



FAIRFIELD-SUISUN SEWER DISTRICT

1010 CHADBOURNE ROAD • FAIRFIELD, CALIFORNIA 94534 • (707) 429-8930 • WWW.FSSD.COM
GREGORY G. BAATRUP, GENERAL MANAGER

September 15, 2014

Mr. Bruce Wolfe, Executive Officer
San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400
Oakland, CA 94612

Attention: Ms. Selina Louie, Water Resources Control Engineer

Reference: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program - FY 2013-2014 Annual Report

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

The attached FY 2013-2014 Annual Report represents the Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program's responses to the items requested per Provision C.16 of NPDES Permit No. CA S612008 (Permit) as adopted on October 14, 2009 via Order No. R2-2009-0074. This letter also transmits by reference the BASMAA Regional Supplements to the Annual Report for FY 2013-2014.

I certify under penalty of law that this document was prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Sincerely,

Kevin A. Cullen, P.E.
Senior Environmental Engineer

Attachment

FY 2013-2014 Annual Report

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

ATTACHMENT B

Table of Contents

Section	Page
Section 1 – Permittee Information.....	1-1
Section 2 – Provision C.2 Municipal Operations	2-1
Section 3 – Provision C.3 New Development and Redevelopment	3-1
Section 4 – Provision C.4 Industrial and Commercial Site Controls.....	4-1
Section 5 – Provision C.5 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	5-1
Section 6 – Provision C.6 Construction Site Controls.....	6-1
Section 7 – Provision C.7 Public Information and Outreach	7-1
Section 8 – Provision C.8 Water Quality Monitoring.....	8-1
Section 9 – Provision C.9 Pesticides Toxicity Controls	9-1
Section 10 – Provision C.10 Trash Load Reduction.....	10-1
Section 11 – Provision C.11 Mercury Controls	11-1
Section 12 – Provision C.12 PCBs Controls	12-1
Section 13 – Provision C.13 Copper Controls.....	13-1
Section 14 – Provision C.14 PBDE, Legacy Pesticides and Selenium Controls.....	14-1
Section 15 – Provision C.15 Exempted and Conditionally Exempted Discharges	15-1

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

Section 1 – Permittee Information

Background Information			
Permittee Name:	Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program		
Population:	138,330 (combined)		
NPDES Permit No.:	CAS612008		
Order Number:	R2-2009-0074R		
Reporting Time Period (month/year):	July 2013 through June 2014		
Name of the Responsible Authority:	Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program	Title:	Program Manager
Mailing Address:	1010 Chadbourne Road		
City:	Fairfield	Zip Code:	94534
		County:	Solano
Telephone Number:	707-428-9129	Fax Number:	707-429-1280
E-mail Address:	KCullen@fssd.com		
Name of the Designated Stormwater Management Program Contact (if different from above):	Kevin Cullen	Title:	Fairfield Suisun Urban Runoff Program Manager
Department:	Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District		
Mailing Address:	1010 Chadbourne Road		
City:	Fairfield	Zip Code:	94534
		County:	Solano
Telephone Number:	707-428-9129	Fax Number:	707-429-1280
E-mail Address:	KCullen@fssd.com		

Section 2 - Provision C.2 Reporting Municipal Operations

Program Highlights and Evaluation

Highlight/summarize activities for reporting year:

Summary:

Program members participated in monthly Program Management meetings. Program Manager partook regularly in BASMAA's monthly committee meetings for the BASMAA Board of Directors. The cities participated in the Bay Area Trash Capture Grant Project. In an effort to provide as much full trash capture treatment area as possible and because the city of Fairfield drains through Suisun City, the cities proposed a combined full trash capture device for approval to the Water Board. With the cities combined resources, the device was installed in June 2012 and is located downstream from the city of Fairfield and upstream from Suisun City Marina. The device chosen is a Contech CDS 5653, one of the largest devices made by Contech. With the MRP requiring Fairfield to fully capture 146 acres and Suisun City's to fully capture 22 acres, the total required treatment area is 168 acres. The treatment area provided resulted in 270 acres which is 102 acres (61%) above that required in the MRP.

C.2.a. ► Street and Road Repair and Maintenance

Place a **Y** in the boxes next to activities where applicable BMPs were implemented. If not applicable, type **NA** in the box and provide an explanation in the comments section below. Place an **N** in the boxes next to activities where applicable BMPs were not implemented for one or more of these activities during the reporting fiscal year, then in the comments section below provide an explanation of when BMPs were not implemented and the corrective actions taken.

NA	Control of debris and waste materials during road and parking lot installation, repaving or repair maintenance activities from polluting stormwater
NA	Control of concrete slurry and wastewater, asphalt, pavement cutting, and other street and road maintenance materials and wastewater from discharging to storm drains from work sites.
NA	Sweeping and/or vacuuming and other dry methods to remove debris, concrete, or sediment residues from work sites upon completion of work.

Comments:

Please see individual city reports, as these activities are implemented at the city level.

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

C.2.b. ► Sidewalk/Plaza Maintenance and Pavement Washing

Place a **Y** in the boxes next to activities where applicable BMPs were implemented. If not applicable, type **NA** in the box and provide an explanation in the comments section below. Place an **N** in the boxes next to activities where applicable BMPs were not implemented for one or more of these activities during the reporting fiscal year, then in the comments section below provide an explanation of when BMPs were not implemented and the corrective actions taken.

NA	Control of wash water from pavement washing, mobile cleaning, pressure wash operations at parking lots, garages, trash areas, gas station fueling areas, and sidewalk and plaza cleaning activities from polluting stormwater
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NA	Implementation of the BASMAA Mobile Surface Cleaner Program BMPs
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Comments:

Please see individual city reports as these activities are implemented at the city level.

C.2.c. ► Bridge and Structure Maintenance and Graffiti Removal

Place a **Y** in the boxes next to activities where applicable BMPs were implemented. If not applicable, type **NA** in the box and provide an explanation in the comments section below. Place an **N** in the boxes next to activities where applicable BMPs were not implemented for one or more of these activities during the reporting fiscal year, then in the comments section below provide an explanation of when BMPs were not implemented and the corrective actions taken.

NA	Control of discharges from bridge and structural maintenance activities directly over water or into storm drains
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NA	Control of discharges from graffiti removal activities
-----------	--

NA	Proper disposal for wastes generated from bridge and structure maintenance and graffiti removal activities
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NA	Implementation of the BASMAA Mobile Surface Cleaner Program BMPs for graffiti removal
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NA	Employee training on proper capture and disposal methods for wastes generated from bridge and structural maintenance and graffiti removal activities.
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NA	Contract specifications requiring proper capture and disposal methods for wastes generated from bridge and structural maintenance and graffiti removal activities.
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Comments:

Please see individual city reports as these activities are implemented at the city level.

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

C.2.d. ► Stormwater Pump Stations

Does your municipality own stormwater pump stations: Yes No

If your answer is **No** then skip to **C.2.e.**

Complete the following table for dry weather DO monitoring and inspection data for pump stations¹ (add more rows for additional pump stations). If a pump station is exempt from DO monitoring, explain why it is exempt.

Pump Station Name and Location	First inspection Dry Weather DO Data		Second inspection Dry Weather DO Data	
	Date	mg/L	Date	mg/L
Kellogg Street Pump Station, 1155 Kellogg St., Suisun City, CA	6/17/13	3.28	9/7/13	6.11
Mulberry Pump Station, 650 Marina Cir., Suisun City, CA	6/17/13	4.2	9/7/13	6.31
Chipman Lane Pump Station, 79 1/2 Chipman Lane, Suisun City, CA	6/17/13	5.34	9/7/13	6.88
Main Street Pump Station, 550 Sacramento St., Suisun City, CA	6/17/13	3.64	9/7/13	5.66
State Street Pump Station, 358 State Street, Fairfield CA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Air Base Parkway Pump Station, 2398 N. Texas St., Fairfield, CA	NA	NA	NA	NA
James Street Pump Station, 1433 James St., Fairfield, CA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Summarize corrective actions as needed for DO monitoring at or below 3 mg/L. Attach inspection records of additional DO monitoring for corrective actions:

Air Base Parkway Pump Station discharges into the storm drain system; this pump station is therefore exempt from DO monitoring.

James Street Pump Station discharges into a dry channel which then flows into the storm drain system; this pump station is therefore exempt from DO monitoring.

The State Street Pumps Station was found to have low DO in previous dry season tests, this pump station was turned off in June of 2013 in anticipation of these findings. The water in the wet well was pumped out and deposited at the Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. The pump station was turned back on in late September of 2013. This pump station is also part of the C.11.f and C.12.f stormwater diversion project.

Summary:

¹ DO monitoring is exempted where all discharge from a pump station remains in a stormwater collection system or infiltrates into a dry creek immediately downstream.

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

Stormwater pump stations are owned by the cities of Fairfield and Suisun City and are operated, maintained and monitored by the Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District. See section C.11 and C.12 for a summary of the stormwater diversion activities at the State Street pump station.

Complete the following table for wet weather inspection data for pump stations (add more rows for additional pump stations):

Pump Station Name and Location	Date (2x/year required)	Presence of Trash (Cubic Yards)	Presence of Odor (Yes or No)	Presence of Color (Yes or No)	Presence of Turbidity (Yes or No)	Presence of Floating Hydrocarbons (Yes or No)
Kellogg Street Pump Station, 1155 Kellogg St., Suisun City, CA	11/21/13 & 2/3/14	0 /0	N/N	Y/N	Y/N	N/N
Mulberry Pump Station, 650 Marina Cir., Suisun City, CA	11/21/13 & 2/3/14	0/0	N/N	Y/Y	Y/N	Y/N
Chipman Lane Pump Station, 79 1/2 Chipman Lane, Suisun City, CA	11/21/13 & 2/3/14	.02/.04	N/N	Y/Y	Y/N	N/Y
Main Street Pump Station, 550 Sacramento St., Suisun City, CA	11/21/13 & 2/3/14	0/.07	N/N	Y/Y	Y/N	Y/N
State Street Pump Station, 358 State Street, Fairfield CA	11/21/13 & 2/3/14	0/.04	N/Y	N/Y	Y/Y	N/Y
Air Base Parkway Pump Station, 2398 N. Texas St., Fairfield, CA	11/21/13 & 2/3/14	0/.04	N/Y	N/N	N/N	N/N
James Street Pump Station, 1433 James St., Fairfield, CA	11/21/13 & 2/3/14	0/.04	N/N	N/Y	Y/Y	N/Y

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

C.2.e. ► Rural Public Works Construction and Maintenance			
Does your municipality own/maintain rural ² roads:		<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
If your answer is No then skip to C.2.f.			
Place a Y in the boxes next to activities where applicable BMPs were implemented. If not applicable, type NA in the box and provide an explanation in the comments section below. Place an N in the boxes next to activities where applicable BMPs were not implemented for one or more of these activities during the reporting fiscal year, then in the comments section below provide an explanation of when BMPs were not implemented and the corrective actions taken.			
NA	Control of road-related erosion and sediment transport from road design, construction, maintenance, and repairs in rural areas		
NA	Identification and prioritization of rural road maintenance based on soil erosion potential, slope steepness, and stream habitat resources		
NA	No impact to creek functions including migratory fish passage during construction of roads and culverts		
NA	Inspection of rural roads for structural integrity and prevention of impact on water quality		
NA	Maintenance of rural roads adjacent to streams and riparian habitat to reduce erosion, replace damaging shotgun culverts and excessive erosion		
NA	Re-grading of unpaved rural roads to slope outward where consistent with road engineering safety standards, and installation of water bars as appropriate		
NA	Inclusion of measures to reduce erosion, provide fish passage, and maintain natural stream geomorphology when replacing culverts or design of new culverts or bridge crossings		
Comments including listing increased maintenance in priority areas:			
This type of maintenance work is handled at the city level. However, neither city in the Program has rural roads within its jurisdiction.			

² Rural means any watershed or portion thereof that is developed with large lot home-sites, such as one acre or larger, or with primarily agricultural, grazing or open space uses.

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

C.2.f. ► Corporation Yard BMP Implementation			
Place an X in the boxes below that apply to your corporations yard(s):			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	We do not have a corporation yard		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Our corporation yard is a filed NOI facility and regulated by the California State Industrial Stormwater NPDES General Permit		
<input type="checkbox"/>	We have a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the Corporation Yard(s)		
Place an X in the boxes below next to implemented SWPPP BMPs to indicate that these BMPs were implemented in applicable instances. If not applicable, type NA in the box. If one or more of the BMPs were not adequately implemented during the reporting fiscal year then indicate so and explain in the comments section below:			
<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	Control of pollutant discharges to storm drains such as wash waters from cleaning vehicles and equipment	
<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	Routine inspection prior to the rainy seasons of corporation yard(s) to ensure non-stormwater discharges have not entered the storm drain system	
<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	Containment of all vehicle and equipment wash areas through plumbing to sanitary or another collection method	
<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	Use of dry cleanup methods when cleaning debris and spills from corporation yard(s) or collection of all wash water and disposing of wash water to sanitary or other location where it does not impact surface or groundwater when wet cleanup methods are used	
<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	Cover and/or berm outdoor storage areas containing waste pollutants	
Comments:			
Please see individual city reports as these activities are implemented at the city level.			
If you have a corporation yard(s) that is not an NOI facility, complete the following table for inspection results for your corporation yard(s) or attach a summary including the following information:			
Corporation Yard Name	Inspection Date (1x/year required)	Inspection Findings/Results	Follow-up Actions
NA	NA	NA	NA

Section 3 - Provision C.3 Reporting New Development and Redevelopment

C.3.b.v.(2)(a) ► Green Streets Status Report

(All projects to be completed by December 1, 2014)

On an annual basis (if applicable), report on the status of any pilot green street projects within your jurisdiction. For each completed project, report the capital costs, operation and maintenance costs, legal and procedural arrangements in place to address operation and maintenance and its associated costs, and the sustainable landscape measures incorporated in the project including, if relevant, the score from the Bay-Friendly Landscape Scorecard.

Summary:

Program representatives regularly participated in BASMAA's New and Redevelopment subcommittee meetings. Green Streets projects are discussed at that monthly meeting. The opportunity for Green Streets projects is also discussed at the Program's monthly Management meetings. The cities continue to explore opportunities to incorporate Green Streets into rehabilitation projects. New Development Projects which will incorporate Green Streets are currently being designed for the city of Fairfield.

C.3.b.v.(1) ► Regulated Projects Reporting

Fill in attached table **C.3.b.v.(1)** or attach your own table including the same information.

Please see individual city reports as these activities are implemented at the city level. The Program has recreated its New Development Guidance Document to include the regionally developed LID Infeasibility/Feasibility Worksheets, Biotreatment Soil Specifications and Green Roof Specifications. The Program utilized Contra Costa Clean Water Programs C3 Guidance Document as a model for the Fairfield Suisun Urban Runoff Program New Development Guidance Document.

Please see each cities' table C.3.b.v. (1) for specific information on regulated projects approved during FY 13-14.

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

C.3.e.v. ► Alternative or In-Lieu Compliance with Provision C.3.c.

<p><i>(For FY 11-12 Annual Report and each Annual Report thereafter)</i> Is your agency choosing to require 100% LID treatment onsite for all Regulated Projects and not allow alternative compliance under Provision C.3.e.?</p>	x	Yes		No
<p>Comments (optional):</p> <p>Please see individual city reports as these activities are implemented at the city level. The Program has modified Its New Development Guidance Document to include the regionally developed LID Infeasibility/Feasibility Worksheets, Biotreatment Soil Specifications and Green Roof Specifications. The Program utilized Contra Costa Clean Water Programs C3 Guidance Document as a model for the Fairfield Suisun Urban Runoff Program New Development Guidance Document. The Program does not currently have an alternative nor an in-lieu compliance available for C.3.</p>				

C.3.e.vi ► Special Projects Reporting

<p>1. Has your agency received, but not yet granted final discretionary approval of, a development permit application for a project that has been identified as a potential Special Project based on criteria listed in MRP Provision C.3.e.ii(2) for any of the three categories of Special Projects (Categories A, B or C)?</p>		Yes	x	No
<p>2. Has your agency granted final discretionary approval of a project identified as a Special Project in the March 15, 2014 report? If yes, include the project in both the C.3.b.v.(1) Table, and the C.3.e.vi. Table.</p>		Yes	x	No
<p>If you answered "Yes" to either question,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Complete Table C.3.e.vi . below. 2) Attach narrative discussion of 100% LID Feasibility or Infeasibility for each project. <p>NA</p>				

C.3.h.iv. ► Installed Stormwater Treatment Systems Operation and Maintenance Verification Inspection Program Reporting

(1) Fill in attached table C.3.h.iv.(1) or attach your own table including the same information.

Please see individual city reports as these activities are implemented at the city level.

(2) On an annual basis, provide a discussion of the inspection findings for the year and any common problems encountered with various types of treatment systems and/or HM controls. This discussion should include a general comparison to the inspection findings from the previous year.

Summary:

Please see individual city reports as these activities are implemented at the city level.

(3) On an annual basis, provide a discussion of the effectiveness of the O&M Program and any proposed changes to improve the O&M Program (e.g., changes in prioritization plan or frequency of O&M inspections, other changes to improve effectiveness program).

Summary:

Please see individual city reports as these activities are implemented at the city level.

(4) During the reporting year, did your agency:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect all newly installed stormwater treatment systems and HM controls within 45 days of installation? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable. No new facilities were installed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect at least 20 percent of the total number of installed stormwater treatment systems or HM controls?³ 	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable. No treatment measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect at least 20 percent of the total number of installed vault-based systems? 	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable. No vault systems.

If you answered "No" to any of the questions above, please explain:

NA

³ If there is only 1 treatment measure in the jurisdiction, the agency must inspect it every year.

C.3.i. ► Required Site Design Measures for Small Projects and Detached Single Family Home Projects

On an annual basis, discuss the implementation of the requirements of Provision C.3.i, including ordinance revisions, permit conditions, development of standard specifications and/or guidance materials, and staff training.

Summary:

BASMAA prepared standard specifications in four fact sheets regarding the site design measures listed in Provision C.3.i, as a resource for Co-permittees. We have modified local ordinances/policies/procedures and forms/checklists to require all applicable projects approved after December 1, 2012 to implement at least one of the site design measures listed in Provision C.3.i. The Program cities are using BASMAA's site design fact sheets for compliance with this requirement.

- BASMAA's site design fact sheets

C.3.b.v.(1) ► Regulated Projects Reporting Table (part 1) – Projects Approved During the Fiscal Year Reporting Period

Project Name Project No.	Project Location ¹⁰ , Street Address	Name of Developer	Project Phase No. ¹¹	Project Type & Description ¹²	Project Watershed ¹³	Total Site Area (Acres)	Total Area of Land Disturbed (Acres)	Total New Impervious Surface Area (ft ²) ¹⁴	Total Replaced Impervious Surface Area (ft ²) ¹⁵	Total Pre- Project Impervious Surface Area ¹⁶ (ft ²)	Total Post- Project Impervious Surface Area ¹⁷ (ft ²)
Private Projects											
Please see individual city reports as these activities are implemented at the city level.											
Public Projects											
Please see individual city reports as these activities are implemented at the city level.											
Comments:											
Please see individual city reports as these activities are implemented at the city level.											

¹⁰ Include cross streets

¹¹ If a project is being constructed in phases, indicate the phase number and use a separate row entry for each phase. If not, enter "NA".

¹² Project Type is the type of development (i.e., new and/or redevelopment). Example descriptions of development are: 5-story office building, residential with 160 single-family homes with five 4-story buildings to contain 200 condominiums, 100 unit 2-story shopping mall, mixed use retail and residential development (apartments), industrial warehouse.

¹³ State the watershed(s) in which the Regulated Project is located. Downstream watershed(s) may be included, but this is optional.

¹⁴ All impervious surfaces added to any area of the site that was previously existing pervious surface.

¹⁵ All impervious surfaces added to any area of the site that was previously existing impervious surface.

¹⁶ For redevelopment projects, state the pre-project impervious surface area.

¹⁷ For redevelopment projects, state the post-project impervious surface area.

C.3.b.v.(1) ► Regulated Projects Reporting Table (part 2) – Projects Approved During the Fiscal Year Reporting Period (private projects)

Project Name Project No.	Application Deemed Complete Date ¹⁸	Application Final Approval Date ¹⁹	Source Control Measures ²⁰	Site Design Measures ²¹	Treatment Systems Approved ²²	Type of Operation & Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism ²³	Hydraulic Sizing Criteria ²⁴	Alternative Compliance Measures ^{25/26}	Alternative Certification ²⁷	HM Controls ^{28/29}
Private Projects										
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Please see individual city reports as these activities are implemented at the city level.</p>										

¹⁸ For private projects, state project application deemed complete date. If the project did not go through discretionary review, report the building permit issuance date.

¹⁹ For private projects, state project application final discretionary approval date. If the project did not go through discretionary review, report the building permit issuance date.

²⁰ List source control measures approved for the project. Examples include: properly designed trash storage areas; storm drain stenciling or signage; efficient landscape irrigation systems; etc.

²¹ List site design measures approved for the project. Examples include: minimize impervious surfaces; conserve natural areas, including existing trees or other vegetation, and soils; construct sidewalks, walkways, and/or patios with permeable surfaces, etc.

²² List all approved stormwater treatment system(s) to be installed onsite or at a joint stormwater treatment facility (e.g., flow through planter, bioretention facility, infiltration basin, etc.).

²³ List the legal mechanism(s) (e.g., O&M agreement with private landowner; O&M agreement with homeowners' association; O&M by public entity, etc...) that have been or will be used to assign responsibility for the maintenance of the post-construction stormwater treatment systems.

²⁴ See Provision C.3.d.i. "Numeric Sizing Criteria for Stormwater Treatment Systems" for list of hydraulic sizing design criteria. Enter the corresponding provision number of the appropriate criterion (i.e., 1.a., 1.b., 2.a., 2.b., 2.c., or 3).

²⁵ For Alternative Compliance at an offsite location in accordance with Provision C.3.e.i.(1), on a separate page, give a discussion of the alternative compliance site including the information specified in Provision C.3.b.v.(1)(m)(i) for the offsite project.

²⁶ For Alternative Compliance by paying in-lieu fees in accordance with Provision C.3.e.i.(2), on a separate page, provide the information specified in Provision C.3.b.v.(1)(m)(ii) for the Regional Project.

²⁷ Note whether a third party was used to certify the project design complies with Provision C.3.d.

²⁸ If HM control is not required, state why not.

²⁹ If HM control is required, state control method used (e.g., method to design and size device(s) or method(s) used to meet the HM Standard, and description of device(s) or method(s) used, such as detention basin(s), bioretention unit(s), regional detention basin, or in-stream control).

C.3.b.v.(1) ► Regulated Projects Reporting Table (part 2) – Projects Approved During the Fiscal Year Reporting Period (public projects)

Project Name Project No.	Approval Date ³⁰	Date Construction Scheduled to Begin	Source Control Measures ³¹	Site Design Measures ³²	Treatment Systems Approved ³³	Operation & Maintenance Responsibility Mechanism ³⁴	Hydraulic Sizing Criteria ³⁵	Alternative Compliance Measures ^{36/37}	Alternative Certification ³⁸	HM Controls ^{39/40}
Public Projects										
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Please see individual city reports as these activities are implemented at the city level.</p>										

³⁰ For public projects, enter the plans and specifications approval date.

³¹ List source control measures approved for the project. Examples include: properly designed trash storage areas; storm drain stenciling or signage; efficient landscape irrigation systems; etc.

³² List site design measures approved for the project. Examples include: minimize impervious surfaces; conserve natural areas, including existing trees or other vegetation, and soils; construct sidewalks, walkways, and/or patios with permeable surfaces, etc.

³³ List all approved stormwater treatment system(s) to be installed onsite or at a joint stormwater treatment facility (e.g., flow through planter, bioretention facility, infiltration basin, etc.).

³⁴ List the legal mechanism(s) (e.g., maintenance plan for O&M by public entity, etc...) that have been or will be used to assign responsibility for the maintenance of the post-construction stormwater treatment systems.

³⁵ See Provision C.3.d.i. "Numeric Sizing Criteria for Stormwater Treatment Systems" for list of hydraulic sizing design criteria. Enter the corresponding provision number of the appropriate criterion (i.e., 1.a., 1.b., 2.a., 2.b., 2.c., or 3).

³⁶ For Alternative Compliance at an offsite location in accordance with Provision C.3.e.i.(1), on a separate page, give a discussion of the alternative compliance site including the information specified in Provision C.3.b.v.(1)(m)(i) for the offsite project.

³⁷ For Alternative Compliance by paying in-lieu fees in accordance with Provision C.3.e.i.(2), on a separate page, provide the information specified in Provision C.3.b.v.(1)(m)(ii) for the Regional Project.

³⁸ Note whether a third party was used to certify the project design complies with Provision C.3.d.

³⁹ If HM control is not required, state why not.

⁴⁰ If HM control is required, state control method used (e.g., method to design and size device(s) or method(s) used to meet the HM Standard, and description of device(s) or method(s) used, such as detention basin(s), bioretention unit(s), regional detention basin, or in-stream control).

C.3.h.iv. ► Table of Installed Stormwater Treatment Systems Operation and Maintenance Verification Inspection Program Reporting

Fill in table below or attach your own table including the same information.

Name of Facility/Site Inspected	Address of Facility/Site Inspected	Newly Installed? (YES/NO) ⁴¹	Party Responsible ⁴² For Maintenance	Date of Inspection	Type of Inspection ⁴³	Type of Treatment/HM Control(s) Inspected ⁴⁴	Inspection Findings or Results ⁴⁵	Enforcement Action Taken ⁴⁶	Comments/Follow-up
Please see individual city reports as these activities are implemented at the city level.									

⁴¹ Indicate "YES" if the facility was installed within the reporting period, or "NO" if installed during a previous fiscal year.

⁴² State the responsible operator for installed stormwater treatment systems and HM controls.

⁴³ State the type of inspection (e.g., 45-day, routine or scheduled, follow-up, etc.).

⁴⁴ State the type(s) of treatment systems inspected (e.g., bioretention facility, flow-through planter, infiltration basin, etc...) and the type(s) of HM controls inspected, and indicate whether the treatment system is an onsite, joint, or offsite system.

⁴⁵ State the inspection findings or results (e.g., proper installation, improper installation, proper O&M, immediate maintenance needed, etc.).

⁴⁶ State the enforcement action(s) taken, if any.

C.3.e.vi.Special Projects Reporting Table												
Reporting Period – January 1 – June 30, 2013												
Project Name & No.	Permittee	Address	Application Submittal Date ⁴⁷	Status ⁴⁸	Description ⁴⁹	Site Total Acreage	Density DU/Acre	Density FAR	Special Project Category ⁵⁰	LID Treatment Reduction Credit Available ⁵¹	List of LID Stormwater Treatment Systems ⁵²	List of Non-LID Stormwater Treatment Systems ⁵³
Please see individual city reports as these activities are implemented at the city level.												

⁴⁷ Date that a planning application for the Special Project was submitted.

⁴⁸ Indicate whether final discretionary approval is still pending or has been granted, and provide the date or version of the project plans upon which reporting is based.

⁴⁹ Type of project (commercial, mixed-use, residential), number of floors, number of units, type of parking, and other relevant information.

⁵⁰ For each applicable Special Project Category, list the specific criteria applied to determine applicability. For each non-applicable Special Project Category, indicate n/a.

⁵¹ For each applicable Special Project Category, state the maximum total LID Treatment Reduction Credit available. For Category C Special Projects also list the individual Location, Density, and Minimized Surface Parking Credits available.

⁵² List all LID stormwater treatment systems proposed. For each type, indicate the percentage of the total amount of runoff identified in Provision C.3.d. for the Special Project's drainage area.

⁵³ List all non-LID stormwater treatment systems proposed. For each type of non-LID treatment system, indicate: (1) the percentage of the total amount of runoff identified in Provision C.3.d. for the Special Project's drainage area, and (2) whether the treatment system either meets minimum design criteria published by a government agency or received certification issued by a government agency, and reference the applicable criteria or certification.

Section 4 – Provision C.4 Industrial and Commercial Site Controls

Program Highlights

Provide background information, highlights, trends, etc.

The Program contracts with the Solano County Department of Resource Management to conduct stormwater inspections of industrial, commercial and food handling businesses within the Program area. The Program updates the Business Inspection Plan as necessary to keep the document current. Changes are made to facilities lists upon observations of facilities closing or a change in compliance status resulting in a reduction or increase in inspection frequency. Specific information on the number of facilities inspected, types of violations incurred and resolution of violations within reasonable time periods is included in each city's 2013-2014 Annual Report as required by the Water Board.

Training of Health Inspectors was performed on February 19, 2014. The focus of the training was consistency in enforcement levels, enforcement authority; trash hot spots and outreach; city stormwater ordinances; high-priority facilities needed to be inspected during the fiscal year and enforcement levels associated with illegal discharges.

The Program Management team meets on a monthly basis to discuss important Program issues including commercial, industrial and restaurant inspections. The Program also participates in the Municipal Operations Committee meeting on a regional level, which was originally intended to discuss Industrial and Commercial Site Controls.

C.4.b.i. ► Business Inspection Plan

Do you have a Business Inspection Plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
If No, explain:				
NA				

C.4.b.iii.(1) ► Potential Facilities List

List below or attach your list of industrial and commercial facilities in your Inspection Plan to inspect that could reasonably be considered to cause or contribute to pollution of stormwater runoff.

The Potential Facilities List was generated at the Program level and distributed to the cities for submittal in their Annual Report. See individual city reports for this list.

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

C.4.b.iii.(2) ► Facilities Scheduled for Inspection

List below or attach your list of facilities scheduled for inspection during the current fiscal year.

The Facilities Scheduled for Inspection was generated at the Program level and distributed to the cities for submittal in their Annual Report. See individual city reports for this list.

C.4.c.iii.(1) ► Facility Inspections

Fill out the following table or attach a summary of the following information. Indicate your violation reporting methodology below.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Permittee reports multiple discrete violations on a site as one violation.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Permittee reports the total number of discrete violations on each site.

	Number	Percent
Number of businesses inspected		
Total number of inspections conducted		
Number of violations (excluding verbal warnings)		
Sites inspected in violation		
Violations resolved within 10 working days or otherwise deemed resolved in a longer but still timely manner		

Comments:

1. Violation Explanation:

The Program industrial-commercial and restaurant inspection forms have been designed so that when a facility is seen as being free of violations and without threat to the environment, all of the inspection form line items are checked "yes" and the "In Compliance With Pollution Control Requirements?" box is also checked "yes".

Facilities that need to be alerted to certain conditions or activities which exist on-site (i.e. dry oil spots in the parking lot) and are (for example) given a "no", under A.2: Exterior Surfaces, Storm Drains, Loading Dock Drains, Manholes, and Sanitary Sewer Cleanouts Free of Chemical Stains and Oil Stains, and the facility is given a yes for "In Compliance With Pollution Control Requirements?", this does not result in a violation for the facility.

Inspection reports where the "no" box is marked in the checklist area and the facility is seen as not being "In Compliance With Pollution Control Requirements?" are incorporated into the "Number of violations" totaled above. The level of enforcement of the offense is delineated in an

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

annual training given to the inspectors and as described in the Program ERP.

2. Violations not resolved within 10 days or otherwise deemed resolved in a longer but still timely manner:

This data is different for each city, see individual city reports for this information.

C.4.c.iii.(2) ► Frequency and Types/Categories of Violations Observed

Fill out the following table or attach a summary of the following information.

Type/Category of Violations Observed	Number of Violations
Actual discharge (e.g. active non-stormwater discharge or clear evidence of a recent discharge)	
Potential discharge and other	
Comments: The Program counts one discharge per source of discharge per inspection per site. This data is different for each city, see individual city reports for this information.	

C.4.c.iii.(2) ► Frequency and Type of Enforcement Conducted

Fill out the following table or attach a summary of the following information.

	Enforcement Action (as listed in ERP) ⁴⁸	Number of Enforcement Actions Taken	% of Enforcement Actions Taken ⁴⁹
Level 1			
Level 2			
Level 3			
Level 4			
Total	See individual city reports for this information.		

⁴⁸ Agencies to list specific enforcement actions as defined in their ERPs.

⁴⁹ Percentage calculated as number of each type of enforcement action divided by the total number of enforcement actions.

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

C.4.c.iii.(3) ► Types of Violations Noted by Business Category

Fill out the following table or attach a summary of the following information.

Business Category ⁵⁰	Number of Actual Discharge Violations	Number of Potential/Other Discharge Violations
See individual city reports for this information.		

C.4.c.iii.(4) ► Non-Fileers

List below or attach a list of the facilities required to have coverage under the Industrial General Permit but have not filed for coverage:

See individual city reports for this information.

C.4.d.iii ► Staff Training Summary

Training Name	Training Dates	Topics Covered	No. of Inspectors in Attendance	Percent of Inspectors in Attendance
Fairfield Suisun Urban Runoff Program Commercial, Industrial, and Food Handling Annual Refresher Training	February 19, 2014	Enforcement authority; city stormwater ordinances; high-priority facilities needed to be inspected this fiscal year; enforcement levels associated with illegal discharges, High Priority Areas for Trash.	11	91 %
Fairfield Suisun Urban Runoff Program Commercial, Industrial, POC Refresher Training	June 25, 2014	Guidance to industrial stormwater inspectors on inspecting industrial and commercial facilities for three pollutants of concern: copper, mercury and Polychlorinated Biphenyls	4	100 %

⁵⁰ List your Program's standard business categories.

Section 5 – Provision C.5 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Program Highlights

Provide background information, highlights, trends, etc.

The Program Manager participates in BASMAA's Municipal Maintenance and Commercial/ Industrial Controls meetings. Additionally, monthly Stormwater Management meetings are held at the Program level to discuss illicit discharge detection and elimination and screening protocol. Both cities utilize the Program's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program Manual to assist them in identification, detection and elimination of illicit discharges throughout both cities.

C.5.c.iii ► Complaint and Spill Response Phone Number and Spill Contact List

List below or attach your complaint and spill response phone number and spill contact list.

Contact	Description	Phone Number
Gary Sponsler	Public Works Supervisor, City of Fairfield	(707) 428-7405
Mike Gray	Public Works Manager, City of Fairfield	(707) 428-7404
Dan Kasperson	Building and Public Works Director	(707) 421-7340
Jeff Penrod	Public Works Superintendent	(707) 421-7349

C.5.d.iii ► Evaluation of Mobile Business Program

Describe implementation of minimum standards and BMPs for mobile businesses and your enforcement strategy. This may include participation in the BASMAA Mobile Surface Cleaners regional program or local activities.

Description:

The Program promoted the BASAMAA Mobile Cleaners Certification Program. Forty local mobile cleaners of various types were sent a promotional piece for BASMAA's Mobile Cleaners Certification Program. Please see attached flyer and distribution list for a description of Program efforts.

The Program also participated in BASMAA's monthly Municipal Maintenance and Commercial Industrial Controls meeting. Additionally, monthly meetings are held at the Program level to discuss illicit discharge detection and elimination. See BASMAA's FY 2013/2014 MRP Regional Supplement for Training and Outreach Annual Report on mobile surface cleaners updates. There have been no direct needs by the Program to hire Mobile Surface Cleaners.

ATTENTION MOBILE WASHING BUSINESS OWNERS / MANAGERS

Preventing water pollution is easy! Simply follow the recommendations in a short online presentation (www.BASMAA.org) and receive your free Pollution Prevention Training Certificate.

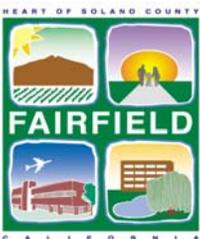
The Training Certificate lets your customers know that you are doing your part to keep pollution out of storm drains and the San Francisco Bay. Storm drains are direct pathways for pollution, traveling from streets, gutters, and other paved surfaces to local creeks and lakes, and from there to the Bay, ocean, or Delta.

Allowing pollution into storm drains is prohibited in California. Both the person who pollutes and the owner of the property where the pollution is generated are liable.

The Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association provides guidance and certification for mobile cleaners to prevent water pollution when cleaning surfaces such as carpets, sidewalks, plazas, building exteriors, parking areas and drive-throughs.

Green business practices attract customers and are good for business. Visit www.BASMAA.org today and sign up for your free certificate!

For more information about your local stormwater program, contact Kevin Cullen at the Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program (707-428-9129), Lance Barnett at Vallejo Sanitation & Flood Control District (707-644-8949 ext. 269), or Derek Crutchfield at the City of Vallejo (707-644-5346).



Owner/Manager
Heaven's Best Carpet Cleaning
190 Deerglen Circle
Vacaville, Ca 95687

Owner/Manager
Heaven's Best Carpet Cleaning
2796 Hillview Drive
Fairfield, Ca 94534

Owner/Manager
Carpet Cleaning
607 Elmira Road
Vacaville, CA 95687

Owner/Manager
Clean America Carpet Cleaning
2546 Huber Drive
Vallejo, CA 94590

Owner/Manager
Love's Dry Carpet Cleaning
172 Saybrook Avenue
Vacaville, CA 95687

Owner/Manager
Bay Area Cleaning Solutions
520 Parker Road
Fairfield, CA 94533

Owner/Manager
Usery's Blue Ribbon Carpet
754 Calico Trail
Vacaville, CA 95687

Owner/Manager
Rainbow International
738 Webster Street
Fairfield, CA 94533

Owner/Manager
The Carpet Cleaner
8501 Kenneth Ridge Court
Fair Oaks, CA 95628

Owner/Manager
Bay Area Cleaning
704 Missouri Street
Fairfield, CA 94533

Owner/Manager
Quality Pressure Washing
1953 Cardinal Way
Fairfield, CA 94533

Owner/Manager
New Look Power Wash
5118 Tawny Lake Place
Fairfield, CA 94534

Owner/Manager
Precision Power Washing
464 Richards Blvd.
Sacramento, CA 95811

Owner/Manager
Blue Kings Power Washing
925 Civic Center Drive,
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

Owner/Manager
Pressure Washer
10821 Airport Drive
El Cajon, CA 92020

Owner/Manager
Adobe Power Washing
12 Birnam Wood Ct. #B
Petaluma, CA 94954

Owner/Manager
Randy's Power Washing
780 Beaver Lane
Discovery Bay, CA 94505

Owner/Manager
Steamies Pressure Washing
418 N Buchanan Circle #11
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

Owner/Manager
Welcome Pressure Washing
150 Mason Circle, Suite L
Concord, CA 94520

Owner/Manager
Action Pressure Washing
1509 Rampart Way
Brentwood, CA 94513

Owner/Manager
Big Al's Auto Detailing
340 Industrial Way, Suite F
Dixon, CA 95620

Owner/Manager
Vacaville Hand Car Wash Detail
1337 E Monte Vista Avenue
Vacaville, CA 95688

Owner/Manager
D Mos Auto Detail
311 State Street
Fairfield, CA 94533

Owner/Manager
American Auto Detail
1 Admiral Callaghan Lane
Vallejo, CA 94591

Owner/Manager
Detail Shop
988 Adams Street
Benicia, CA 94510

Owner/Manager
Extreme Steam Carpet Cleaning
1195 La Homa Drive
Napa, CA 94558

Owner/Manager
Fast Dry Carpet Steam Cleaning
3623 Sugarberry Lane
Walnut Creek, CA 94598

Owner/Manager
National Multi Steam Cleaning
3631 Norfolk Street
Napa, CA 94558

Owner/Manager
Power Steam Carpet & Upholstery
P.O. Box 2502
Vacaville, CA 95696

Owner/Manager
Superlative Steam Cleaning
999 S Novato Blvd
Novato, CA 94947

Owner/Manager
Professional Steam Services
2705 Delta Road
Brentwood, CA 94513

Owner/Manager
Steam Bright
919 Third Street, Suite B
Davis, CA 95616

Owner/Manager
Nu Concept Products
122 Lemon Tree Circle
Vacaville, CA 95687

Owner/Manager
O'Connell Jetting Systems
3195 Park Road, Suite H
Benicia, CA 94510

Owner/Manager
Performance Cleaning Co.
336 Bon Air Center #150
Greenbrae, CA 94904

Owner/Manager
See Through Window Cleaning
2010 Parsons Lane
Antioch, CA 94509

Owner/Manager
AK Chem Plus
1879 Granada Drive
Concord, CA 94519

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

C.5.e.iii ► Evaluation of Collection System Screening Program

Provide a summary or attach a summary of your collection screening program, a summary of problems found during collection system screening and any changes to the screening program this FY.

Description:

This provision is handled at the city level. Please see individual city reports for this information.

C.5.f.iii.(1), (2), (3) ► Spill and Discharge Complaint Tracking

Spill and Discharge Complaint Tracking (fill out the following table or include an attachment of the following information)

	Number	Percentage
Discharges reported (C.5.f.iii.(1))	NA	
Discharges reaching storm drains and/or receiving waters (C.5.f.iii.(2))	NA	
Discharges resolved in a timely manner (C.5.f.iii.(3))	NA	

Comments:

This provision is handled at the city level. Please see individual city reports for this information.

C.5.f.iii.(4) ► Summary of major types of discharges and complaints

Provide a narrative or attach a table and/or graph.

This provision is handled at the city level. Please see individual city reports for this information.

Section 6 – Provision C.6 Construction Site Controls

C.6.e.iii.1.a, b, c ▶ Site/Inspection Totals		
Number of High Priority Sites (sites disturbing < 1 acre of soil requiring storm water runoff quality inspection) (C.6.e.iii.1.a)	Number of sites disturbing ≥ 1 acre of soil (C.6.e.iii.1.b)	Total number of storm water runoff quality inspections conducted (include only High Priority Site and sites disturbing 1 acre or more) (C.6.e.iii.1.c)
# NA	# NA	# NA
<p>Comments:</p> <p>This provision is handled at the city level. Please see individual city reports for this information.</p>		

C.6.e.iii.1.d ▶ Construction Activities Storm Water Violations		
This provision is handled at the city level. Please see individual city reports for this information.		
BMP Category	Number of Violations⁵¹ excluding Verbal Warnings	% of Total Violations⁵²
Erosion Control	NA	NA
Run-on and Run-off Control	NA	NA
Sediment Control	NA	NA
Active Treatment Systems	NA	NA
Good Site Management	NA	NA
Non Stormwater Management	NA	NA
Total⁵³		NA

⁵¹ Count one violation in a category for each site and inspection regardless of how many violations/problems occurred in the BMP category. For example, if during one inspection at a site, there are 2 erosion control violations, only 1 violation would be counted for this table.

⁵² Percentage calculated as number of violations in each category divided by total number of violations in all six categories.

⁵³ The total number of violations may count more than one violation per inspection, since some inspections may result in violations in more than one category. For example, during one inspection of a site, there may have been both an erosion control violation and a sediment control violation. For this reason, the total number of violations in this table may not match the total number of enforcement actions reported in Table C6.e.iii.1.e.

C.6.e.iii.1.e ► Construction Related Storm Water Enforcement Actions

This provision is handled at the city level. Please see individual city reports for this information.

	Enforcement Action (as listed in ERP) ⁵⁴	Number Enforcement Actions Issued	% Enforcement Actions Issued ⁵⁵
Level 1 ⁵⁶	NA	NA	NA
Level 2	NA	NA	NA
Level 3	NA	NA	NA
Level 4	NA	NA	NA
Total	NA	NA	NA

C.6.e.iii.1.f, g ► Illicit Discharges

This provision is handled at the city level. Please see individual city reports for this information.

	Number
Number of illicit discharges, actual and those inferred through evidence at high priority sites and sites that disturb 1 acre or more of land (C.6.e.iii.1.f)	NA
Number of sites with discharges, actual and those inferred through evidence at high priority sites and sites that disturb 1 acre or more of land (C.6.e.iii.1.g)	NA

⁵⁴ Agencies should list the specific enforcement actions as defined in their ERPs.

⁵⁵ Percentage calculated as number of each type of enforcement action divided by the total number of enforcement actions.

⁵⁶ For example, Enforcement Level 1 may be Verbal Warning.

C.6.e.iii.1.h, i ► Violation Correction Times		
	Number	Percent
Violations (excluding verbal warnings) fully corrected within 10 business days after violations are discovered or otherwise considered corrected in a timely period (C.6.e.iii.1.h)	NA	% ⁵⁷
Violations (excluding verbal warnings) not fully corrected within 30 days after violations are discovered (C.6.e.iii.1.i)	NA	% ⁵⁸
Total number of violations (excluding verbal warnings) for the reporting year⁵⁹	NA	100%
Comments: This provision is handled and reported at the city level. Please see individual city reports for this information.		

C.6.e.iii.(2) ► Evaluation of Inspection Data
Describe your evaluation of the tracking data and data summaries and provide information on the evaluation results (e.g., data trends, typical BMP performance issues, comparisons to previous years, etc.).
Description: This provision is handled and reported at the city level. Please see individual city reports for this information.

C.6.e.iii.(2) ► Evaluation of Inspection Program Effectiveness
Describe what appear to be your program's strengths and weaknesses, and identify needed improvements, including education and outreach.
Description: The Program revised its inspection forms to correlate with the data collection requirements in the MRP. Inspections are made and data is collected in the field and brought back to the office for compilation into an Excel database. Training has been provided to inspectors at both cities. In addition, several inspectors and engineers from both cities have been trained and/or certified by the State as QSP or QSDs depending on their background and experience level.

⁵⁷ Calculated as number of violations fully corrected in a timely period after the violations are discovered divided by the total number of violations for the reporting year.

⁵⁸ Calculated as number of violations not fully corrected within 30 days after the violations are discovered divided by the total number of violations for the reporting year.

⁵⁹ The total number of violations reported in the table of Violation Correction Times equals the number of initial enforcement actions. I.e., This assumes one violation is issued for several problems during an inspection at a site. The total number of violations in the table of Violation Correction Times may not equal the total number of enforcement actions because one violation issued at a site may have a second enforcement action for the same violation at the next inspection if it is not corrected.

C.6.f ▶ Staff Training Summary				
Training Name	Training Dates	Topics Covered	No. of Inspectors in Attendance	Percent of Inspectors in Attendance
2014 Construction and Stormwater Pollution Refresher Training	June 5, 2014	Allowable discharges to the storm drain, MRP vs. GCP, site inspection frequencies, Erosion Control Measures, Sediment Control Measures, Run-On and Runoff Controls, Good Site Management, Non-Stormwater Management and levels of enforcement associated with polluting activities.	12	90%

Section 7 – Provision C.7. Public Information and Outreach

C.7.b.ii.1 ▶ Advertising Campaign

Summarize advertising efforts. Include details such as messages, creative developed, and outreach media used. The detailed advertising report may be included as an attachment. If advertising is being done by participation in a countywide or regional program, refer to the separate countywide or regional Annual Report.

Summary:

The following separate report developed by BASMAA summarizes the activities of the Regional Youth Litter Campaign

- BASMAA Be the Street Campaign Report

C.7.b.iii.1 ▶ Pre-Campaign Survey

(For the Annual Report following the pre-campaign survey) Summarize survey information such as sample size, type of survey (telephone survey, interviews etc.). Attach a survey report that includes the following information. If survey was done regionally, refer to a regional submittal that contains the following information:

Information on the pre-campaign survey for the BASMAA Regional Youth Litter Campaign was provided in the FY 11-12 Annual Report.

Place an X in the appropriate box below:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Survey report attached
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reference to regional submittal:

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

C.7.b.iii.2 ► Post-Campaign Survey

(For the Annual Report following the post-campaign survey) Discuss the campaigns and the measureable changes in awareness and behavior achieved. Provide an update of outreach strategies based on the survey results. If survey was done regionally, refer to a regional submittal that contains the following information:

Information on the post-campaign survey for the BASMAA Regional Youth Litter Campaign is provided in the BASMAA FY 13-14 Annual Report.

Place an **X** in the appropriate box below:

	Survey report attached
X	Reference to regional submittal:

C.7.c ► Media Relations

Summarize the media relations effort. Include the following details for each media pitch in the space below, AND/OR refer to a regional report that includes these details:

- Topic and content of pitch
- Medium (TV, radio, print, online)
- Date of publication/broadcast

Summary:

The following separate report developed by BASMAA summarizes media relations efforts conducted during FY 13-14:

- BASMAA Media Relations Final Report FY 13-14

Please see BASMAA FY 2013/2014 MRP Regional Supplement for Training and Outreach, Annual Report for more details relating to these outreach efforts conducted during FY 2013/2014.

In FY 13-14 the Program has also participated in the 95.3 KUIC Hometown Green Environmental Campaign. Program members on a regular basis have recorded segments which are played daily on KUIC and focus on environmental messages. Messages include: the connectedness of our streets to our local creeks; recycling mercury containing products; trash and litter; proper car washing; recycling; and the reduction of waste by reusing items.

C.7.d ► Stormwater Point of Contact

Summary of any changes made during FY 13-14:

The Program promoted its Point of Contacts through the distribution of outreach materials: *You Are the Solution to Water Pollution / Creek and Marsh Watch*. This catchy trifold piece provides contact information to report illegal discharges and spills. These materials are given out at nearly every public event that the Program participates in. Contact information is also provided on each of the cities websites.

No other changes.

C.7.e ► Public Outreach Events

Describe general approach to event selection. Provide a list of outreach materials and giveaways distributed.

Use the following table for reporting and evaluating public outreach events

Event Details	Description (messages, audience)	Evaluation of Effectiveness
Provide event name, date, and location. Indicate if event is local, countywide or regional.	Identify type of event (e.g., school fair, farmers market etc.), type of audience (school children, gardeners, homeowners etc.) and outreach messages (e.g., Enviroscene presentation, pesticides, stormwater awareness)	Provide general staff feedback on the event (e.g., success at reaching a broad spectrum of the community, well attended, good opportunity to talk to gardeners etc.). Provide other details such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated overall attendance at the event. • Number of people that visited the booth, comparison with previous years • Number of brochures and giveaways distributed • Results of any spot surveys conducted
Coast and Creek Cleanup; September 21, 2013; 16 cleanup sites throughout Fairfield and Suisun City; this is a Program event.	The Program lead volunteer cleanup of local creeks, marsh and open space areas.	496 volunteers picked up 4,673 pounds of trash and recyclables along 23 miles of waterway. This was a decrease of 29 people from the previous year. It is thought that the decrease in participants is due to the fact that the local

FY 2013-2014 Annual Report

C.7 – Public Information and Outreach

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

		high schools have decreased the requirements for volunteer hours for graduation, thus reducing the number of volunteers. The Program increased the number of sites cleaned by 2.
Back to School Event; August 17, 2013; 1600 Union Avenue; Fairfield CA; this is a Program event.	The Program shared information with approximately 200 people of all ages and nationalities in attendance at the event.	Event held at parking lot of St. Mark's Lutheran Church. Our booth gave away 67 reusable bags, brochures, and 186 plate scrapers. Booth stayed busy throughout the event and the children receiving the scrapers were engaging while receiving our message.
Home Depot Events; May 24, 2014 and June 28, 2014; 2121 Cadenasso Dr. Fairfield, CA; this is a Program event.	IPM Consultant Annie Joseph and IPM advocate Theresa Travers provided IPM training for Home Depot customers on safe gardening practices at the local Home Depot store.	Discussions were held with 95 Home Depot customers regarding alternatives to toxic pesticides. Customers were very engaged. See attached OWOW report in C.9.
Operation Green Tomato, Fairfield- Suisun Farmers Market; Thursdays from May 3 through October 4; the event is held in downtown Fairfield at the intersection of W. Texas St. and Jefferson Street; this is a Program event.	The Program contracts with Fairfield Main St. Association to attend the weekly farmers market and man the Operation Green Tomato booth. Messages include the connectedness of our streets to our local creeks; and only clean stormwater should be flowing to our local storm drain system. The booth also features information about pesticide free pest control, reporting illegal discharges and free grease scrapers to avoid sanitary sewer overflows.	Starting in May and ending October an average of 80 visitors per week stop at the Operation Green Tomato booth. Green Tomato crewmembers also quiz guests and give out prizes went questions are answered correctly.
Earth Day - April 19, 2014; The Program assisted Mission Solano during this event in downtown Suisun city. The event included a cleanup at 10 sites in the city, and earth friendly vendors. This is a Program event.	The Program assisted in volunteer cleanup of local creeks, marsh and open space areas.	Contacted approximately 50 kids who pledged to help protect Suisun marsh and community creeks. Mobilized approximately, 45 people and collected 200 pounds of trash in 10 areas throughout the city of Suisun and Fairfield.
Solano Community College Earth Day - April 22, 2014; The Program participated in this event located at Solano Community College. The event included earth friendly vendors. This is a Program event.	The Program shared information with participants of all ages and nationalities in attendance at the festival.	About 150 people of all ages visited our booth, including college students interested in: careers in environmental fields; and our environmental messages regarding the difference between

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

<p>Solano County Master Gardener Training; January 10, 2014; 501 Texas Street, Fairfield, CA; this is a Program activity.</p>	<p>IPM Consultant Annie Joseph, provided IPM training for Solano County Master Gardeners, who in turn instruct the general public on safe gardening practices at local farmers' markets and events throughout the county. Ms. Joseph also described connectivity of the streets to our local creeks; the difference between storm water and wastewater; the wastewater treatment process; how pesticides can impact the process.</p>	<p>waste and storm waters.</p> <p>21 new Master Gardeners were in attendance, based on the interaction between the presenters and speakers, the audience was highly engaged. These Master Gardeners will carry this message to tablings they do at libraries, and the local Farmers Markets in the area. Many of the Master Gardeners have their own gardening businesses so these messages will go also into the communities they service with their business and as volunteers in the communities</p>
<p>Project WET Teachers Workshop; Farirfield, CA; March 15, 2014 (countywide)</p>	<p>SWEP and the Program co-facilitated the 6 hour workshop teaching teachers how to integrate teaching water science and water conservation in their current curricula to meet CA state standards Water cycle diorama, groundwater model, and EnviroScape on display and available for classroom loaning K-12 grade teachers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several hundred teachers invited • 10 participated (pre-registration required) • Provided various water related posters, education packets, activity booklets, resource materials, giveaways, etc. • Great opportunity for teachers without a science background to develop confidence in teaching science <p>Well received, highly complemented, highly rated evaluation forms, and will recommend to fellow colleagues</p>

C.7.f. ► Watershed Stewardship Collaborative Efforts

Summarize watershed stewardship collaborative efforts and/or refer to a regional report that provides details. Describe the level of effort and support given (e.g., funding only, active participation etc.). State efforts undertaken and the results of these efforts. If this activity is done regionally refer to a regional report.

Evaluate effectiveness by describing the following:

- Efforts undertaken
- Major accomplishments

Summary:

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

The Program conducts an array of activities which qualify for watershed stewardship collaborative efforts. These efforts are also mentioned in other portions of this Annual Report. Efforts directed toward Coast and Creek Cleanup result in watershed stewardship collaboration. Presentations were made to schools and clubs in the Fairfield Suisun Unified School District which resulted in an increased number of participants in our creek cleanup events. Creek Captains meetings are also used to encourage public involvement in watershed volunteer efforts.

C.7.g. ► Citizen Involvement Events

List the types of events conducted (e.g., creek clean up, storm drain inlet marking, native gardening etc.). Use the following table for reporting and evaluating citizen involvement events.

Event Details	Description	Evaluation of effectiveness
Provide event name, date, and location. Indicate if event is local, countywide or regional	Describe activity (e.g., creek clean-up, storm drain marking etc.)	Provide general staff feedback on the event. Provide other evaluation details such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants. Any change in participation from previous years. • Distance of creek or water body cleaned • Quantity of trash/recyclables collected (weight or volume). • Number of inlets marked. • Data trends
Coast and Creek Cleanup; September 21, 2013; 16 cleanup sites throughout Fairfield and Suisun City; this is a Program event.	The Program leads volunteer cleanup of local creeks, marsh and open space areas. The Program recruits site captains and volunteers and coordinates with private partners and other sponsors. The Program benefits from newspaper and radio advertising as well as direct mail pieces and posters in storefronts and libraries. The Fairfield Daily Republic newspaper covered the story after the event.	496 volunteers picked up 4,673 pounds of trash and recyclables along 23 miles of waterway. This was a decrease of 29 people from the previous year. It is thought that the decrease in participants is due to the fact that the local high schools have decreased the requirements for volunteer hours for graduation, thus reducing the number of volunteers. The Program increased the number of sites cleaned by 2. See attached spreadsheet for details.
Earth Day - April 19, 2014; The Program assisted Mission Solano during this event in downtown	The Program assisted in volunteer cleanup of local creeks, marsh and open space areas.	Contacted approximately 50 kids who pledged to help protect Suisun marsh and

2013 California Coastal Cleanup Day CCD Coordinator Report Form

People, Pounds & Miles

Cleanup Information											
	Site Name	Coastal or Inland	Site Captain	Number of People	Weight of Trash Collected	Weight of Recyclables Collected	Distance Cleaned	Number of Sites	brought their own	Number of Bags	Unusual Finds
Fairfield/Suisun City											
1	Ledgewood Creek	Inland	Sandra Gonzalez	25	95	5	3.00	1		10	
2	SuisunBoat Ramp/Peytonia Preserve	Coastal	Connie Gordon	40	450	30	1.00	1		50	sleeping bag
3	Suisun Estuary (Kayakers)	Coastal	Trish	4	100	10	4.00	1			
4	Belden's Landing	Coastal	Gregg Walter Goodman	22	55	3	1.00	1		19	knife
5	Upper Laurel Creek	Inland	Nellie	38	100	75	1.00	1	10	50	Leaf blower
6	Mid Laurel Creek	Inland	Scott Maddi	19	180	15	1.00	1		17	Cable TV boxes
7	Lower Laurel Creek	Inland	Ed Fraizier	101	250	175	0.50	1		100	makshift bong
8	Hill Slough/Rush Ranch	Coastal	Ken Poerner	16	500	50	1.00	1		20	PC Printer
9	American Canyon Creek (Silverado Dr. off	Inland	John Kilam	20	250	0	2.00	1		65	Ketchup bottle
10	Dan Wilson Creek	Inland	Olivia Ruiz	5	20	0	1.00	1		23	plastic part to car
11	Serpas	Inland	Teri Luchini	13	20	40	0.75	1		7	nothing unusual
12	Union Avenue	Inland	Meg	10	50	10	1.50	1	2	20	half of a lap top
13	Green Valley Creek	Inland	Marianne Cox	33	40		2.00	1		25	
14	Lower Union Ave	Inland	Adrain	31	700	150	1.50	1		27	track from dozer
15	Upper Dan Wilson	Inland	Ken	81	650	50	1.00	1		30	Chain link fence door
16	Mic Coy Creek	Inland	Jenny	38	600	0	1.00	1		24	20 g bucket of poo
Totals				496	4060	613	23	16	12	487	

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

<p>Suisun city. The event included cleanups at 10 sites in the city, and earth friendly vendors. This is a Program event.</p>		<p>community creeks. Mobilized approximately, 45 people and collected 200 pounds of trash in 10 areas throughout the city of Suisun and Fairfield.</p>
<p>Community Service Days; on the last Saturday of every month (weather permitting); this is a local event in Fairfield</p>	<p>These are volunteer events that involve picking up litter in various locations throughout the city of Fairfield.</p>	<p>Numbers were not kept, only approximations. Throughout the year, at five different locations throughout the city, there were over 100 people that participated and collected over 240 yards of trash throughout the streets of Fairfield.</p>

C.7.h. ► School-Age Children Outreach

Summarize school-age children outreach programs implemented. A detailed report may be included as an attachment. Use the following table for reporting school-age children outreach efforts.

<p>Program Details</p>	<p>Focus & Short Description</p>	<p>Number of Students/Teachers reached</p>	<p>Evaluation of Effectiveness</p>
<p>Provide the following information: Name Grade or level (elementary/ middle/ high)</p>	<p>Brief description, messages, methods of outreach used</p>	<p>Provide number or participants</p>	<p>Provide agency staff feedback. Report any other evaluation methods used (quiz, teacher feedback etc.). Attach evaluation summary if applicable.</p>
<p>School Water Education Program (SWEP); this Program is available for Kindergarten through 12th grade, and is a Program element.</p>	<p>SWEP provides free water education resources to teach water awareness and conservation to students, teachers and parents in our service areas of Dixon, Vacaville, Fairfield, Suisun City and Travis Air Force Base. The in-class education Programs as well as the resource materials and assembly Programs are multi-discipline and aligned to the content standards for California public schools. The Programs encourage students and</p>	<p>14,249 K-12 students were reached throughout the Cities of Fairfield and Suisun City.</p>	<p>See attached Annual Summary Report from SWEP.</p>

School Water Education Program (SWEP)

2013-2014 End of Year Narrative Report

Prepared by SWEP Educator Megan Harns

Submitted to the SWEP Committee 24 June 2014

Content of this report

The purpose of the School Water Education Program (SWEP) is to develop awareness and stewardship of local water resources in school-age children in Solano County through direct programming, partner program referral, educator training, and the distribution of free educational materials. This report contains summative information on the success of each of these efforts during 2013-2014. Detailed data, formatted for use in CUWCC reporting, will be made available separately.

Organization of this report

Highlights and Accomplishments

Impact of SWEP

Impact of Partner Programs

Looking forward to 2014-2015

Highlights and Accomplishments

- *Built online SWEPstore* to provide modern, responsive, and streamlined ordering for teachers
- *Analyzed SWEP curricula and resources* to organize into units and to identify & correct gaps
- *Developed Test Your Tap* drinking water lab curriculum for middle and high school students to complement sewer and stormwater curricula already available through SWEP
- *Created SWEP Frameworks* for middle and high school educators to use as a planning tool
- *Built and made available for loan more than 12 Project W.E.T. activity kits*
- *Focused on teacher collaborations* at middle and high schools to reach underserved audiences
- *Led four Project W.E.T. Workshops* which led to further use of SWEP resources by teachers
- *Nearly quadrupled the number of presentations* made by the SWEP Educator
- *Nearly doubled the number of student materials distributed directly through SWEP*
- *More than doubled the amount of student-hours achieved across the county*
- *Targeted outreach meant more representative participation across school districts*

In short, in 2013-2014 the SWEP Educator served 199 teachers and 5,793 students with direct programming, materials, or both through classroom/after-school programs and special events. Over 5,600 student-hours of learning took place with the SWEP Educator or teachers trained by her.

Impact of SWEP

SWEP's deepest impact in 2013-2014 was through collaborations with secondary school teachers:

- 10 teachers participated (5 middle and 5 high school) from every major school district
- SWEP provided teachers with training, curriculum, teaching materials, kits, and lab supplies
- Teachers spent up to 10 class periods leading their students through SWEP-provided activities
- 997 secondary students spent 3,845 student-hours on these SWEP-provided activities
- Also, the SWEP Educator made 1 hour presentations to 17 of these classes with 510 students (compared to presentations to 6 classes of about 160 secondary students last year)
- About 997 secondary students spent a total of 4,355 student-hours learning about water

SWEP served elementary students primarily through in-class programs and large educational events:

- The SWEP Educator gave 24 in-school and after-school programs to 736 youth in grades K-6 (compared to 20 in-class/ASP presentations to about 660 elementary students last year)
- SWEP collaborated with Loma Vista K-8 in Vallejo to plan a Healthy Hydration Fair
 - The SWEP Educator trained 16 middle schoolers to lead activities at booths at the HHF
 - 11 classes spanning grades K-3 rotated through booths at the HHF for 20-40 minutes, followed by time in-class using DVDs, workbooks, and other materials provided by SWEP
- The SWEP Educator attended Solano County's Youth Ag Day for 3rd graders across all districts:
 - SWEP reached 800 youth and 40 teachers directly with activities, fliers, and goodies
 - 100 more teachers and 2,670 more students reached indirectly with "goody bags"
- Additional programs and kit loans to trained teachers added more students and student-hours
- In total, 82 elementary-grade educators across all districts were served by SWEP
- About 1,916 elementary students in K-6 spent 1,306 student-hours learning about water

Materials distributed through SWEP itself (not partner programs) significantly increased:

- 10,675 student materials (workbooks & incentives) this year (compared to 7,200 last year)
- 139 curricula and/or posters for teachers to keep (compared to 196, though, this year several digital middle/high school curricula were distributed on one USB instead of separately on CDs)

Overall, SWEP significantly increased its impacts over last year:

- Deep relationships with 36 teachers leading to over 2,300 students experiencing deep learning
- Total 199 educators (compared to 115) and 5,793 students (compared to 3,790) by SWEP alone
- Approximately 5,661 student-hours of learning were made possible by the SWEP Educator and collaborating teachers trained by the SWEP Educator to deliver SWEP and PWET programs (compared to an estimate of about 2,000 student-hours made possible this way last year)

Note: Value of Project W.E.T. Workshops:

- Four workshops were held: January 25, March 15, May 3, and June 7
- Advertised locally and state-wide through CA PWET website & gazette plus emails to principals
- 37 educators registered: 21 attended (57% turn-out)
- 13 attendees used more SWEP services after their workshop (62% follow-up)
- 9 attendees became SWEP collaborators, which "unlocked" access to almost 1,300 students

Note: Teacher outreach about SWEP products and services diversified even more this year:

- Online SWEPstore instead of print brochures (nearly \$4,000 in savings)
- Electronic: teacher fliers through Superintendent's Offices and SWEP partner programs
- Print: break room posters, fliers, postcards, and business cards with URL, QR code, and email
- Since the SWEPstore was created, 176 unique visitors have looked at the site
- Four eligible teachers have completed online orders, abandoned carts unknown, but over a dozen others have completed their orders by phone or email after looking online for ideas
- SCWA's Solano Saves Water website has still not been updated with a link to the SWEPstore

Impact of Partner Programs

SWEP's Partner Programs are those which share the same educational goals as SWEP, are promoted in the SWEP brochures, and are funded by at least one of the SWEP member organizations. The following information summarizes their impact; detail data is included in the CUWCC-formatted spreadsheets.

- SCWA's Water Conservation Bookmark Art and Video PSA Contest
 - The bookmark art contest was suspended this school year
 - Almost 100 Video PSA entries were submitted
- Solano Resource Conservation District
 - Three programs served 103 teachers and 3,077 students in multiple grades
 - A majority used the Enviroscape pollution model, on loan to SRCD from SWEP
 - 11 classes of 3rd graders received SWEP workbooks, distributed by SRCD
- Loma Vista Farm
 - Contact with the coordinator pending as of the writing of this report
- WaterWays
 - Served 300 students in 4th and 5th grade with class visits, field trips, or both
 - A majority of these received SWEP workbooks or incentives, distributed by *WaterWays*
- ZunZun
 - Water themed musical assemblies served 9,147 elementary school students
- Rock Steady
 - Water themed juggling assemblies served 13,834 elementary school students

Looking forward to 2014-2015

The SWEP Educator respectfully suggests these as some top priority projects for next fiscal year:

- Promoting SWEPstore more aggressively at school sites with incentives for those who order
- Communicate directly, in person, with principals at schools with poor participation history
- Share SWEP's achievements and resources with school boards, city boards, civic groups etc.
- Work with Solano County Office of Education to offer teacher trainings on middle and high school lab curricula available through SWEP (Test Your Tap, Sewer Science, Curb2Creek) in addition to Project W.E.T. trainings (all-day Saturday and short after-school offered)

SWEP Targets and Actual Performance

Goal: to meet or surpass the numbers of teachers and students served last year directly by SWEP

	Last Year (12-13)	This Year (13-14)	% change
# teachers	115	199	up 73%
# students	3,790	5,793	up 53%
# student-hours	2,000 (estimated)	5,661	up 183%
# SWEP Educator presentations	26	93 (class, ASP, Ag Day, HHF)	up 258%

Outcome: across the board increases in all categories

Goal: serve school districts in proportion to their population (targets from SWEP contract)

District	Target %	Actual % of direct service #s
Benicia	6%	12%
Dixon	4%	7%
Fairfield-Suisun	45%	36%
Vacaville	20%	21%
Vallejo	25%	19%
other	0%	5%

Outcome: Actual direct service (led by the SWEP Educator or teachers trained by her) is close to goal

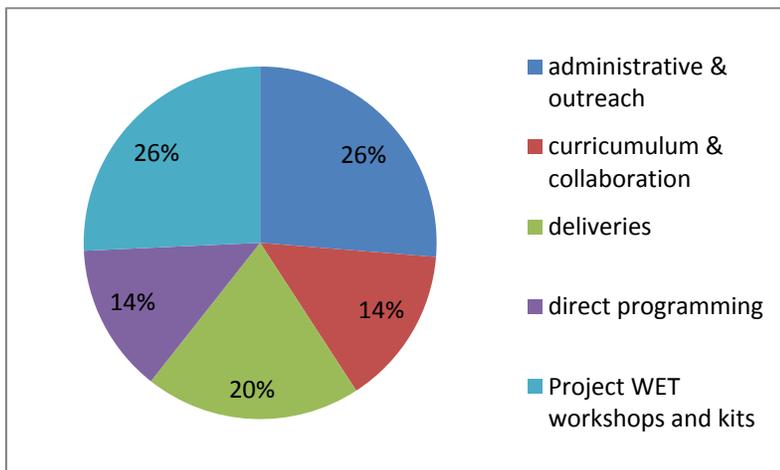
Explanation: total impact by city as reported to CWUCC will be different owing to differential materials distribution by SWEP and the variable participation of SWEP partner programs, not included here

Goal: to stay within budget *and* to use more of the budget than was used last year

Spending category	Limit	Actual Spending	Budget Fidelity
SWEP Educator Hours	\$22,560	\$9,834	44% spent
Educator mileage	\$5,640	\$2,328	41% spent
Educator supply reimbursement	\$7,800	\$1,412	18% spent
SID direct purchases for SWEP	\$2,000	\$5,010	250% spent
totals	\$38,000	\$18,584	49% spent overall

Outcome: SWEP is still under-budget by almost \$20,000 overall (60% under-budget for SWEP Educator)

(Note: \$9,800 targeted for supplies in both categories; \$6,422 spent; 65.5% fidelity overall in supplies)



Goal: to spend more time on direct programming and teacher training (deep impact) than on administrative tasks and deliveries (shallow impact)

Outcome: 40% of the SWEP Educator's time was spent on admin (including teacher outreach) and deliveries; 60% was spent on more direct teacher and student support

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

	<p>adults to develop a healthy attitude of personal responsibility towards our environment and develop skills needed to contribute meaningfully to decision-making process on issues involving our resources and particularly conserving our most precious resource, water.</p>		
<p>The Watershed Explorers Program; Solano County third-graders. This is a Program element.</p>	<p>This Program is held at Rockville Hills Park, Hanns Park and Lagoon Lake Park. The Program utilizes science and placed base learning to build awareness and understanding of local creeks and watersheds, their unique ecosystems and ways in which we care for them. In the field discussions and activities teach children about the fragile habitats of birds and other wildlife. Students learn the importance of water quality in a watershed and discover that can be negatively impacted by urban runoff and its complements: trash, oil, household chemicals and other human and domestic animal waste and discards. Please go to : http://www.solanorcd.org/ for videos of the Program.</p>	<p>A total of 70 classes, 1,912 students, and 427 chaperones; five schools comprising 19 classes and 563 students with hundred and 21 adults coming from the Fairfield Suisun Unified School District Area.</p>	<p>See attached Annual Summary Report from The Watershed Explorers Program.</p>
<p>Suisun Marsh Watershed and Wetland Education Program; the classes available to middle schools throughout Solano County.</p>	<p>The Program provides place-based environmental education for underserved middle school students in Solano County. The central Program themes include: watersheds, wetlands, marsh functions, native and non-native plants, storm runoff, endangered and threatened species, and watershed connections between their residential communities, Suisun marsh, the San Francisco Bay, and the</p>	<p>27 classes of approximately 869 students from schools throughout Fairfield and Suisun City participated in the Program.</p>	<p>See attached Suisun Marsh Watershed and Wetland Education Program 2013 Year End Report</p>



1170 N Lincoln, Suite 110 • Dixon, CA 95620
 (707) 678-1655 x 3 • FAX (707) 678-5001
 www.solanorcd.org

INVOICE

DATE: May 21, 2014

TO: Kevin Cullen
 Fairfield Suisun Sewer District

PROGRAM: Watershed Explorers Program 2014

DESCRIPTION:

Solano Resource Conservation District has fulfilled 27 field trips for 68.5 classes across Solano County. All 1,912 students learned about stormwater and how they can be stewards of their watershed. Students took home a County-wide used oil brochure. And, for the hundreds of parents that attended, they also had the opportunity to learn firsthand about the impacts of storm water.

Each child receives the Solano County OUTDOORS! Guide, which includes ten County parks and open space areas and is designed to leverage student participants' experiences and promote excitement and curiosity about visiting and exploring other outdoor spaces.

Support for the 2014 WE program comes from a Habitat Conservation Fund grant through the Greater Vallejo Recreation District, Solano County and it's City Jurisdictions, City of Vallejo Water Conservation Program, Vallejo Watershed Alliance, City of Vacaville, Suisun Resource Conservation District, Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District, Fairfield Suisun Sewer District, Potrero Hills Landfill and the CalRecycle City County Payment Program.

DATE COVERAGE: August 2013 – June 2014

AMOUNT DUE: \$3,000

PLEASE PAY: Solano Resource Conservation District
 1170 N. Lincoln, Suite 110
 Dixon, CA 95620
 Attn: Marianne Butler

Approved for Payment By: Kevin A. Cullen

Approval Date: 5/27/14 **Total Paid:** \$ 3,000.00

Acct Code: 1.6222.0162 **Amt:** \$ 3,000.00

Acct Code: _____ **Amt:** \$ _____

Batch #: _____ **Batch Date:** _____

Processed By: _____ **Vendor #:** _____

*Total participant chart below.



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School	City	Total # of students	Field trip date	Location
Robert Semple Elementary School	Benicia	66	1/27/2014	Hanns Park
Gretchen Higgins	Dixon	81	4/17/2014	Pena Adobe
Anderson School	Dixon	57	4/18/2014	Pena Adobe
Cleo Gordon	Fairfield	64	6/3/2014	Rockville Park
Cleo Gordon	Fairfield	64	6/2/2014	Rockville Park
KI Jones	Fairfield	64	5/2/2014	Rockville Park
Suisun Elementary	Suisun	40	5/13/2014	Rockville Park
Suisun Elementary	Suisun	52	5/14/2014	Rockville Park
Crescent	Suisun	62	5/20/2014	Rockville Park
Crescent	Suisun	65	5/21/2014	Rockville Park
Nelda Mundy	Fairfield	76	5/27/2014	Rockville Park
Nelda Mundy	Fairfield	76	5/29/2014	Rockville Park
Orchard, Vacaville	Vacaville	60	4/3/2014	Pena Adobe
Hemlock	Vacaville	84	4/4/2014	Pena Adobe
Fairmont Charter	Vacaville	75	4/10/2014	Pena Adobe
Callison	Vacaville	90	4/29/2014	Pena Adobe
Callison	Vacaville	62	4/28/2014	Pena Adobe
Alamo Elementary	Vacaville	84	4/14/2014	Pena Adobe
Edwin Markham	Vacaville	108	4/7/2014	Pena Adobe
J. Cooper	Vallejo	90	1/31/2014	Hanns Park
Beverly Hills Elementary	Vallejo	50	2/5/2014	Hanns Park
Wardlaw	Vallejo	52	1/29/2014	Hanns Park
Wardlaw	Vallejo	78	2/4/2014	Hanns Park
Highland Elementary	Vallejo	64	1/30/2014	Hanns Park
Highland Elementary	Vallejo	64	1/28/2014	Hanns Park
Mare island health & fitness academy	Vallejo	60	2/6/2014	Hanns Park
Vallejo Charter	Vallejo	56	3/5/2014	Hanns Park
DH White	Rio Vista	68	5/22/2014	Rockville Park

Suisun Marsh Watershed & Wetland Education Program

2013 Program Summary

January 2014

Program Funding
Solano County Water Agency

Additional support for transportation costs
Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District

In conjunction with
Fairfield-Suisun Unified School District &
Vacaville Unified School District

*Report written by
Solano Resource Conservation District*



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Suisun Marsh Watershed & Wetland Education Program
Final Report 2013

Solano County Water Agency (SCWA) is in the sixth year contracting the Solano Resource Conservation District (Solano RCD) to implement the Suisun Marsh Watershed & Wetland Education Program. Through SCWA's funding (with support through Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District), 27 classes participated in the program. The program was implemented entirely by Solano RCD.

The curriculum was written in August of 2008 and has been revised each year. It includes three pre-field trip classroom lessons, one poster session, a five hour field trip at Rush Ranch and a post-field trip lesson. Marianne Butler managed the program, Jamie Solomon taught the in-class lessons and led the field trips, and Solano RCD's four program educators Don Broderson, Carla Murphy, Wendy Low, and Deborah Bartens assisted on the field trips.

Students

In 2008, 4 classes of approximately 140 students participated from Crystal Middle School in Suisun City.

In 2009, 18 classes of approximately 600 students participated from Crystal Middle School in Suisun City, Grange Middle School in Fairfield, Sullivan Middle School in Fairfield, and Cambridge Elementary in the Travis Unified School District.

In 2010, 18 classes of approximately 626 students participated from Crystal Middle School in Suisun City and Grange Middle School in Fairfield.

In 2011, 33 classes of approximately 1,129 students participated from Crystal Middle School in Suisun City, Grange and Sullivan Middle Schools in Fairfield, Vaca Peña and Orchard Elementary in Vacaville, Center Elementary in the Travis District, and Solano Middle School in Vallejo.

In 2012, 27 classes of approximately 882 students participated from Crystal Middle School in Suisun City, Grange, Tolenas, and Suisun Valley Elementary School in Fairfield, Vaca Peña and Orchard Elementary School in Vacaville.

In 2013, 27 classes of approximately 869 students participated from Crystal Middle School in Suisun City, Public Safety Academy, Matt Garcia, David Weir, Nelda Mundy, and Suisun Valley Elementary School in Fairfield, Vaca Peña and Orchard Elementary School in Vacaville.

Teacher	School	# Students	# Classes
Laura Klein	Suisun Valley	33	1
Ken Baptista	Crystal	33	1
Tia McCormick	Crystal	34	1
Carol Schneider	Crystal	33	1
Carla Accettola	Crystal	62	2
Tammy Collin	Crystal	31	1
Mike Mulvihill	Crystal	33	1
Lisa Lewis	Crystal	30	1
Acacia Tinsley	Crystal	30	1
Michelle McGilvary	Orchard	32	1
Evangelina Harrison	Orchard	32	1
Katie Hawkins	Public Safety Academy	33	1
Phyllis McFadden	Public Safety Academy	34	1
Tori Ridosh	Public Safety Academy	34	1

Suisun Marsh Watershed & Wetland Education Program
Final Report 2013

Cindy Lenner	Matt Garcia	37	1
Rebecca Dinwiddie	David Weir	75	2
Meghan Cannon	Nelda Mundy	122	4
Karen Olson	Vaca Pena	151	5
Total		869	27

Figure 1 – Students totals

Since 2008, 4,146 students in 127 classes have participated in the program.

Methods

Note: This section has not changed from the previous year, except the name of the lesson presenters.

Beginning in late August, three classroom sessions are held. Each class then participates in a poster session at their school followed by the all-day field trip to Rush Ranch Open Space. Field trips are followed with a classroom session where students solidify what they've learned and talk about the ramifications of human behaviors on marine and marsh health. Jamie Solomon with Solano RCD presented the lessons separately to each class.

The student field manual is included with this report. The California science standards are aligned with each lesson. The standards are incorporated in Appendix A. Descriptions of the lessons are as follows:

The first lesson addresses the characteristics of a watershed and demonstrates how storm water pollution affects our creeks, marsh, and ocean. An enviroscape model is presented to visually show students how litter and debris runs off the pavement, flows into the storm drain, to the nearest creek, enters the Suisun Marsh and eventually makes its way to the ocean. Following, students work together to create a wetland model, which demonstrates the buffering and filtering effects of the marsh. The lesson works to bring home the concept that the Suisun Marsh is part of the students' watershed, while demonstrating the important features of a marsh.

In the second lesson, students look at the geography of Solano County as it relates to the Suisun Marsh Watershed through various types of maps. Students travel around the classroom in small groups, visiting different mapping stations and work together in groups to answer questions about each map. Maps for this session include a local area road map, Solano County topographic map, Suisun Marsh watershed map, a nautical chart of Suisun Bay, and an aerial map stretching from Lake Berryessa to Suisun Bay.

The third lesson consists of two central concepts. The first provides background on native and non-native plants. The second reveals the significance of plants and animals on the endangered, threatened, and species of concern lists that reside within the Suisun Marsh. Classes participate in a discussion on how human actions dictate whether a species is tipped over the edge to extinction, or brought back to increase in numbers for future generations. This lesson also provides instruction for the poster session. Students are broken into eight groups and assigned a species to research. The list of species included: Suisun Shrew, Chinook Salmon, Soft Birds-beak, Giant Garter Snake, Delta Smelt, Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse, Suisun Thistle, and the California Clapper Rail. Each group is provided with a packet of information on their species.

The poster sessions are primarily held prior to each class's field trip. Students research their species and present their findings to the class.

The all-day outdoor excursions at Rush Ranch are held September - December. Each field trip begins with a rotation through three stations centered on the topics of soil, water, and plants. At the soil station, students use a color chart to identify soil composition and use their hands to experience the

different textures of soil in the marsh and grassland. At the water station, students test the water from First Mallard Slough for dissolved oxygen, temperature, phosphate, pH, and turbidity. As a small group, they discuss the data from the experiments and theorize how various types of pollution may affect Suisun Marsh and other wetlands. At the plant station, students taste pickleweed and set up a plant sampling quadrant by using a hula-hoop to randomly select a site. Students analyze the percent cover of plant species (native or non-native) within the site using plant guides created by Suisun RCD. Following the stations, students enjoy lunch at the picnic tables in the eucalyptus grove.

Next, students explore the Rush Ranch property by taking a nature walk through the different habitats, which include a eucalyptus grove, grassland and marsh. While on the walk, students look for scat, tracks, plants and wildlife. Each student is equipped with a pair of binoculars to look for birds and they have the opportunity to view several barn owls. An olive tree outside of the barn provides evidence of owls as students observe owl pellets. As students venture into the marsh they taste wild blackberry, which is a very exciting experience for them.

Following the interpretive walk, students sit quietly on top of Overlook Hill and write poetry about their experiences and impressions of the wetland. Teachers submit the poems to River of Words. River of Words is a California-based non-profit organization that connects kids to the watersheds they live in through art and poetry. The organization runs an annual Art and Poetry Contest in conjunction with the Library of Congress. All program participants receive a Watershed Explorers Certificate. In 2010 a student from Grange Middle School was a finalist in the One Block Contest.

After the field trip teachers are asked to play "Our Synthetic Sea," which explains the harmful effects of marine debris, especially plastic, in an easy to understand scientific study by the Algalita Marine Research Foundation. The video prepares students for the final lesson on marine debris. The presentation discusses how birds and other marine life are affected by marine debris. A display box of an albatross bolus (consisting of squid beaks and plastic) is past around the class. We want students to feel within them that the land, the plants and the animals are all part of the same system we are and that their survival and health is not only as important as ours, but that the two are linked. Following the lesson, students take a post-assessment.

Deliverables and Results

All deliverables involved in initiating and completing the program were successfully completed. We have met the central program themes that include; watersheds, wetlands, marsh functions, native and non-native plants, storm run-off, endangered and threatened species, origin of Solano County drinking water, and watershed connections between their residential communities, the Suisun Marsh, the San Francisco Bay, and the Pacific Ocean.

Sections of the curriculum were adapted from the California Coastal Commission's *Waves, Wetlands and Watersheds* and *Our Wetlands, Our World* and the teaching objectives are directly linked to California science standards. Pre and post knowledge assessments were distributed and a summary of the evaluation analysis is listed below.

This year we offered classes a field trip to North Bay Regional Water Treatment Plant. We worked with Brandan Hiltman and scheduled a quarter of classes to take a tour of their facility. Next year we will work to increase participation.

Every two years, in the autumn, program staff go through a First Aid/CPR training. In addition, every two years, we create a program video. 2013 marked the year for both of these occasions. The new video has been uploaded to our website.

We engage 6th and 7th graders by designing the program to provide participants with an opportunity to experience a rare and special watershed in their own backyards. The program deepens students'

understanding of watershed ecology and the ramifications of human behaviors on the system using a local resource as classroom and example. Our long-term goal is to provide students with the education and experiences to be good stewards of the world they will inherit, while we encourage them to explore careers in environmental protection, focusing on water or rehabilitation. We have incorporated the concept of “source to sink” and explained where their drinking water originates. During all lessons we discussed the factors that threaten the health and wellness of our watershed, and what the students could do to help protect our resources. We emphasized that humans are part of the interconnected cycle of nature and the choices we make at home have an impact on a global scale.

This year we included a question on the assessment that asks students where their drinking water originates. Results of how well this concept remained with students can be seen in the evaluation below.

Program Evaluation

This program took place over an eighteen-week period during September through December, 2013. 27 classes from 6 schools participated. Students who participated in this program completed a six-question pre-assessment quiz prior to receiving any program instruction. After participating in the program’s in-class lessons and the Rush Ranch fieldtrip, students completed a post-assessment quiz composed of the same questions. Both sets of responses were randomized (to remove correlation to class or field trip date) and a 10% sample of each set of responses was chosen for analysis. The pre and post assessments are listed below in italics. Directly below each question is a representative answer from the post assessment.

1. *What watershed do you live in?*
All Fairfield and Suisun City students – Suisun Marsh Watershed
All Vacaville students – Sacramento River Watershed
2. *Where does your drinking water come from?*
Lake Berryessa & Delta
3. *Where does storm (rain) water go after it hits the pavement?*
The storm drain.
More complex response: From the storm drain, water travels to a nearby creek, then the marsh (or Sacramento River) and out to the Pacific Ocean.
- 4.a. *What are the main threats to the Suisun Marsh?*
Development (habitat loss), pollution (oil, litter, animal waste), and non-native, invasive plants (pepperweed plant).
- 4.b. *Write the name of one species that is in danger now in the Suisun Marsh.*
Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse, Suisun Shrew, Giant Garter Snake, Clapper Rail, Delta Smelt, Chinook Salmon, Soft Birds Beak, Suisun Thistle
5. *How can non-native, invasive plants hurt the Suisun Marsh?*
Native plants have always been growing here and fit in the natural rhythm of the habitat and non-native, invasive plants were introduced (are not originally from here) and have taken over the resources of the native plants
6. *Write down two ways you can help protect the Suisun Watershed.*
Reduce, Reuse Recycle, Don’t litter, Pick up litter, Pick up after your dog, Recycle used oil and Don’t let your car leak oil, Use less pesticides and fertilizers

Pre and Post Assessment Quizzes

Both sets of responses were randomized (to remove correlation to class or field trip date) and a 10% sample of each set of responses was chosen for analysis.

Student answers on the pre-assessment instruments in the 10% sample reflected low knowledge about the concepts examined in the quiz. The greatest number of correct and partially correct answers about the main threats to Suisun Marsh in the pre-assessment represented 64% of the sample; and 53% of the sample could correctly identify two good stewardship practices to help protect the Suisun Marsh. Conversely, just 7% of the sample students were able to identify an endangered species in the Marsh.

When we looked at partially correct answers- those that identified at least some portion of the concept we were looking for- 26% of students provided correct and partially correct response to all questions in the pre assessment, leaving 74% of the sample to provide incorrect or no answers to the pre-assessment quiz questions.

Student responses in the sample of post-assessment quizzes showed an average improvement of 39% when considering correct and partially correct answers. 88% of participants were able to identify two stewardship behaviors they could enact to protect the marsh; The Suisun Marsh threats question received 73% correct and partially correct answers, while 61% of the sample were able to correctly or partially correctly name an endangered species in the Marsh, an improvement of 54%. This particular concept is one that has a very strong student research component to it. Students are given information, and then do further research on their own, using on-line and print resources. They compile this research into a poster, which they present at a poster session at their school during the course of the program.

This year we added a question to assess children's understanding of where the water they drink comes from, and 57% of the sample was able to correctly or partially correctly identify that source, and improvement of 46% from the pre-assessment. 54% of students in the sample were able to correctly or partially correctly name their watershed. This year's most difficult concept was native and non-native, invasive species and their impact on the watershed. The question related to this concept was answered correctly or partially correctly by just 49% of the sample.

Sample performance on the question about storm water runoff improved from 8% correct and partially correct responses in the pre-assessment to 73% correct and partially correct responses in the post-assessment, an improvement of 65%. In general, performance improvement was consistent across all concepts.

Overall, 65% of respondents gave correct or partially correct answers to all questions and improvement of 39% over the pre-assessment.

In conclusion, students represented by the sample improved significantly in their ability to answer every question, indicating an overall gain in understanding of the big concepts we are working with. The correlation in answers about linked concepts indicates participants learned more than just rote answers to individual questions, and suggests the beginnings of a good foundation for further learning and understanding of the multi-disciplinary concepts necessary for them to become good stewards of their watershed and environment.

Program Changes that Impacted Assessment Results

In 2013, our program underwent changes both internally and externally, and these changes had some notable impacts on assessment results.

We have noticed that because of the heavy performance pressures of the new common core standards and other education mandates, teachers are strongly motivated for their classes to perform well on all tests, sometimes even on tests that are specifically designed to measure progress achieved because of a specific program the students have not yet participated in. In the early years of our Educational Programming, we often had to remind teachers that the purpose of our pre assessment process was to determine where students started (and what information they would need to understand our curriculum and program), not to judge them as teachers. We found a strong urge for teachers to prepare their students to do well on the pre-assessments, which skewed our data and gave us poor feedback to improve our program. As we worked with teachers, and shared the results of our program, this improved, and we were able to get reliable data from our assessments.

This year we had a perfect storm of circumstances to throw us back to the days of teachers preparing students to be quizzed about a topic they've never studied, which yielded strange data for our evaluations. This year, during the 1st third of the season, in class instruction was provided by seasonal program staff, rather than the RCD's Lead Educator. During the 2nd and 3rd parts of the season, in class instruction was provided by the RCD's new Education Program Coordinator, who will assume the Suisun Marsh Lead Educator role. All of these people are thoroughly knowledgeable about the curriculum subject matter, but less familiar with the program structure and protocols. At the same time, due to regular school district job changes and fluctuation, we worked with 11 out of 27 new teachers this year. Again, all the teachers were very competent, but were not familiar with program structure and protocols.

We believe that the combination of our new staffing configuration, and the new teachers in the program altered our pre-assessment data by about 20%, inflating correct and partially correct answers. We base this assumption on the fact that pre assessment knowledge has held very steady over the last six years, varying up or down by no more than 5-7%, while this year it improved 15-28% across concepts. The post-assessment data showed a slight decrease in performance from previous years, but was well within standard deviation. Had the pre-assessment data reflected actual base knowledge, we would have expected a corresponding jump in post assessment data.

We believe that next year, with program staffing more experienced, and teachers more familiar with the program, pre-assessment data will return to previous patterns.

Appendix A – Quotes and Student Poems

Teacher Quotes

“The Suisun Marsh Educational Program has become a very important component to our yearly curriculum. It provides students with hands-on experiences in both the classroom and the real world.” Ken Baptista, 6th grade teacher, Crystal Middle School

“It has been a pleasure having you teach our students about our local and global environment. Through all of the hands-on lessons and field trip, students learned things that they wouldn’t ordinarily learn from a hike with their parents. Thank you for inspiring our students to care about our world and our future!” Shareen Choy, 6th grade teacher, Nelda Mundy Elementary School

Student Quotes

“[The field trip] showed me things I didn’t know how to do or didn’t know existed.” Sam Schneider, Nelda Mundy Elementary School

“I loved being a hydrologist and learning about the water in the marsh.” Alex Rote, Nelda Mundy Elementary School

“Thank you for teaching us about the beautiful parts of science.” Robyn V., Nelda Mundy Elementary School

“When I am older I want to be a scientist. I have been wondering what I want to study and now I am thinking about being a botanist or a hydrologist.” Hannah Barnes, Nelda Mundy Elementary School

Student Poems

*Water, water, everywhere
See there are animals all out there
Think of the animals that feed their young
See if you would like it if your young was like being hung*
Daunte Ford, Nelda Mundy Elementary, 6th grade

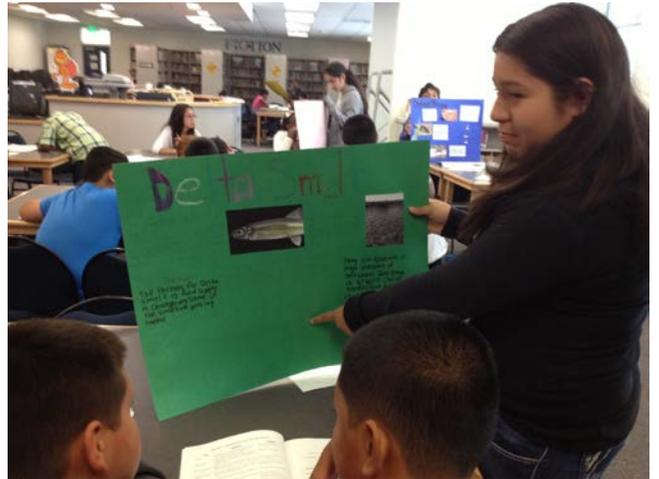
*Nature swooping from the skies,
The water flowing, flowing,
More elegant than the shining gems in the earths crust,
Colors clashing and the hill rising from the earth,
People Strolling,
Nature at its best.*
William Laffey – Nelda Mundy Elementary, 6th grade

*I am inspired by the Suisun Marsh glow,
I am inspired by the way the wind blows.
I am inspired by the beautiful chirping birds,
I am inspired by the way the path curves.
I am inspired by the way nature looks at me,
I am inspired by the way it see’s me.*
Cole Roberson, Nelda Mundy Elementary, 6th grade

*The Suisun Marsh is an interesting place,
Filled with plant life and animal life, but here’s the case,
If you go to the mash and want to see some things,
Be a great sport and don’t mess up anything,
You have to be quiet and don’t yell or shout,
Because this is their home and we don’t want them out.*
Chloe Brudney, Nelda Mundy Elementary, 6th grade

Suisun Marsh Watershed & Wetland Education Program
Final Report 2013

Photo Documentation



	Pacific Ocean.		
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Section 8 - Provision C.8 Water Quality Monitoring

C.8 ► Water Quality Monitoring

State below if information is reported in a separate regional report. Municipalities can also describe below any Water Quality Monitoring activities in which they participate directly, e.g. participation in RMP workgroups, fieldwork within their jurisdictions, etc.

Summary

Sampling commenced in March of 2014 with the collection of parameters described in table 8.1 of the MRP. As described in C.8.g, the electronic reporting of status and trends data will be submitted to the Water Board's on January 15, 2015 and will include data collected during the period of September 30, 2013 through October 1, 2014. The Program's second Urban Creeks Monitoring Report will be submitted to the Water Board on March 15, 2015 and will include data collected from the same period of time.

During FY 13-14, we contributed through the countywide Program to the BASMAA Regional Monitoring Coalition (RMC). In addition, we contributed financially to the Regional Monitoring Program for Water Quality in the San Francisco Estuary (RMP) and were represented at RMP committees and work groups. Monitoring efforts and results are documented in a separate report submitted March 15 of each year, as required in Provision C.8.

Section 9 – Provision C.9 Pesticides Toxicity Controls

C.9.b ► Implement IPM Policy or Ordinance					
Report implementation of IPM BMPs by showing trends in quantities and types of pesticides used, and suggest reasons for increases in use of pesticides that threaten water quality, specifically organophosphates, pyrethroids, carbaryl, and fipronil. A separate report can be attached as evidence of your implementation.					
Trends in Quantities and Types of Pesticides Used⁶⁰					
Both Program cities have adopted IPM policies. This provision is handled at the city level. Please see individual city reports for this information.					
Pesticide Category and Specific Pesticide Used	Amount⁶¹				
	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14
Organophosphates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Product or Pesticide Type A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Product or Pesticide Type B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pyrethroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Product or Pesticide Type X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Product or Pesticide Type Y	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbaryl	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fipronil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

⁶⁰ Includes all municipal structural and landscape pesticide usage by employees and contractors.

⁶¹ Weight or volume of the product or preferably its active ingredient, using same units for the product each year. The active ingredients in any pesticide are listed on the label. The list of active ingredients that need to be reported in the pyrethroids class includes: allethrin, bifenthrin, beta-cyfluthrin, bioallethrin, cyfluthrin, cypermethrin, cyphenothrin, deltamethrin, esfenvalerate, etofenprox, fenpropathrin, gamma-cyhalothrin, imiprothrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, metofluthrin, permethrin, phenothrin, prallethrin, resmethrin, sumithrin (d-phenothrin), tau-fluvalinate, tefluthrin, tetramethrin, tralomethrin, cis-permethrin, and zeta-cypermethrin.

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

C.9.c ▶ Train Municipal Employees	
Enter the number of employees that applied or used pesticides (including herbicides) within the scope of their duties this reporting year.	NA
Enter the number of these employees who received training on your IPM policy and IPM standard operating procedures within the last 3 years.	NA
Enter the percentage of municipal employees who apply pesticides who have received training in the IPM policy and IPM standard operating procedures within the last three years.	NA

C.9.d ▶ Require Contractors to Implement IPM				
Did your municipality contract with any pesticide service provider in the reporting year?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
If yes, attach one of the following:				
<input type="checkbox"/>	Contract specifications that require adherence to your IPM policy and standard operating procedures, OR			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Copy(ies) of the contractors' IPM certification(s) or equivalent, OR			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Equivalent documentation.			
If Not attached , explain:				
Both Program cities have adopted IPM policies. This provision is handled at the city level. Please see individual city reports for this information.				

C.9.e ▶ Track and Participate in Relevant Regulatory Processes
Summarize participation efforts, information submitted, and how regulatory actions were affected OR reference a regional report that summarizes regional participation efforts, information submitted, and how regulatory actions were affected.
Summary:
The actual work of tracking and participating in the ongoing regulatory efforts related to pesticides was accomplished through CASQA. CASQA conducted its activities on behalf of members and coordinated funding contributions and activities through its Pesticides Subcommittee, a group of stormwater quality agencies affected by pesticides or pesticides-related toxicity listings, TMDLs, or permit requirements, as well as others knowledgeable about pesticide-related stormwater issues. FY 2013-14 was another productive year for the Subcommittee. The CASQA Pesticides Subcommittee's annual report for FY 2013-14 provides a comprehensive and detailed accounting of efforts to track and participate in relevant regulatory processes as well as accomplishments related to pesticides and stormwater quality.
Furthermore, through discussions with other Clean Water Programs, the Fairfield Suisun Urban Runoff Program has learned the following the regarding regulatory process and DPR:

New California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) requirements that become effective July 19 will modify the way that professional applicators apply Pyrethroids insecticides around buildings. In parallel, new pyrethroid product labeling being implemented voluntarily by manufacturers at DPR's request—including special labels for the most persistent pyrethroid, bifenthrin--will provide further water quality protection. Both the regulations and the labeling will reduce treatments of outdoor impervious surfaces, thus reducing the quantity of pyrethroids that can be washed directly into gutters and storm drains when it rains or when water like irrigation overflow runs across treated surfaces. Together, the regulations and the new labeling will reduce the amount of pyrethroid insecticides in urban stormwater runoff by 80-90%.

DPR developed the regulations and requested manufacturers modify product labels in response to the finding that pyrethroid insecticides are causing water and sediments in California urban creeks to be toxic to sensitive aquatic organisms. California Water Boards and the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA), using information assembled by the government-funded Urban Pesticides Pollution Prevention Project (UP3 Project), worked with DPR toward development of a solution to this water pollution problem.

University of California scientific research played a key role in the characterization of the pyrethroid insecticide water pollution problem and in identification of application practices that reduce pyrethroid use while continuing to control pests. California's professional structural pest control applicators provided DPR and other agencies invaluable information about pyrethroid application practices and the practical aspects of controlling insects around buildings.

UP3 Project analysis--based on pyrethroid monitoring data, pyrethroid use data, and urban runoff modeling by U.C. Davis-- suggests that the regulations will largely--but not completely--end widespread water and sediment toxicity from pyrethroids in California's urban watersheds. In some watersheds, lower levels of toxicity may continue. In a larger number of watersheds, pyrethroid concentrations will continue to exceed aquatic life protection benchmarks such as the water quality criteria developed by UC Davis with funding from the Central Valley Water Board.

In coming months, some professional pest control operators are likely to switch to other insecticides, some of which may create new water pollution problems. A recent CASQA monitoring data summary suggests that one substitute insecticide, fipronil, may already be washing into urban creeks at levels sufficient to harm sensitive aquatic organisms.

California government agencies will be monitoring urban creeks and working together toward making further adjustments as necessary to protect water quality.

Businesses and residents can prevent pesticide-related water pollution by employing effective pest control practices that minimize the need to use pesticides. Professional applicators certified by Ecowise or Green Pro provide this type of pest control. Do-it-yourselfers can learn how to implement these practices from Our Water Our World or University of California's Integrated Pest Management Program.

DPR's Enforcement Branch will be working with California's Agricultural Commissioners and California professional pest control applicators to implement the new regulations. For implementation questions, DPR recommends contacting George Farnsworth, Chief of DPR's Enforcement Branch at gfarnsworth@cdpr.ca.gov

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

C.9.f ▶ Interface with County Agricultural Commissioners

Did your municipal staff observe any improper pesticide usage or evidence of improper usage (e.g., pesticides in storm drain systems, along street curbs, or in receiving waters) during this fiscal year?		Yes	X	No
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If yes, provide a summary of improper pesticide usage reported to the County Agricultural Commissioner and follow-up actions taken to correct any violations. A separate report can be attached as your summary.

C.9.h.ii ▶ Public Outreach: Point of Purchase

Provide a summary of public outreach at point of purchase, and any measurable awareness and behavior changes resulting from outreach (here or in a separate report); **OR** reference a report of a regional effort for public outreach in which your agency participates.

Summary:

Point-of-purchase outreach occurred at the following stores in the Fairfield-Suisun area:

Home Depot Fairfield
 2121 Cadenasso Drive
 Fairfield, Ca. 94533
 707-426-9600

Also, see attached Program report from consultant Annie Joseph regarding Our Water Our World, including other outreach efforts regarding pesticide reduction or the use of less toxic products to pesticides. For additional information on regional efforts, see the Regional Pollutants of Concern Report for FY2013-2014 submitted by BASMAA on behalf of all MRP Permittees.

The Program provided extra funding this year to participate in the Home Depot pilot program, which raises the profile of less toxic products in specific Home Depot stores through a trained Green Garden Specialist on staff, and provides increased visibility of less toxic products on the end caps at local Home Depot stores.

**Fairfield Suisun Sewer District OWOW Report 2013/2014
July 2013 through June 2014**

**Annie Joseph
Ann Joseph Consulting**

Store visits 7/12, 8/25, 9/19, 10/27, 11/24, 12/30. 1/31, 2/15, 3/14, 3/16, 4/14, 5/9, 5/24, 6/6, 6/28. We visited the store and replenished fact sheets and put up shelf talkers on the new products. Annie has been concentrating on Home Depot the first half of the year through December and Teresa Lavell visited the store from January through June under the Home Depot Pilot Program.

Solano County Master Gardener Outreach: Annie trained the new class of Master Gardeners on Water Quality and Pesticides on **January 10, 2014**. There were 21 new class members and she concentrated on the runoff from pyrethroid pesticides and the residues that can end up in wastewater in addition to Suisun Marsh. She also discussed proper disposal of pesticides. In addition Annie discussed the concerns with nutrient runoff from customers fertilizing lawns with synthetic fertilizers.

These Master Gardeners will carry this message to tablings they do at libraries, and the local Farmers Markets in the area. Many of the Master Gardeners have their own gardening businesses so these messages will go also into the communities they service with their business and as volunteers in the communities. Photos sent to Kevin.

Home Depot:

Annie has been working with the distributor reps so she can get an organic product display going for Fairfield Home Depot for 2014. The representatives from the Bayer and Kellogg's company are very supportive. Banner was put up and display was built by the Kellogg's representative Adam. He has been very supportive of the end cap promotion. 4/03/14. Photos sent to Kevin.

Lori Ann the Green Garden Specialist attended a special training in Napa on February 20th at the Napa Home Depot. Lori Ann who was chosen by manager John Bonnetti as their Green Garden Specialist, was sent to the training. At the training she received two books from the University Of

California on pest identification and one book from East Bay MUDD on gardening with a Mediterranean Climate.

She also received a hand lense and lanyard and learned how to identify pest problems with the new tools. She took these tools and her day of training back to the store to share with fellow employees. Teresa has been mentoring Lori Ann when she does her monthly store visits on current pests and disease problems that pertain to each month. Photos sent

There was **one training for additional store associates** scheduled 3/16/14 at 8pm. Teresa trained six garden department associates. There were many good questions.

Responses to those surveys are as follows:

In the pre- class survey most of the class knew that stormwater does not get treated before it reaches a stream. They all knew that wastewater gets treated but did not know that it did not get treated for pesticides.

They all knew to store left over pesticides in the original container or to take it to their local HHW.

Half knew where the local HHW facility is half did not.

- In the after class survey all agreed or strongly agreed that the training was well organized and interesting.
- All agreed or strongly agreed that the written materials would be a useful resource in the future
- All agreed or strongly agreed that the information will help them sell and recommend less toxic products
- All agreed or strongly agreed that the instructor was responsive to questions
- All agreed or strongly agreed that visual aides were effective
- All agreed written materials were effective
- All agreed or strongly agreed they would recommend training to coworkers
- One person was neutral and the balance agreed or strongly agreed they would like to learn more about IPM methods and IPM Certification
- What part of the training was most useful: Visual aides, how organic insecticides and fertilizers work, learning more about diatomaceous earth, the product list of less toxic products that they carry, the different use of chemicals, new product information.
- What part of the training was least useful: it all was useful and very applicable, not enough time, N/A.

- Did the information change your mind about pesticides, how: yes organics are less toxic, water in sewers is not treated for pesticides, yes realized there are safe alternatives, yes, taking care of the environment, more excited about less toxic products.
 - When the training is held again what changes would you suggest: Nothing but more time, N/A, more in depth about what kills what insects/diseases, more information on pests, none, longer more detailed.
-
- **On 3/04/14 On behalf of BASMAA OWOW** Annie attended the Road Show for Home Depot in Livermore that OWOW was invited to attend, We had many of our Fairfield store associates attending. This was another regional event for Home Depot and we were the only people invited that had no financial ties to Home Depot. Over 160 attendees. Photos sent to Kevin.

Store updates

Teresa and Annie concentrated on making sure Home Depot associates were up to speed on current pests that were coming due to the hot weather like increased cockroaches, mosquitoes, and yellow jackets. They also were making sure shelf talkers were placed on new displays of less toxic products. When Teresa and Annie were at the store they also helped customers find less toxic solutions to their pest problems.

Teresa conducted an outreach event at Home Depot. On May 24th Saturday, She contacted 45 customers and handed out fact sheets and information on attracting beneficial insects to the garden. Teresa covered the following pest problems with the customers: Fleas in the house and she was able to recommend diatomaceous earth and the fact sheet for information on

vacuuming and washing pet bedding. Cockroach problems she recommended boric acid and the fact sheet information. Mosquito problems using the dunks in water vessels and the cutter natural personal insect repellent, rust on roses she recommended the Bayer Natria Insect Disease, and Mite. For caterpillar problems she guided customers to the BT which just targets leaf eating and flower eating caterpillars. Flies by the front door she recommended the fly tape and the Eco Smart Home Pest Control. She helped customers with proper pest identification and gave them tips on diagnosing plant problems. She also had some children who were keenly interested in the chart on beneficial insects. Many of the customers are in need of more information on less toxic pest management that visited the store that day. Photos sent.

On June 28th at Home Depot Annie and Teresa set up the table in the pesticide aisle. It was a busy day and they contacted 40 customers. They met a new associate named Tom who was very interested in the OWOW Program. One customer wanted weed control for a year in her yard. Teresa talked about mulching and using a less toxic pre-emergent. Three customers had questions on rats and she talked about exclusion and trapping. Teresa had a customer who had an aphid problem on a 28' crape myrtle tree. She tried to guide her to hosing them off and using organic fertilizers. Customers had hornworms on tomatoes and they guided them to the BT. Gophers in lawns they recommended the Sweeney's Gopher Repellent and to look on the UCIPM web site on how to set a gopher trap. Customers had problems on petunias with caterpillars and they were able to guide them to the BT.

Spiders near doors customer wanted to perimeter spray so they talked about eliminating the food source, using the Eco Smart Home Pest spray and talked about how beneficial spiders are to us and gave them the fact sheet on spiders.

Wasp nest removal with the fact sheet on Yellowjackets and if they were going to spray they should use the Terminix spray with geraniol.

Ants in the bathroom problem Teresa talked about baiting and caulking. The customer took the Terro bait station but also picked up a spray in case it did not work.

Teresa had a customer with spiders in her shrubs and she talked to her about how beneficial spiders are to the garden. She was leaving with a toxic product but Teresa talked her into using her hose to wash off the webs when they became too thick. She was happy for the information because she was concerned about her pets and really did not want to expose them to toxic pesticides.

Outreach to the landscape community.

In addition to training the Master Gardeners Annie contacted Ken Williams from Solano Community College to make a connection through Ken to the local landscapers and gardeners. She contacted Ken on May 5th to see if she could come and speak to his Horticulture class before the end of June. Ken said they were booked but he would gladly have her speak to his summer class in August. They discussed the possibilities of reaching the landscape community through additional places they may shop like Horizon Irrigation in Vacaville and the Solano Valley Fruit Growers Association in Fairfield. He gave her the contact names for each store. Ken also suggested that Annie speak at the July Horticulture Club meeting on “Sustainable Landscaping for Healthy Gardens in a Drought.”

She met with Ken on May 23rd to further discuss options and make a plan. Ken invited Annie to attend the Solano Community College Horticulture Club meeting on June 16th to talk with members and hand out flyers about her upcoming presentation on “Sustainable Landscaping for Healthy Gardens in a Drought.” Annie attended and was able to put 30 fliers out on the tables during their end of the year club meeting on June 16th. She was also able to meet with some of the club members to talk about the upcoming meeting.

Ken also discussed the possibility of Annie participating in the Horticulture Advisory Committee at Solano College to support the flow of qualified professionals into the landscape profession.

Annie met with Ben at Horizon Irrigation on June 10th. Ben said that their customer base is 70% landscape contractors and 30% home gardeners. He said they get a tremendous crowd from the Fairfield Suisun area. He was

willing to put out the fliers for talks she is giving at the college and even look at the possibility of perhaps having a class in the late fall on IPM at their store when landscapers have more time to attend.

She also contacted Amanda at Suisun Valley Fruit Growers Association. She said 30% of their customers are landscapers and home gardeners. She is also happy to post the flier for Annie's "Sustainable Landscaping for Healthy Gardens in a Drought" talk. I also saw they have some less toxic products that they sell and she was very interested to hear more about OWOW. Annie asked if they would like to be a partner store and she said that she would need to present that to her group at their next board meeting.

Annie will be delivering flyers about her talk at Solano College to the stores the first week of July.

Annie has been trying to get a contact at Lowe's by talking to the pesticide representatives from Spectracide, Bayer, and Kellogg's. She had a meeting on August 25th with the reps to continue to make a connection at a higher level. She made a special trip to Lowe's in Sacramento to try to meet with a district manager but he was not available to speak with her. She is continuing to try to make contact with regional managers.

C.9.h.vi ► Public Outreach: Pest Control Operators

Provide a summary of public outreach to pest control operators and landscapers and reduced pesticide use (here or in a separate report); OR reference a report of a regional effort for outreach to pest control operators and landscapers in which your agency participates.

Summary:

On January 10, 2014, the Program's consultant, Annie Joseph, attended the Solano County Master Gardener Training at 501 Texas Street in Fairfield, CA. The Program Consultant provided IPM training to the Master Gardeners, who in turn instruct the general public on safe gardening practices at local farmers' markets and events throughout the county. 21 Master Gardeners were in attendance, based on the interaction between the speaker and the audience, everyone was highly engaged.

During outreach events OWOW flyers were prominently displayed. Discussions occurred during the events regarding the control of particular pests. Flyers were described and explained to the individuals expressing interest. The Program elected not to count the number of brochures distributed nor the number of residents contacted. Annually, the Program orders print materials from OWOW. During 2013, 4,500 fact sheets were ordered from BASMAA.

In 2012 approximately 19 flyers were sent throughout the Fairfield Suisun jurisdictional area; this was a Program event to promote the Professional Association of Pesticide Applicators (PAPA). Several calls were received back from the pest control operators with the majority of the callers needing clarification as to why the Program was supporting the Association.

Section 10 - Provision C.10 Trash Load Reduction

C.10.a.iii ► Minimum Full Trash Capture

Provide the following:

- 1) Descriptions of actions/tasks completed towards achieving the Minimum Full Trash Capture requirement in provision C.10.a.iii. Include the:
 - Total number and types of full capture devices (publicly and privately-owned) installed to-date;
 - Total land area (acres) and land areas within each trash generation category (i.e., very high, high, moderate and low) treated by full capture devices (or other types of devices for non-population based Permittees), in comparison to the MRP-required full capture requirements in Attachment J to the MRP; and,
 - Percentage of jurisdictional land areas with very high, high, moderate and low trash generation rates treated by full capture devices.
- 2) A narrative summary of maintenance activities implemented for each device, group of devices, or device type, including descriptions of typical maintenance frequencies and issues associated with maintaining these devices.

Descriptions of Actions/Tasks (Conducted or Planned):

The cities participated in the Bay Area SFEP/ABAG Trash Capture Grant Project. In an effort to provide as much full trash capture treatment area as possible and because the city of Fairfield drains through Suisun City, the cities proposed a combined full trash capture device for approval to the Water Board. On March 11, 2011 the cities received approval from the Water Board to share their full trash capture device.

The device was installed in June 2012 and is located downstream from the city of Fairfield and upstream from Suisun City Marina. The device chosen is a Contech CDS 5653, one of the largest devices made by Contech. With the MRP requiring Fairfield to fully capture 146 acres and Suisun City's to fully capture 22 acres, the total required treatment area is 168 acres. The collaborated treatment area provided resulted in 270 acres which is 102 acres (61%) above that required in the MRP.

Descriptions of Maintenance Activities:

As a clear indicator of the collaborative nature of our Program, maintenance for the CDS device has been accepted by the city of Fairfield. Please see city of Fairfield annual report for 2013 2014 for maintenance activities on the Contech CDS 5653.

C.10.b.iii ► Trash Hot Spot Assessment

Provide the volume of material removed during each MRP-required Trash Hot Spot cleanup during each fiscal year, and the dominant types of trash (e.g., glass, plastics, paper) removed and their sources in FY 2013-14 to the extent possible.

Trash Hot Spot	FY 13-14 Cleanup Date	Volume of Trash Removed (cubic yards)				Dominant Type(s) of Trash in FY 2013-14	Trash Sources in FY 2013-14 (where possible)
		FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14		
This provision is handled at the city level. Please see individual city reports for this information.							

C.10.c ► Long-Term Trash Load Reduction Plan

Provide descriptions of significant revisions made to your Long-term Trash Load Reduction Plan submitted to the Water Board in February 2014. Describe significant changes made to primary or secondary trash management areas (TMA), trash generation maps, control measures, or time schedules identified in your plan.

Description of Significant Revision	Associated TMA
This element is being reported at the city level. Please see individual city reports for these items.	

C.10.d ► PART A - Trash Control Measure Implementation and Assessment (Jurisdictional-wide Actions)

Provide a description of each jurisdictional-wide trash control measure implemented to-date. Identify the dominant trash source(s) and dominant type(s) of trash addressed by each control measure. For each jurisdictional-wide measure, identify the trash assessment method(s) used to demonstrate on-going reductions, summarize the results of the assessment(s), and estimate the associated reduction of trash within your jurisdictional area.

Control Measure	Summary Description of Control Measure & Dominant Trash Sources and Types	Assessment Method(s)	Summary of Assessment Results To-date	Estimated % Trash Reduced
Single-use Plastic Bag Ordinance or Policy	<p>The Program is relying on the passage of SB 270 to control the distribution of single use plastic bags in our Cities. The California state legislature enacted a ban on plastic grocery bags on Friday, August 29, 2014 near the end of its two-year session, a measure that if signed into law would become the first of its kind in America. The governor has indicated that he will sign the bill. The measure would ban grocery stores from handing out single-use grocery bags with customers' purchases, and provide money to local plastic bag companies to retool to make heavier, multiple-use bags that customers could buy. The ban would kick in for grocery stores and pharmacies on July 1, 2015, and would extend to convenience and liquor stores a year later. The bill is scheduled to be signed by Governor before September 30, 2014.</p>	Not yet implemented	Not yet implemented	NA
Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Ware Ordinance or Policy	<p>Within both of the Program's Long-Term Trash Load Reduction Plans, it states that the City is further researching the possibility of adopting and enforcing this ban in the future. If the City does implement this ban, it will likely be done on a county or state-wide basis.</p>	Not yet implemented	Not yet implemented	NA

FY 2013-2014 Annual Report

C.10 – Trash Load Reduction

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

<p>Public Education and Outreach Programs Targeted at Trash Reduction and Implemented post-MRP Adoption</p>	<p>As part of the Program's Protect the Suisun Marsh - Put Trash Where it Belongs campaign, both cities have or will be installing "Put Trash Where It Belongs" signs (see attached) around town at locations in the very high and high trash generation rate areas. The same sign has been attached to Solano Garbage Company dumpsters to promote the protection of our local creeks and the Suisun Marsh.</p> <p>The Program is also working with Solano Garbage Company's route drivers to educate facility managers and property owners during garbage pickups. Drivers have been given maps of high trash generation areas and City Trash/Ordinance cards (see attached) as well as instructions to pay particular attention toward the maintenance, proper disposal and pick-up frequency during garbage pickup. Upon observation of inadequately maintained trash disposal facilities, drivers have been instructed to deliver City Trash/Ordinance cards to facility managers depicting the deficiencies of the facility's trash disposal. If the problem is not seen by the garbage route driver as being resolved on the next round of pickups, city code enforcement officers may be drawn in to assist in education and compliance.</p> <p>The Program is also working with Solano County Health Inspectors to educate and enforce facility managers and property owners during their normal daily inspections following similar procedures as described above.</p>	<p>Program Cities will monitor the amount of trash in the Very High and High Generation Areas,</p>	<p>Observations show a reduction in trash loads.</p>	<p>8</p>
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**THE SUISUN
MARSH
IS OURS TO
PROTECT**

**PUT TRASH
WHERE IT
BELONGS**

Our Creeks.

Our Water.



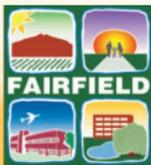
ATTENTION

Restaurant Owners and Managers



Trash harms our Suisun Marsh. Maintaining a trash free facility is your responsibility. (Ord nos. S-714 and F-22B)

- Inspect your trash enclosure and facility area daily**
- Close your dumpster lid**
- Pick up any loose trash**
- Provide plenty of receptacles for trash and proper cigarette disposal**
- Minimize food wrappers and bags**
- Ensure adequate trash pickup frequency**



**REPUBLIC
SERVICES**

Solano Garbage Company
A Division of Republic Services



C.10.d ► PART B - Trash Control Measure Implementation and Assessment (TMA Specific Actions)

Complete the following trash control measure implementation and assessment summary for each primary trash management area (TMA) identified in your Long-term Plan. Include the following information:

- Identify the total jurisdictional area and the % of that area that generates very high (VH), high (H), moderate (M), or low (L) levels of trash;
- Identify the dominant trash source(s) and dominant type(s) of trash addressed or to-be addressed in the TMA;
- Include the area currently treated by full capture devices, the quantity and type of devices installed to-date, and the % of jurisdictional area that generates very high (VH), high (H), moderate (M), and low (L) levels of trash after accounting for reductions via full capture devices;
- Summarize control measures other than full capture devices implemented to-date, distinguishing between implementation that began pre- and post-MRP effective date. If not implemented in the entire TMA, describe generation category targeted and % of TMA addressed;
- Provide the % of the jurisdictional area that generates very VH, H, M or L levels of trash after accounting for all control measures implemented to-date;
- Describe the methods used to evaluate the effectiveness of control measures other than full capture devices, and any assessment results to-date. If the method was not implemented in the entire TMA, describe generation category targeted and % of TMA addressed; and
- Provide an estimate of the % of trash reduced in the TMA and jurisdiction-wide.

C.10.d ► PART B - Trash Control Measure Implementation and Assessment (TMA Specific Actions)								
TMA ID	TMA Area (Acres)	Dominant Sources	Dominant Types		% TMA in Each Trash Generation Category			
					VH	H	M	L
				Baseline Generation (Pre-MRP)				
Trash Full Capture Devices		Summary Descriptions of Full Trash Capture Devices (Quantity and Type)		After taking into account Full Capture Devices				
Total Area (Acres)								
% of TMA								
% of VH/H/M								
Summary Descriptions of Control Measures Implemented Since MRP Adoption, Other than Full Capture Devices				After taking into account all New or Enhanced (post-MRP) Control Measures				
See City reports for TMA Specific Actions.								
Assessment Methods for Control Measures Other than Full Capture Devices								
Summary of Assessment Results To-date								
Estimated % Trash Reduction in TMA due to New or Enhanced Post-MRP actions					See City reports for TMA Specific Actions.			
Estimated % Trash Reduction Jurisdiction-wide due to New or Enhanced Post-MRP actions								

C.10.d ► PART C – Estimated Overall Trash Load Reduction

For Population-based Permittees, provide an estimate of the overall trash reduction percentage achieved to-date within the jurisdictional area of your municipality that generates problematic trash levels (i.e., Very High, High or Moderate trash generation). Base the estimate on the information presented in C.10.d – Parts A and B and creek/shoreline cleanups not reported in C.10.b.iii. Provide a statement regarding the confidence in the estimate and challenges and/or successes in measuring progress towards the 40% trash reduction target described in provision C.10.

See individual city reports for an estimate of the overall trash reduction percentage achieved to-date.

Discussion of Trash Reduction Estimate:

See individual city reports for an estimate of the overall trash reduction percentage achieved to-date. Trash load reduction estimates are based on the best available information at the time that this report was developed. As with any stormwater loading and reduction estimate, a number of assumptions were used during calculations and therefore uncertainty is inherent in the trash load reduction estimate.

Estimated % Trash Reduction due to Jurisdictional-wide Actions	NA
Estimated % Trash Reduction due to Trash Full Capture Devices (All TMAs)	NA
Estimated % Trash Reduction due to Other Control Measures (All TMAs)	NA
SubTotal for Above Actions	NA
Estimated % Trash Reduction due to Creek/Shoreline Cleanups (All TMAs)	NA
Total Estimated % Trash Reduction in FY 13-14	NA

Section 11 - Provision C.11 Mercury Controls

C.11.a.i ► Mercury Recycling Efforts

List below or attach lists of efforts to promote, facilitate, and/or participate in collection and recycling of mercury containing devices and equipment at the consumer level (e.g., thermometers, thermostats, switches, bulbs).

- 1) Promotion (i.e., media advertising, providing information on your agency's website, etc.) of:
 - a) Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Programs, including promotion of HHW drop-off events and local businesses that provide residents and small businesses the opportunity to drop-off mercury-containing devices and equipment (e.g., bulbs, thermostats, thermometers and/or switches). Solano Garbage Company (Republic Services) at 2901 Industrial Court runs the household hazardous waste collection facility that serves the City of Fairfield, Suisun City and Solano County unincorporated areas. They operate twice monthly on the second and fourth Saturday from 9 AM to 12 noon. Household hazardous waste drop-off is offered free to residents for a small fee and to Fairfield businesses that qualify as small quantity generators. Other items can be dropped off at local businesses such as: Home Depot, Lowe's, and Orchard Supply Hardware, DND Plumbing, Slinky Brothers Fairfield, and Solano Garbage Company.

Promotional events include websites information on cities of Fairfield, Suisun City and Solano County and Solano garbage company's website; printed/published materials include countywide recycling guide household hazardous waste/used oil brochures, flyers and handouts; mailers included in billing by Solano garbage company; community events such as weekly farmers market, Earth Day, tomato Festival, coast and Creek cleanup and radio ads on the local station, KUIC.

- b) The Thermostat Recycling Corporation is an organization developed on behalf of the thermostat manufacturers that recycles mercury-containing thermostats and switches generated by residents and small businesses. The HVAC industry is the largest generator of these waste streams and is the targeted audience to inform of this recycling option.
- 2) Facilitation/Organization: Solano Garbage Company (Republic Services) at 2901 Industrial Court runs the household hazardous waste collection facility that serves the City of Fairfield, Suisun City and Solano County unincorporated areas. They operate twice monthly on the second and fourth Saturday from 9 AM to 12 noon. Household hazardous waste drop-off is offered free to residents for a small fee and to Fairfield businesses that qualify as small quantity generators. Other items can be dropped off at local businesses such as: Home Depot, Lowe's, and Orchard Supply Hardware, DND Plumbing, Slinky Brothers Fairfield, and Solano Garbage Company.
- 3) Collection of:
 - a) Mercury-containing devices and equipment at designated drop-off points or HHW drop-off events is organized and conducted by Solano Garbage Company. Twice a month on the second and fourth Saturdays from 9 to 12 noon. Household hazardous waste drop-off events are offered to residents and small businesses within the Fairfield and Suisun city area
 - b) Currently, there are no curbside Programs offered in the City of Fairfield and City of Suisun City.

C.11.a.ii ► Mercury Collection

Provide an estimate of the mass of mercury collected through these efforts, or provide a reference to a report containing this estimate.

The estimated mass of mercury collected through recycling efforts conducted by the cities of Fairfield and Suisun City's designated HHW Program, are included in each city's 2013-14 Annual Report. The Program has only counted mercury-containing devices and equipment collected from residents and businesses in our jurisdiction. We have used the Supplemental Excel Spreadsheet and Guidance developed by BASMAA to estimate the mass of mercury collected through our efforts, and have only counted those items indicated herein as restricted in the footnotes.

Mercury Containing Device/Equipment	Total Amount of Devices Collected	Estimated Mass of Mercury Collected
Fluorescent Lamps ⁶² (linear feet)		
CFLs ⁶³ (each)		
Thermostats ⁶⁴ (each)		
Thermostats (lbs)		
Thermometers (each)		
Switches (lbs)		
Total Mass of Mercury Collected During FY 2013-2014:		See individual city reports.

⁶² Only linear fluorescent lamps should be included

⁶³ Only compact fluorescent lamps should be included

⁶⁴ Thermostats can be reported by quantity or by pounds. Whichever unit is used, please avoid double-counting.

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

- C.11.b ▶ Monitor Methylmercury**
- C.11.c ▶ Pilot Projects to Investigate and Abate Mercury Sources in Drainages**
- C.11.d ▶ Pilot Projects to Evaluate and Enhance Municipal Sediment Removal and Management Practices**
- C.11.e ▶ Conduct Pilot Projects to Evaluate On-Site Stormwater Treatment via Retrofit**
- C.11.f ▶ Diversion of Dry Weather and First Flush Flows to POTWs**
- C.11.g ▶ Monitor Stormwater Mercury Pollutant Loads and Loads Reduced**
- C.11.h ▶ Fate and Transport Study of Mercury In Urban Runoff**
- C.11.i ▶ Development of a Risk Reduction Program Implemented Throughout the Region**
- C.11.j ▶ Develop Allocation Sharing Scheme with Caltrans**

State below if information is reported in a separate regional report. Municipalities that participate directly in regional activities to can provide descriptions below.

Summary

Highlights from the Program include:

The Program has dedicated a significant amount of time and money toward the development of the design, plans and specifications for the Vallejo retrofit projects, and other elements of the Clean Watersheds for Clean Bay grant project. It was decided through the Clean Water for a Clean Bay Project Management Team that the city of Vallejo was the best location to conduct pilot projects for the evaluation of on-site stormwater treatment via retrofits in Solano County.

The first project is located on Broadway and Redwood streets between Redwood and Valle Vista in downtown Vallejo. The project retrofits a vegetative swale in the area between Broadway and the Southern Pacific railroad tracks. The land is owned by Southern Pacific Railroad but the Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District has an easement on the property that permits construction of a BMP. The BMP concept is to install a vegetative swale for a large portion of the block and provide curb cuts along Broadway to divert roadway runoff into the swale. There is a holdup on this project due to the encroachment onto UPRR right-of-way. The difficulties in communicating and obtaining permission from UPRR to work in their right-of-way may just prove to be the lesson learned on this project.

The second project is a retrofit of a PG&E substation with a two cartridge linear precast storm filter. The storm filter will receive all of the runoff from the PG&E substation. It is anticipated that this project will be constructed before the rain arrives in 2014 so that assessment of effectiveness of at least this portion of the project will be reported in the 2014 2015 Annual Report.

The diversion of dry weather and first flush flows to POTWs in Solano County has been taken on by the Fairfield Suisun Sewer District. The project involves changing the operation of an existing pump station so as to divert stormwater from the station to the Fairfield Suisun Sewer District wastewater treatment plant. The pump station is located in the city of Fairfield just upstream from Suisun city. It serves a watershed area of approximately 6 acres all of which is zoned commercial, of which a significant portion is automotive repair. The pump station changes to be evaluated for this project include:

- Shutting off the stormwater pump station during dry weather
- Removing standing water in the pump station wet well throughout the dry season and before the first flush
- Monitoring concentrations of pollutants and pollutant indicators in the diverted water

The goal of this pilot project is to comply with provision C.11/12f of the MRP by better understanding the applicability, costs, and benefits associated with this and similar projects. The results from this in parallel studies by other agencies will inform planning for focused implementation of urban runoff measures during subsequent permit terms, in order to achieve maximum benefits and continue to make progress towards achieving load reductions called for in Mercury and PCB TMDLs.

Current Status

Normal discharges from the State Street Pump Station were terminated in mid -June. The contents of the pump stations wet well removed by Vactor truck and then discharged to the Fairfield Suisun Sewer District treatment plant. As dry weather runoff accumulates in the pump station, the water will be removed and disposed of at the POTW.

The Final Diversion Report was submitted as Part B of the Integrated Monitoring Report which was submitted by the Program to the Water Board on March 15, 2014.

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

Section 12 - Provision C.12 PCBs Controls

C.12.a.ii,iii ▶ Ongoing Training

(For FY 10-11 Annual Report and Each Annual Report Thereafter) List below or attach description of ongoing training development and inspections for PCB identification, including documentation and referral to appropriate regulatory agencies (e.g. county health departments, Department of Toxic Substances Control, California Department of Public Health, and the Water Board) as necessary.

Description:

Inspector training materials have been developed by BASMAA and provided to Solano County Health Inspectors. Training of Health Inspectors was performed on February 19, 2014. The focus of the training was consistency in enforcement levels, enforcement authority; city stormwater ordinances; high-priority facilities needed to be inspected during the fiscal year and enforcement levels associated with illegal discharges.

On June 24, 2014 the Program met and trained 4 Solano County Environmental Health inspectors utilizing the presentation which was prepared by BASMAA for recognition of POCs during industrial inspections. All four inspectors left the training with a better understanding of how to recognize PCB, copper and mercury containing equipment. Please see attached sign in sheet and first page of the presentation. There was no post survey taken.

Pollutants of Concern

STORMWATER INSPECTORS' GUIDANCE MANUAL

■ Purpose

The purpose of this manual is to provide guidance to municipal stormwater inspectors on inspecting industrial/commercial facilities for three pollutants of concern, i.e., copper, mercury and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Organization of Guidance Manual

This manual is organized into five sections:

1. Regulatory Background – This section provides information on the regulations and permits that require agencies to inspect industrial/commercial facilities for the three pollutants of concern (POCs)
2. POC Matrix – This section identifies facilities and potential sources of copper, mercury and PCBs.
3. POC: Copper– This section, identifies facilities and potential copper sources, and identifies BMPs that should be implemented at the facilities. The focus of this section is to meet MRP requirements for copper control BMPs at industrial facilities.
4. POC: Mercury – The focus of this section is to identify products that contain mercury that may be found at industrial and commercial facilities and identify proper disposal/recycling and spill cleanup BMPs.
5. POC: PCBs – This section provides information on PCB regulations, PCB containing equipment, BMPs that should be implemented and guidance on referring facilities to regulatory agencies as appropriate.

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

- C.12.b ► Conduct Pilot Projects to Evaluate Managing PCB-Containing Materials and Wastes during Building Demolition and Renovation Activities**
- C.12.c ► Pilot Projects to Investigate and Abate On-land Locations with Elevated PCB Concentrations**
- C.12.d ► Conduct Pilot Projects to Evaluate and Enhance Municipal Sediment Removal and Management Practices**
- C.12.e ► Conduct Pilot Projects to Evaluate On-Site Stormwater Treatment via Retrofit**
- C.12.f ► Diversion of Dry Weather and First Flush Flows to POTWs**
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Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

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Section 13 - Provision C.13 Copper Controls

C.13.a.iii.(2) ▶ Training, Permitting and Enforcement Activities

(FY 11-12 Annual Report and each Annual Report thereafter) Provide summaries of activities implemented to manage waste generated from cleaning and treating of copper architectural features, including copper roofs, during construction and post-construction including. :

- Development of BMPs on how to manage the water during and post construction
- Requiring the use of appropriate BMPs when issuing building permits
- Educating installers and operators on appropriate BMPs
- Enforcement actions taken again noncompliance

Training of Health Inspectors was performed on February 19, 2014 and then again on June 25, 2014. The focus of the training was consistency in enforcement levels, enforcement authority; city stormwater ordinances (including Copper controls); high-priority facilities needed to be inspected during the fiscal year and enforcement levels associated with illegal discharges.

The Program has revised its C.3 New Development Guidance Document and BMPs to reduce the impact of architectural copper features, including copper roofs, during construction and post construction. Because architectural Copper is not a popular feature in the Fairfield Suisun area, discharge of copper laden water from these structures is not seen as a significant source of copper.

In addition, the Program has developed a flyer for the permit counter entitled: Requirements for Architectural Copper. The flyer is based on a similar version from the San Mateo County-wide Water Pollution Prevention Program. The flier (see attached) describes how copper can harm aquatic life and best management practices which must be implemented to prevent prohibited discharges to the storm drain system.

C.13.c.iii Vehicle Brake Pads

This MRP provision requires Permittees to engage in efforts to reduce the copper discharged from automobile brake pads to surface waters via urban runoff. Provision C.13.c.iii requires that the Permittees report annually on legislation development and implementation status. Permittee compliance is achieved through continued participation in a process originally initiated by the Brake Pad Partnership (BPP) that achieved the 2010 passage of Senate Bill 346, which

Requirements for Architectural Copper

Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

Protect water quality during installation, cleaning, treating, and washing!

Copper from Buildings May Harm Aquatic Life

Copper can harm aquatic life in San Francisco Bay. Water that comes into contact with architectural copper may contribute to impacts, especially during installation, cleaning, treating, or washing. Patination solutions that are used to obtain the desired shade of green or brown typically contain acids. After treatment, when the copper is rinsed to remove these acids, the rinse water is a source of pollutants. Municipalities prohibit discharges to the storm drain of water used in the installation, cleaning, treating and washing of architectural copper.



Building with copper flashing, gutter and drainpipe.

Use Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) must be implemented to prevent prohibited discharges to storm drains.

During Installation

- If possible, purchase copper materials that have been pre-patinated at the factory.
- If patination is done on-site, implement one or more of the following BMPs:
 - Discharge the rinse water to landscaping. Ensure that the rinse water does not flow to the street or storm drain. Block off storm drain inlet if needed.
 - Collect rinse water in a tank and pump to the sanitary sewer. Contact your local sanitary sewer agency before discharging to the sanitary sewer.
 - Collect the rinse water in a tank and haul off-site for proper disposal.
- Consider coating the copper materials with an impervious coating that prevents further corrosion and runoff. This will also maintain the desired color for a longer time, requiring less maintenance.



Storm drain inlet is blocked to prevent prohibited discharge. The water must be pumped and disposed of properly.

During Maintenance

Implement the following BMPs during routine maintenance activities, such as power washing the roof, re-patination or re-application of impervious coating:

- Block storm drain inlets as needed to prevent runoff from entering storm drains.
- Discharge the wash water to landscaping or to the sanitary sewer (with permission from the local sanitary sewer agency). If this is not an option, haul the wash water off-site for proper disposal.

Protect the Bay/Ocean and yourself!

If you are responsible for a discharge to the storm drain of non-stormwater generated by installing, cleaning, treating or washing copper architectural features, you are in violation of the municipal stormwater ordinance and may be subject to a fine.



Photo credit: Don Edwards National Wildlife Sanctuary

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

will phase out copper and other heavy metals in brake pads over the next 15-20 years (see Table)⁶⁵. Because the State of Washington passed brake pad legislation a few months before California and the Washington law is similar but different in a few key areas, the automotive brake pad-related industry is responding to both laws simultaneously, and Permittees must do likewise regarding the laws' implementation status.

⁶⁵ Full text of the legislation was submitted with the FY 2010-11 Regional POC Report. The law is the Brake Friction Material Law (Health and Safety Code sections 25250.50 et seq.).

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

Implementation Timeline for SB346 Regulation of Vehicle Brake Pads

Year	SB 346 Key Milestones or Provisions
2011	SB 346 became effective January 1. When reformulating brake pads, manufacturers must select alternatives to copper that pose less potential hazard to public health and the environment.
2012	Target date - finalization for certification and marking criteria.
2014	Limits on cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury and asbestos took effect January 1. (Non-compliant pads can be sold solely for inventory depletion until 2024) Compliance certification must be marked on pads and listed on the Internet.
2018	Cal- EPA Secretary appoints extension application advisory committee.
2019	Manufacturers may apply for extensions to the 2025 0.5% copper limit beginning January 1.
2021	5% copper limit takes effect January 1. (No extensions allowed, but non-compliant pads for pre-2021 vehicles may continue to be sold indefinitely)
2023	State Water Board & DTSC report to legislature on brake pad copper reductions and copper TMDL implementation progress. (The report can make recommendations for any additional brake pad copper controls needed to achieve TMDLs)
2025	0.5% copper limits takes effect January 1.
2032	Final end date for all light duty vehicle compliance extensions. (Non-compliant replacement pads for pre-2025 vehicles may continue to be sold indefinitely)

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

In FY 2013-14, Permittees continued to track and support implementation of SB 346 through participation in CASQA, which is engaged through a CASQA-funded project in the following implementation efforts:

- Legislation
- Regulations
- Marking
- Certification
- Education
- Memorandum of Understanding

Legislation

California's car dealers sought to make a change to SB 346 (2010) in the 2013 legislative session requiring CASQA and its BPP partners to track and participate in the legislative process. Ultimately, the Governor signed AB 501 Vehicles (2013), Nazarian, making a slight change ([see below](#)) in SB 346. The slight change allows used vehicles to be re-sold with the brake pads that were on the vehicle when it was purchased by a dealer or a private person. SB 346 technically would have required these brake pads be checked for compliance with the phase out of copper and other heavy metals, and potentially replaced. The change made by AB 501 will negligibly affect brake pad copper reduction, while eliminating an unintended task for vehicle resellers.

Health & Safety Code Section 25250.51

(b) Motor vehicle manufacturers and distributors, wholesalers, or retailers of replacement brake friction materials may continue to [sell or](#) offer for sale brake friction materials not certified as compliant with subdivision (a) solely for the purpose of depletion of inventories until December 31, 2023.

[\(c\) Notwithstanding subdivision \(b\), motor vehicle dealers may continue to sell or offer for sale brake friction material not certified as compliant with subdivision \(a\) if the brake friction material was installed on a vehicle before the vehicle was acquired by the dealer.](#)

With assistance from the lobbyist that assisted the Brake Pad Partnership, CASQA and its BPP partners were able to ensure the bill made only the very narrow change intended by its author and its sponsor, California's car dealers.

Regulations

CASQA continued to engage in the potential development of regulations for SB 346 by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and also by the Washington Department of Ecology (DOE) for that state's Better Brakes Law, which is similar to SB 346 in many respects⁶⁶. CASQA's engagement included tracking developments and regular check-ins with key staff at California DTSC, and at Washington DOE as needed.

This year, DTSC determined that SB 346 could not be enforced unless DTSC issues regulations to clarify a few elements in the law. On June 20, 2014, DTSC announced it had prepared [informal draft regulations](#) to help implement the law that became effective January 1, 2014. The proposed regulations clarify the standards for implementing the law, including the marking of the brake pads, the analytical testing methodology, and the analytical laboratory qualifications. The regulations are also intended to provide details on the processes that DTSC will use to provide extensions to the January 1, 2025 restrictions, and approve certification requirements used by the testing certification agencies.

DTSC will be holding a series of workshops in the summer of 2014 designed to receive comments from stakeholders on the proposed informal regulations and to address potential issues before initiating the formal rulemaking process later this year. It could take up to a year after the rulemaking is formally announced for it to become effective. CASQA will continue to participate in the regulatory process – conducting reviews and analyses and preparing and delivery comments – to try to ensure the full intent and letter of SB3 46 is implemented as designed.

Marking

Both California and Washington State laws require brake friction material to be marked according to an industry standard “edge code” certifying the formulation of the material complies with the concentration limits for copper and other constituents in the laws and enabling people throughout the supply chain to identify the information contained in an edge code quickly and easily. As of January 1, 2014, the concentrations of asbestos and other non-copper constituents were to be certified as being less than limits set in the law.

⁶⁶ SB 346 includes a requirement that California regulations must be consistent with those of other states concerning compliance markings and certification. Washington's brake pad law required adoption of implementing regulations by December 2012, which was ahead of DTSC's timeline for preparing regulations for SB 346. Washington Department of Ecology adopted final Better Brakes Rules in October 2012; available at <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/betterbrakes.html>

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

Washington State law (but not California law) also requires brake packaging to be marked with a registered certification mark that is intended to certify compliance with Washington State's law. On October 2, 2013, Washington DOE issued [guidelines on marking requirements](#) under the Washington Better Brakes Law.

The industry has developed a logo for packaging ("LeafMark") with three designations:

- Level A designates compliance with requirements concerning cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury and asbestos. Level A compliance was required by January 1, 2014, in California and is required by January 2015 in Washington.
- Level B designates compliance with each of the above metals as well as copper, which must be reduced to less than 5% of material weight. Level B compliance is required by 2021.
- Level N designates compliance with the "Zero Copper" requirement, which takes effect in 2025.



Certification

The sole independent certification organization NSF began to certify pads for compliance with the toxic metals, asbestos, and copper standards in preparation for the January 1, 2014 certification deadline (see the certification website [here](#) and certified product list [here](#)).

On December 20, 2013, an updated version of [SAE Standard J2975, Measurement of Copper and Other Elements in Brake Friction Materials](#) was approved.

DTSC assigned enforcement staff to this new program and they have been involved in discussions with Bureau of Automotive Repair (BAR) and representatives of the Automotive Services Councils of America. DTSC cannot start enforcement until the regulations are adopted. DTSC must enforce directly—it does not have authority to delegate to

others, like CUPAs (Certified Unified Program Agencies), but DTSC can accept referrals.

The industry has reported its baseline use of copper, nickel, zinc and antimony to Washington DOE (see the data summary [here](#)).

Education

Both states have developed websites ([California](#)) ([Washington](#)) that provide an increasing amount of information and links to additional information on the requirements and their implementation. 'Completion' of the California website is pending adoption of the California regulations. DTSC has also:

- Completed guidance documents for marking, analysis, and compliance.
- Drafted various fact sheets for outreach (release pending regulation adoption).
- Coordinated and trained DTSC's Regional Assistance Officers.

DTSC also plans to provide materials to support industry's compliance education efforts.

CASQA has funded a project expected to start in later 2014 to promote shifting the brake pad manufacturers' move to <0.5% copper content in advance of the statutory deadlines to facilitate achievement of copper TMDL waste load allocations.

National Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

In late 2013, a coalition of automotive-related industry representatives approached EPA with a proposal to develop and reach an agreement on a nationwide Memorandum of Understanding – purportedly to avoid a patchwork of laws and regulations and provide a streamlined, national approach to phasing out the use of copper and other constituents in brake friction materials. Both Washington DOE and California DTSC were made aware of the effort in early February 2014, and CASQA was made aware in early March 2014. It appears Washington DOE and California DTSC have been consulted regularly during the negotiations since that time, while CASQA and other stakeholders have been consulted less regularly.

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

CASQA representatives participated in a conference call with EPA staff in early April and followed that up with a comment letter⁶⁷. In the letter, CASQA, in general:

- noted it supports and encourages EPA’s interest in establishing nationwide source control (pollution prevention) solutions for stormwater pollution,
- pointed out that numerous California agencies are relying on implementation of laws adopted to control brake pad copper content that form the foundation of their compliance with requirements for stormwater copper discharge reductions, and
- urged any MOU established between EPA and the vehicle industry strongly support timely, robust implementation of existing state laws.

CASQA also stated the draft MOU fell significantly short of its stated intent of consistency with adopted California and Washington state laws and regulations, despite EPA’s commitment to ensure the MOU meets the most stringent provisions in the combination of the existing state laws. So CASQA also made specific recommendations to bring the language of the draft MOU as close as possible to the stated intent. Negotiations continued into the new fiscal year but it appears most of CASQA’s recommendations will be accepted, and there will be additional opportunity for review and input. A final MOU is expected by the end of 2014.

C.13.d.iii ► Industrial Sources Copper Reduction Results

Based upon inspection activities conducted under Provision C.4, highlight copper reduction results achieved among the facilities identified as potential users or sources of copper, facilities inspected, and BMPs addressed.

Summary

Training of Health Inspectors was performed on February 19, 2014 and then again on June 25, 2014. The focus of the training was consistency in enforcement levels, enforcement authority; city stormwater ordinances (including Copper controls); high-priority facilities needed to be inspected during the fiscal year and enforcement levels associated with illegal discharges.

No facilities were identified as potential sources of elevated levels of copper due to their industrial activities. The Program will continue to attempt to identify industrial facilities with a higher potential to discharge copper to the storm drain system.

⁶⁷ CASQA Comments to EPA on Proposed MOU regarding Brake Pad Copper Content (April 15, 2014)

Permittee Name: _____

Section 14 - Provision C.14 PBDE, Legacy Pesticides and Selenium Controls

Note: There are no reporting requirements in the FY 13-14 Annual Report for Section C.14.

Section 15 - Provision C.15 Exempted and Conditionally Exempted Discharges

C.15.b.iii.(1), C.15.b.iii.(2) ► Planned and Unplanned Discharges of Potable Water

Is your agency a water purveyor?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
If No , skip to C.15.b.vi.(2):				
If Yes , Complete the attached reporting tables or attach your own table with the same information. Provide any clarifying comments below.				
Comments:				

C.15.b.vi.(2) ► Irrigation Water, Landscape Irrigation, and Lawn or Garden Watering

<p>Provide implementation summaries of the required BMPs to promote measures that minimize runoff and pollutant loading from excess irrigation. Generally the categories are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote conservation programs • Promote outreach for less toxic pest control and landscape management • Promote use of drought tolerant and native vegetation • Promote outreach messages to encourage appropriate watering/irrigation practices • Implement Illicit Discharge Enforcement Response Plan for ongoing, large volume landscape irrigation runoff.
<p>Summary:</p> <p>See Program's annual report, section C.7. This portion of the annual report shows the Program's efforts towards the promotion of the School Water Education Program (SWEP). One of the primary focuses of this Program is water conservation. SWEP provides free water education resources to teach water awareness and conservation to students, teachers and parents in our service areas of Fairfield, Suisun City and Travis Air Force Base. The in-class education Programs as well as the resource materials and assembly Programs are multi-discipline and aligned to the content standards for California public schools. The Programs encourage students and adults to develop a healthy attitude of personal responsibility towards our environment and develop skills needed to contribute meaningfully to decision-making process on issues involving our resources and particularly conserving our most precious resource, water.</p> <p>See above section C.9 of the Program's annual report. This portion of the annual report shows the Program's efforts toward the promotion of less toxic pest control and landscape management. The Program contracts with consultant Annie Joseph regarding Our Water Our World, including outreach efforts regarding pesticide reduction or the use of less toxic products to pesticides. For additional information on regional efforts, see section C.9.h.i of the Regional Supplement for Training and Outreach for FY2013-2014 submitted by BASMAA on behalf of all MRP Permittees.</p>

Permittee Name: Fairfield-Suisun Urban Runoff Management Program

Suisun City Council has adopted a water efficient landscaping ordinance. The goal of this ordinance is to promote the conservation and efficient use of water and to prevent the waste of this valuable resource and use water efficiently without waste by setting a maximum applied water allowance as an upper limit for water use and reduce water use to the lowest practical amount. This ordinance, effective January 1, 2010 applied to all new construction and rehabilitated landscapes for public agency projects and private development projects with a landscape area equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet requiring a building or landscape permit, plan check or design review.

The City of Fairfield has also put the State Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance into effect. The ordinance focuses on new development design to be highly water efficient and minimize run-off. It applies to large developments and large re-landscaping in the city.

