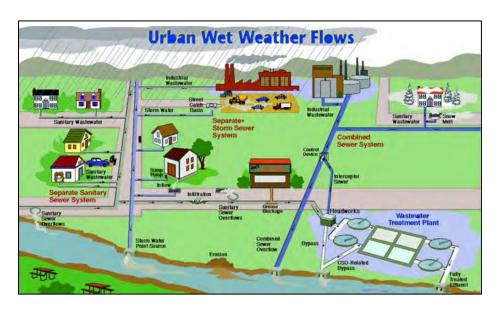
Monitoring Monday - Let's look at stormwater

Join us each Monday as the Clean Water Team shares resources on a water quality monitoring. This Monday is about stormwater (also spelled storm water).

Stormwater (runoff, urban drool...) is generated from rain and snowmelt events that flow over land or impervious surfaces, such as paved streets, parking lots, and building rooftops, and does not soak into the ground. Storm water is often considered a nuisance because it mobilizes pollutants like trash, chemicals, oils, and dirt/sediment that can harm our rivers, streams, lakes, and coastal waters. In most cases, storm water flows directly to water bodies through sewer systems, contributing a major source of pollution to rivers, lakes, and the ocean.



Storm water discharges in California are regulated through <u>National Pollutant Discharge</u> <u>Elimination System</u> (NPDES) permits. The Federal Clean Water Act (Clean Water Act) prohibits certain discharges of storm water containing pollutants except in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The NPDES storm water program regulates some stormwater discharges from three potential sources: <u>municipal separate storm sewer systems</u> (MS4s), <u>construction activities</u>, and <u>industrial activities</u>.

However, storm water may also act as a resource and recharge to groundwater when properly managed. The Water Boards are actively involved in initiatives to improve the management of storm water as a resource. With the focus on storm water as a resource for local landscape and agricultural irrigation, and groundwater recharge. To protect these resources, communities, construction companies, industries, and others, use stormwater controls, known as best management practices (BMPs). These BMPs filter out pollutants and/or prevent pollution by controlling it at its source.

- Low Impact Development (LID) refers to systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes that result in the infiltration, evapotranspiration or use of stormwater in order to protect water quality and associated aquatic habitat. Unlike traditional storm water management that collects and conveys storm water runoff through storm drains, pipes, or other conveyances to a centralized storm water facility, LID takes a different approach by using site design and storm water management to maintain the site's predevelopment runoff rates and volumes.
- <u>Green Infrastructure</u> (GI) refers to the management of wet weather flows using these processes, and to refer to the patchwork of natural areas that provide habitat, flood protection, cleaner air, and cleaner water. This expands the low impact development approach to a larger community scale and presents similar sustainable opportunities to local governments and regional projects.

Monitoring and tracking storm water quality helps us understand how well these programs, activities by permittees, and/or best management practices are working.

EVENTS & RESOURCES:



STORM WATER AWARENESS WEEK - September 26-30, 2022

Storm Water Awareness Week is a collaboration effort of the storm water community that exists to provide an opportunity for earning professional development credits free of charge. As we like to say, "Storm water education shouldn't be big business."

There's something for everyone! Whether you are brand new to storm water, or whether you are a storm water veteran, Storm Water Awareness Week is for you! It's an event put on by storm water professionals for storm water professionals and covers a wide variety of storm water related topics!

www.stormwaterawareness.org/

- Watch the 2022 Workshops
- 2022 Keynotes
- Workshop Information

CASQA 2022 Annual Conference

October 24-26 - Palm Springs Convention Center

As we emerge from the last two years and come back in person it's time to celebrate! This year not only brings us together again, but also marks 50 years of the Clean Water Act, 35 Years of the Water Quality Act of 1987, and the 20th anniversary of the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA). While looking at how far we have come, we must continue to look toward the next steps needed to further protect our state waterways. We will delve into the details of up-and-coming new permits while focusing on the lessons learned from past permits. We will explore ways to equitably support water quality and provide resilience in our infrastructure for future generations, highlight ways to effectively implement true source control measures, and plan for emerging pollutants of concern.

www.casqa.org/events/annual-conference

RESOURCES

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Program www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-stormwater-program

Storm Water Management Model (SWMM)
 This model helps predict runoff quantity and quality from drainage system.
 www.epa.gov/water-research/storm-water-management-model-swmm

FACT SHEET: Storm Water Management in California

www.waterboards.ca.gov/water issues/programs/stormwater/docs/stormwater factsheet.pdf

Storm Water Program (SWRCB)

www.waterboards.ca.gov/water issues/programs/stormwater/

Strategy to Optimize Resource Management of Stormwater (STORMS)

www.waterboards.ca.gov/water issues/programs/stormwater/storms/

California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA)

www.casqa.org

Urban Drool Tool

Only rain down the drain. This website, the Urban Drool Tool, was built to help you explore how water usage in your neighborhoods can lead to runoff that affects local rivers, creeks, and the ocean. It also provides educational resources to help you reduce urban drool. https://drooltool.app/

VIDEOS

After the Storm- A Citizen's Guide to Understanding Stormwater www.youtube.com/watch?v=WtZD173HfyE

EPA: The Scoop on Stormwater

www.youtube.com/watch?v=grWVQjNtLus

Storm Water Films

Seven awesome films about stormwater and how to be watershed stewards. www.waterboards.ca.gov/stormfilm/

Slow the flow: Make Your Landscape Act Like a Sponge

This informative and entertaining film brings to life practices and projects that individuals and communities have created to steward our watersheds and slow the flow of storm water, one of the largest contributors of pollution into our waterways. The film educates viewers on how storm water is created, and the associated problems. While the statistics peppered throughout the film are sobering, Slow The Flow offers solutions that any homeowner or municipality can put into place, and shows that individuals can make a difference.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=wJsBcgLne1k

Where Does Stormwater Go? www.youtube.com/watch?v=wdcXmerZWDc

Central Coast Stormwater, California

www.youtube.com/channel/UCMiOOqxUGV6ly1Y2mG 10VQ/featured

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www.waterboards.ca.gov/water issues/programs/swamp/cwt general mon.html www.waterboards.ca.gov/water issues/programs/swamp/cwt volunteer.html

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