination. Most recently, the Mission Bay epidemiological study (Colford et al, 2005) showed that there was no correlation between swimmer illness and concentrations of indicator bacteria. Unlike Santa Monica Bay, bacteria sources in

⁷⁸ An epidemiology study looking at the health effects associated with urban runoff is scheduled for 2007 at Doheny Beach, located in the City of Dana Point.

Mission Bay were shown to be primarily of nonhuman origin (City of San Diego and MEC/Weston, 2004). The studies caution against extrapolating the results from the Mission Bay study to other locations, since there have been extensive cleanup activities on this waterbody and subsequently bacteria source analyses have shown that human fecal sources are only a minor contributor. The link between bacteria loads from urban runoff containing mostly nonhuman sources, and risk of illness needs to be better understood.

Recent studies have also shown that bacteria regrowth is a significant phenomenon (City of San Diego and MEC/Weston, 2004; City of Laguna Niguel and Kennedy Jenks, 2003). Such regrowth can cause elevations in bacteria levels that do not correspond to an increase in human pathogens and risk of illness. For example, the Mission Bay Source Identification Study found that bacteria multiply in the wrack line on the beach (eel grass and other debris) during low tide, causing exceedances of the water quality objectives during high tide when the wrack is inundated. This same phenomenon likely occurs inside storm drains, where tidal cycles and freshwater input can cause bacteria to multiply. In both these cases, an increase in bacteria densities does not necessarily correlate to an increase in the presence of human pathogens. The regrowth phenomenon is problematic since dischargers must expend significant resources to reduce the current bacteria loads to receiving waters to meet the required waste load reductions.

As information is gathered, initiating special studies to understand the uncertainties between bacteria levels and bacteria sources within the watersheds may be useful. Specifically, continuing research may be helpful to answer the following questions:

- What is the risk of illness from swimming in water contaminated with urban/stormwater runoff devoid of sewage?
- Do exceedances of the bacteria water quality objectives from animal sources (wildlife and domestic) increase the risk of illness?
- Are there other, more appropriate surrogates for measuring the risk of illness than the indicator bacteria WQOs currently used?

Addressing these uncertainties is needed to maximize effectiveness of strategies to reduce the risk of illness, which is currently measured by indicator bacteria densities. Dischargers may work with the San Diego Water Board to determine if such special studies are appropriate.

11.6.3 Identification of Method for Direct Pathogen Measurement

Ultimately, the San Diego Water Board supports the idea of measuring pathogens (the agents causing impairment of beneficial uses) rather than indicator bacteria (surrogates for pathogens). However, as stated previously, indicator bacteria have been used to measure water quality historically because measurement of pathogens is both difficult and costly. The San Diego Water Board is supportive of any efforts by the scientific community to perform epidemiological studies and/or investigate the feasibility of measuring pathogens directly. Ultimately, TMDLs will be recalculated if WQOs are modified due to results from future studies.

11.7 TMDL Implementation Milestones

Accomplishing the goals of the implementation plan will be achieved by cooperative participation from all responsible parties, including the San Diego Water Board. Major milestones are described in Table 11-7.

Table 11-7. TMDL Implementation Milestones

Item	Implementation Action	Responsible Parties	Date
1	Effective date of Beaches and Creeks Indicator Bacteria TMDL Waste Load Allocations.	San Diego Water Board, Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers	Effective date ^a
2	Consider adoption of Reference System/Natural Sources Exclusion Approach Basin Plan amendment and revise final wet weather TMDLs and dry weather total coliform TMDLs.	San Diego Water Board	Within 1 year of effective date
3	Issue, reissue, or revise Phase I Municipal NPDES WDRs to include WQBELs consistent with the WLAs.	San Diego Water Board	Within 5 years of effective date
4	Issue, reissue, or revise Caltrans NPDES WDRs to include WQBELs consistent with the WLAs.	State Water Board	Within 5 years of effective date
5	Issue, reissue, or revise POTW NPDES WDRs, to incorporate new requirements for sewer line surveillance and maintenance, consistent with the zero bacteria WLA and with the TMDL compliance schedule.	San Diego Water Board	Within 5 years of effective date
6	Meet 50% Final Dry Weather WLA reductions in Priority 1 watersheds.	Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers ^b	5 years after effective date
7	Meet 50% Interim Wet Weather WLA reductions in Priority 1 watersheds.	Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers ^b	5 years after effective date
8	Meet 50% Final Dry Weather WLA reductions in Priority 2 watersheds.	Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers ^b	6 years after effective date
9	Meet 50% Interim Wet Weather WLA reductions in Priority 2 watersheds.	Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers ^b	6 years after effective date
10	Meet 50% Final Dry Weather WLA reductions in Priority 3 watersheds.	Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers ^b	7 years after effective date
11	Meet 50% Interim Wet Weather WLA reductions in Priority 3 watersheds.	Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers ^b	7 years after effective date

Item	Implementation Action	Responsible Parties	Date
12	Meet 100% Final Dry Weather WLA reductions in all watersheds by meeting all geometric mean & and single sample WQOs for REC-1.	Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers ^b	10 years after effective date
13	Meet 100% Interim Wet Weather WLA reductions in all watersheds.	Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers ^b	10 years after effective date
14	Meet 100% Final Wet Weather WLA reductions in all watersheds by meeting all single sample WQOs for REC-1.	Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers	20 years after effective date ^c
15	Amend discharge conditions of appropriate waivers to be consistent with the WLAs.	San Diego Water Board	As needed after effective date
16	Issue WDRs or Basin Plan prohibitions consistent with the WLAs for controllable nonpoint source discharges not covered by the Waiver Policy.	San Diego Water Board	As needed after effective date
17	Submit annual Progress Report to San Diego Water Board due April 1 of each year.	Caltrans	Annually after reissue of NPDES WDRs
18	Submit annual Progress Report to San Diego Water Board due January 31 of each year.	Phase I Municipal Dischargers	Annually after reissue of NPDES WDRs
19	Require Phase II Municipal Dischargers to enroll in Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ (or superseding renewal orders).	San Diego Water Board	Immediately after effective date
20	Take enforcement actions to attain compliance with the WLAs.	San Diego Water Board	As needed after effective date
21	Investigate landfills as a potential bacteria source.	Municipal Dischargers	Immediately after effective date
22	Recommend TMDL-related projects as high priority for grant funds.	San Diego Water Board	As needed after effective date
23	Coordination and execution of special studies.	San Diego Water Board, Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers	As needed after effective date

^a Effective date = date of approval by OAL

^b Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers in the San Juan Creek, San Luis Rey River, San Marcos Creek, and San Dieguito River watersheds must only meet interim TMDLs.

^c Final WLA reduction milestone will be revised upon adoption of revised final TMDLs.

12 Environmental Analysis, Environmental Checklist, and Economic Factors

The San Diego Water Board must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when amending the Basin Plan as proposed in this project to adopt these TMDLs for bacteria in the San Diego Region. Under the CEQA, the San Diego Water Board is the Lead Agency for evaluating the environmental impacts of the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance with the proposed TMDLs. The following section summarizes the environmental analysis conducted to fulfill the CEQA requirements. The complete environmental analysis, including the environmental checklist and discussion of economic factors, are discussed in detail in Appendix R.

12.1 California Environmental Quality Act Requirements

The CEQA authorizes the Secretary of the Resources Agency to certify state regulatory programs, designed to meet the goals of the CEQA, as exempt from its requirements to prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), Negative Declaration, or Initial Study. The State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) and San Diego Water Board's Basin Plan amendment process is a certified regulatory program and is therefore exempt from the CEQA's requirements to prepare such documents.

The SWRCB's CEQA implementation regulations describe the environmental documents required for Basin Plan amendment actions. These documents consist of a written report that includes a description of the proposed activity, alternatives to the proposed activity to lessen or eliminate potentially significant environmental impacts, and identification of mitigation measures to minimize any significant adverse impacts.

The CEQA and CEQA Guidelines limit the scope to an environmental analysis of the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance with the WLAs and LAs. The SWRCB CEQA Implementation Regulations for Certified Regulatory Programs require the environmental analysis to include at least the following:

1. A brief description of the proposed activity. In this case, the proposed activity is the TMDL Basin Plan amendment.
2. Reasonable alternatives to the proposed activity.
3. Mitigation measures to minimize any significant adverse environmental impacts of the proposed activity.

Additionally, the CEQA and CEQA Guidelines require the following components, some of which are repetitive of the list above:

1. An analysis of the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts of the methods of compliance.
2. An analysis of the reasonably foreseeable feasible mitigation measures relating to those impacts.
3. An analysis of reasonably foreseeable alternative means of compliance with the rule or regulation, which would avoid or eliminate the identified impacts.

Additionally, the CEQA Guidelines require the environmental analysis take into account a reasonable range of:

1. Environmental factors.
2. Economic factors.
3. Technical factors.
4. Population.
5. Geographic areas.
6. Specific sites.

12.2 Analysis of Reasonably Foreseeable Methods of Compliance

The analysis of potential environmental impacts is based on the numerous alternative means of compliance available for controlling bacteria loading to beaches and creeks in the San Diego Region. The majority of bacteria discharged into the 12 watersheds result from urban and stormwater runoff from a combination of point and nonpoint sources. Attainment of the WLAs will be achieved through discharger implementation of structural and non-structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) for point sources and management measures (MMs) for nonpoint sources. The BMP and MM control strategies should be designed to reduce bacteria loading in urban and stormwater runoff.

The controls evaluated in Appendix R include the following non-structural and structural BMPs and MMs:

- Education and outreach;
- Road and street maintenance;
- Storm drain system cleaning;
- BMP inspection and maintenance;
- Enforcement of local ordinances;
- Manure fertilizer management plan;
- Sizing and location of facilities;
- Buffer strips and vegetated swales;
- Bioretention;
- Infiltration trenches;
- Sand filters;
- Diversion systems;
- Animal exclusion; and
- Waste treatment lagoons.

Structural and non-structural control strategies can be based on specific land uses, sources, or periods of a storm event. In order to comply with these TMDLs, emphasis should be placed on BMPs and MMs that control the sources of pollutants and on the maintenance of BMPs and MMs that remove pollutants from runoff.

12.3 Possible Environmental Impacts

The CEQA and CEQA Guidelines require an analysis of the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts of the methods of compliance with the TMDL Basin Plan amendment. The environmental checklist identifies the potential environmental impacts associated with these methods with respect to earth, air, water, plant life, animal life, noise, light, land use, natural resources, risk of upset, population, housing, transportation, public services, energy, utilities and services systems, human health, aesthetics, recreation, and archeological/historical concerns.

From the 61 reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts identified in the checklist, none were considered to be “Potentially Significant.” Fifty-five were considered either “Less Than Significant with Mitigation” or “Less Than Significant.” Ten were considered to have “No Impact” on the environment. See sections 4 and 5 in Appendix R for a complete discussion of the potential environmental impacts.

In addition to the potential impacts mentioned above, mandatory finding of significance regarding short-term, long-term, cumulative, and substantial impacts were evaluated. Based on this review, the San Diego Water Board concluded that the potentially significant cumulative impacts can be mitigated to less than significant levels as discussed in Appendix R.

12.4 Alternative Means of Compliance

The CEQA requires an analysis of reasonably foreseeable alternative means of compliance with the rule or regulation, which would avoid or eliminate the identified impacts. The dischargers can use the structural and non-structural BMPs and MMs described in Appendix R or other structural and non-structural BMPs and MMs, to control and prevent pollution, and meet the TMDLs’ required load reductions. The alternative means of compliance with the TMDLs consist of the different combinations of structural and non-structural BMPs and MMs that the dischargers might use. Since most of the adverse environmental effects are associated with the construction and installation of large scale structural BMPs, to avoid or eliminate impacts, compliance alternatives should minimize structural BMPs, maximize non-structural BMPs, and site, size, and design structural BMPs in ways to minimize environmental effects.

12.5 Reasonably Foreseeable Methods of Compliance at Specific Sites

The San Diego Water Board analyzed various reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance at specific sites within the subject watersheds. Because this project is large in scope (encompassing 12 watersheds), the specific sites analysis was focused on reviewing potential compliance methods within various land uses. The land uses analyzed correspond to the land uses that were utilized for watershed model development (discussed section 7).

In the discussion of potential compliance methods in section 6 of Appendix R, the San Diego Water Board assumed that, generally speaking, the BMPs suitable for the control of bacteria generated from a specific land use within a given watershed are also suitable

for the control of bacteria generated from the same land use category within a different watershed. For example, a BMP used to control the discharge of bacteria from a residential area in the San Diego River watershed is likely suitable to control the discharge of bacteria from a residential area in the Aliso Creek watershed. However, in addition to land use, BMP selection includes considering site-specific geographical factors such as average rainfall, soil type, and the amount of impervious surfaces, and non-geographical factors such as available funding. Such factors vary between watersheds. The most suitable BMP(s) for a particular site must be determined by the dischargers in a detailed, project-specific environmental analysis.

In order to meet TMDL requirements, dischargers will determine and implement the actual compliance method(s) after a thorough analysis of the specific sites suitable for BMP implementation within each watershed. In most cases, the San Diego Water Board anticipates a potential strategy to be the use of management measures, or other non-structural BMPs as a first step in controlling bacteria discharges, followed by structural BMP installation if necessary.

12.6 Economic Factors

The environmental analysis required by the CEQA must take into account a reasonable range of economic factors. This section contains estimates of the costs of implementing the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance with the TMDL Basin Plan amendment. Specifically, this analysis estimates the costs of implementing the structural and non-structural BMPs which the dischargers could use to reduce bacteria loading.

As discussed in section 7 in Appendix R, the cost estimates for non-structural BMPs ranged from \$0 to \$211,000. The cost estimates for treating 10 percent of the watershed with structural BMPs ranged from \$50,000 to \$973 million, depending on BMP selection, with yearly maintenance costs estimated from \$10,000 to \$68 million. Implementation of these TMDLs will also entail water quality monitoring which has associated costs. Assuming that a two-person sampling team can collect samples at 5 sites per day, the total cost for one day of sampling would be \$2,274.

The specific BMPs and MMs to be implemented will be chosen by the dischargers after adoption of these TMDLs. All costs are preliminary estimates since particular elements of a BMP and MM, such as type, size, and location, would need to be developed to provide a basis for more accurate cost estimations.

12.7 Reasonable Alternatives to the Proposed Activity

The environmental analysis must include an analysis of reasonable alternatives to the proposed activity. The proposed activity is a Basin Plan Amendment to incorporate bacteria TMDLs for the beaches and creeks in the San Diego Region. The purpose of this analysis is to determine if there is an alternative that would feasibly attain the basic objective of the rule or regulation (the proposed activity), but would lessen, avoid, or eliminate any identified impacts. The alternatives analyzed include taking no action, modifying water quality standards, and incorporating a Basin Plan amendment to

establish a “Reference System Approach.” These alternative actions are discussed in section 8 of Appendix R. Because these alternatives are not expected to attain the basic objective of the proposed activity at this point in time, the preferred alternative is the proposed activity itself, which is the Basin Plan amendment incorporating the bacteria TMDLs.

13 Necessity of Regulatory Provisions

The OAL is responsible for reviewing administrative regulations proposed by State agencies for compliance with standards set forth in California's Administrative Procedure Act, Government Code section 11340 *et seq.*, for transmitting these regulations to the Secretary of State and for publishing regulations in the California Code of Regulations. Following State Water Board approval of this Basin Plan amendment establishing TMDLs, any regulatory portions of the amendment must be approved by the OAL per Government Code section 11352. The SWRCB must include in its submittal to the OAL a summary of the necessity⁷⁹ for the regulatory provision.

This Basin Plan amendment for Bacteria Impaired Waters meets the “necessity standard” of Government Code section 11353(b). Amendment of the Basin Plan to establish and implement bacteria TMDLs in affected watersheds in the San Diego Region is necessary because the existing water quality does not meet applicable numeric WQOs for indicator bacteria. Applicable state and federal laws require the adoption of this Basin Plan amendment and regulations as provided below.

The SWRCB and Regional Water Boards are delegated the responsibility for implementing California’s Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the federal CWA. Pursuant to relevant provisions of both of those acts the SWRCB and San Diego Water Boards establish water quality standards, including designated (beneficial) uses and criteria or objectives to protect those uses.

Section 303(d) of the CWA [33 USC section 1313(d)] requires the states to identify certain waters within their borders that are not attaining WQOs and to establish TMDLs for certain pollutants impairing those waters. USEPA regulations [40 CFR 130.2] provide that a TMDL is a numerical calculation of the amount of a pollutant that a water body can assimilate and still meet standards. A TMDL includes one or more numeric targets that represent attainment of the applicable standards, considering seasonal variations and a MOS, in addition to the allocation of the target or load among the various sources of the pollutant. These include WLAs for point sources, and LAs for nonpoint sources and natural background. TMDLs established for impaired waters must be submitted to the USEPA for approval.

CWA section 303(e) requires that TMDLs, upon USEPA approval, be incorporated into the state’s Water Quality Management Plans, along with adequate measures to implement all aspects of the TMDL. In California, these are the basin plans for the nine regions. Water Code sections 13050(j) and 13242 require that basin plans have a program of implementation to achieve WQOs. The implementation program must include a description of actions that are necessary to achieve the objectives, a time schedule for these actions, and a description of surveillance to determine compliance with the

⁷⁹ "Necessity" means the record of the rulemaking proceeding demonstrates by substantial evidence the need for a regulation to effectuate the purpose of the statute, court decision, provision of law that the regulation implements, interprets, or makes, taking into account the totality of the record. For purposes of this standard, evidence includes, but is not limited to, facts, studies, and expert opinion. [Government Code section 11349(a)].

objectives. State law requires that a TMDL project include an implementation plan because TMDLs normally are, in essence, interpretations or refinements of existing WQOs. The TMDLs have to be incorporated into the Basin Plan [CWA section 303(e)], and, because the TMDLs supplement, interpret, or refine existing objectives, State law requires a program of implementation.

14 Public Participation

Public participation is an important component of TMDL development. The federal regulations [40 CFR 130.7] require that TMDL projects be subject to public review. All public hearings and public meetings have been conducted as stipulated in the regulations [40 CFR 25.5 and 25.6], for all programs under the CWA. Public participation was provided through two public workshops, and through the formation and participation of the Stakeholder Advisory Group. In addition, staff contact information was provided on the San Diego Water Board's website, along with periodically updated drafts of the TMDL project documents. Public participation also took place through the San Diego Water Board's Basin Plan amendment process, which included an additional public workshop, a hearing, and a formal public comment period. A chronology of public participation and major milestones is provided in Table 14-1.

Table 14-1. Public Participation Milestones

Date	Event
March 27, 2003	Public Workshop and CEQA Scoping Meeting
March 9, 2004	Public Workshop and SAG Meeting
March 26, 2004	SAG Meeting
June 15, 2004	SAG Meeting
August 2, 2004	SAG Meeting
September 20, 2004	SAG Meeting
December 14, 2004	SAG Meeting
January 11, 2005	SAG Meeting
February 16, 2005	SAG Meeting
May 10, 2005	SAG Meeting
May 31, 2005	SAG Meeting
December 9, 2005	Draft Documents released for public review
January 11, 2006	Public Workshop
February 8, 2006	Public Hearing
August 4, 2006	Draft Documents released for second public review
September 12, 2006	SAG Meeting
March 9, 2007	Draft Documents released for third public review
April 25, 2007	2 nd Public Hearing
June 25, 2007	Draft Documents released for fourth public review
December 12, 2007	3 rd Public Hearing and Adoption.

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