

APPENDIX D: PROPOSED **FINAL TRASH** AMENDMENTS TO WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN FOR OCEAN WATERS OF CALIFORNIA **TO CONTROL TRASH**

(Revisions made to the Draft Staff Report, including the Draft Substitute Environmental Documentation, are shown in red font and single-strikeout/single-underline)

Draft text of the **final amendment to control trash** ~~Trash Amendments~~ proposed to be amended into Chapter II – Water Quality Objectives of the Ocean Plan

C. Physical Characteristics

5. Trash* shall not ~~accumulate~~ present in ocean waters, along shorelines or adjacent areas in amounts that adversely affect beneficial uses or cause nuisance.

Draft text of the **final amendment to control trash** ~~Trash Amendments~~ proposed to be amended into Chapter III – Program of Implementation of the Ocean Plan

I. Prohibition of Discharge

6. Trash*

The discharge of Trash* to surface waters of the State, or the deposition of Trash* where it may be discharged into surface waters of the State is prohibited. Compliance with this prohibition of discharge shall be achieved as follows:

- a. Dischargers with NPDES permits, ~~WDRs, or Waivers of WDRs~~ that contain specific requirements for the control of Trash* that are consistent with these Trash Provisions* shall be determined to be in compliance with this prohibition if the dischargers are in full compliance with such requirements.
- b. ~~Dischargers with non-NPDES waste discharge requirements (WDRs) or waivers of WDRs that contain specific requirements for the control of Trash* shall be determined to be in compliance with this prohibition if the dischargers are in full compliance with such requirements.~~

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- c. Dischargers with NPDES permits, WDRs, or ~~W~~waivers of WDRs that do not contain specific requirements for the control of Trash* are exempt from these Trash Provisions*.
- d. Dischargers without NPDES permits, WDRs, or ~~W~~waivers of WDRs must comply with this prohibition of discharge.
- e. Chapter III.I.6.b and Chapter III.L.3 notwithstanding, ~~T~~this prohibition of discharge applies to the discharge of preproduction plastic* by manufacturers of preproduction plastics*, transporters of preproduction plastics*, and manufacturers that use preproduction plastics* in the manufacture of other products to surface waters of the State, or the deposition of preproduction plastic* where it may be discharged into surface waters of the State, ~~unless the discharger is subject to a NPDES permit for discharges of storm water* associated with industrial activity.~~

L. Implementation Provisions for Trash*

1. **Applicability**

- a. These Trash Provisions* shall be implemented through a prohibition of discharge (Chapter III.I.6) and through NPDES permits issued pursuant to section 402(p) of the Federal Clean Water Act, ~~waste discharge requirements (WDRs), or waivers of WDRs~~ (as set forth in Chapter III.L.2 and Chapter III.L.3 below).
- b. These Trash Provisions* apply to all surface waters of the State, with the exception of those waters within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Los Angeles Water Board) for which trash Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) are in effect prior to the effective date of these Trash Provisions*⁹⁹; provided, however, that:
 - (1) Upon the effective date of these Trash Provisions*, the Los Angeles Water Board shall cease its full capture system* certification process, and provide that any new full capture systems* shall be

⁹⁹ In the Los Angeles Region, there are fifteen (15) trash TMDLs for the following watersheds and water bodies: Los Angeles River Watershed, Ballona Creek ~~and Watershed-Wetland~~, Malibu Creek ~~Watershed~~, Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore, East Fork of the San Gabriel River, Revolon Slough ~~and~~ Beardsley Wash, Ventura River Estuary, Machado Lake, Lake Elizabeth, Lake Hughes, Munz Lake, Peck Road Park Lake, Echo Park Lake, Lincoln ~~Lake-Park~~ and Legg Lake. Three of these were established by the US-EPA: Peck Road Park Lake, Echo Park Lake and Lincoln Lake.

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certified by the State Water Board in accordance with these Trash Provisions*.

- (2) Within one year of the effective date of these Trash Provisions*, the Los Angeles Water Board shall convene a public meeting to reconsider the scope of its trash TMDLs, with the exception of those for the Los Angeles River and Ballona Creek watersheds, and to particularly consider an approach that would focus MS4* permittees' trash-control efforts on high-trash generation areas within their jurisdictions.

2. Dischargers Permitted Pursuant to Federal Clean Water Act Section 402(p)

Permitting authorities* shall include the following requirements in NPDES permits issued pursuant to Federal Clean Water Act section 402(p):

- a. MS4* permittees with regulatory authority over priority land uses* shall be required to comply with the prohibition of discharge in Chapter III.1.6.a herein by either of the following measures:
- (1) Track 1: Install, operate, and maintain full capture systems* for all storm drains that captures runoff from ~~one or more of~~ the priority land uses* in their jurisdictions; or
- (2) Track 2: Install, operate, and maintain any combination of full capture systems*, ~~multi-benefit projects*, other treatment controls*, and/or institutional controls* other treatment controls*, institutional controls*, and/or multi-benefit projects*~~ within either the jurisdiction of the MS4* permittee or within the jurisdiction of the MS4* permittee and contiguous MS4* permittees, ~~so long as such combination achieves the same performance results as compliance under Track 1 would achieve for all storm drains that captures runoff from one or more of the priority land uses* within such jurisdiction(s).~~ The MS4* permittee shall demonstrate that such combination achieves full capture system equivalency*. The MS4* permittee may determine which controls to implement to achieve compliance with full capture system equivalency*. It is, however, the State Water Board's expectation that the MS4* permittee will elect to install full capture systems* where such installation is not cost-prohibitive.
- b. The California Department of Transportation (Department) shall be required to comply with the prohibition of discharge in Chapter III.1.6.a herein in all significant trash generating areas* by installing, operating, and

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maintaining any combination of full capture systems*, ~~multi-benefit projects*, other treatment controls*, and/or institutional controls* other treatment controls*, institutional controls*, and/or multi-benefit projects*~~ for all storm drains that captures runoff from ~~one or more of the~~ significant trash generating areas*. The Department shall demonstrate that such combination achieves full capture system equivalency*. In furtherance of this ~~measure provision~~, the Department and MS4* permittees that are subject to the provisions of Chapter III.L.2.a herein shall coordinate their efforts to install, operate, and maintain full capture systems*, ~~multi-benefit projects*, other treatment controls*, and/or institutional controls* other treatment controls*, institutional controls*, and/or multi-benefit projects*~~ in significant trash generating areas* and/or priority land uses*.

- c. Dischargers that are subject to NPDES permits for discharges of storm water* associated with industrial activity (including construction activity) shall be required to comply with the prohibition of discharge in Chapter III.I.6.a herein by eliminating Trash* from all storm water* and authorized non-storm water* discharges consistent with an outright prohibition of the discharge of Trash* contained within the applicable NPDES permit regulating the industrial or construction facility (e.g., the prohibition contained in State Water Board Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, as amended). If the discharger can satisfactorily demonstrate to the permitting authority* its inability to comply with the outright prohibition of the discharge of Trash* contained within the applicable NPDES permit, then the ~~discharger shall either permitting authority* may require the discharger to either:~~
- (1) Install, operate, and maintain full capture systems* for all storm drains that captures runoff from the facility or site regulated by the NPDES permit; or,
 - (2) Install, operate, and maintain any combination of full capture systems*, ~~multi-benefit projects*, other treatment controls*, and/or institutional controls* other treatment controls*, institutional controls*, and/or multi-benefit projects*~~ for the entire facility or site regulated by the NPDES permit, ~~so long as such combination achieves the same performance results as exclusive use of full capture systems* would achieve for all storm drains that captures runoff from the facility or site.~~ The discharger shall demonstrate that such combination achieves full capture system equivalency*.

Termination of permit coverage for industrial and construction storm water* dischargers shall be conditioned upon the proper operation and maintenance of all controls (e.g., full capture systems*, ~~multi-benefit~~

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projects*, other treatment controls*, and/or institutional controls* other treatment controls*, institutional controls*, and/or multi-benefit projects*) used at their facility(ies).

- d. A permitting authority* may determine that specific land uses or locations (e.g., parks, stadia, schools, campuses, or roads leading to landfills) generate substantial amounts of Trash*. In the event that the permitting authority* makes that determination, the permitting authority* may require the MS4* to comply with Chapter III.L.2.a.1 or Chapter III.L.2.ba.2 (as the case may be), as determined by the permitting authority*, with respect to such land uses or locations.

3. Other Dischargers

A permitting authority* may require dischargers, described in Chapter III.I.6.c or Chapter III.I.6.d, that are not subject to Chapter III.L.2 herein, to implement any appropriate Trash* controls in areas or facilities that may generate Trash*. Such areas or facilities may include (but are not limited to) high usage campgrounds, picnic areas, beach recreation areas, parks not subject to an MS4* permit, or marinas.

4. Time Schedule

The permitting authority* shall ~~re-open-modify~~, re-issue, or newly adopt NPDES permits issued pursuant to section 402(p) of the Federal Clean Water Act that are subject to the provisions of Chapter III.L.2 herein to include requirements consistent with these Trash Provisions*. The permitting authorities* shall abide by the following time schedules:

- a. NPDES Permits Regulating MS4* Permittees that have Regulatory Authority over Priority Land Uses*.¹⁰⁰
- (1) ~~Within eighteen (18) months of the effective date of these Trash Provisions*, each permitting authority* shall either: (i) issue an order pursuant to Water Code section 13267 or 13383 requiring~~

¹⁰⁰ The time schedule requirement in Chapter III.L.4.a.1 requiring MS4* permittees to elect Chapter III.L.2.a.1 (Track 1) or Chapter III.L.2.a.2 (Track 2) do not apply to MS4* permittees subject to the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit (MRP) for the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (San Francisco Bay Water Board) because that permit already requires control requirements substantially equivalent to Track 2. The time schedule requirement in Chapter III.L.4.a.1 requiring MS4* permittees to submit an implementation plan does not apply to the MRP permittees if the San Francisco Bay Water Board determines that an MRP permittee has already submitted an implementation plan prior to the effective date of the Trash Provisions* that is equivalent to the implementation plan required by Chapter III.L.4.a.1.

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each MS4* permittee that will be complying under Chapter III.L.2.a.1 (Track 1) or Chapter III.L.2.b.2 (Track 2) to submit written notice to the permitting authority* stating whether such MS4* permittee will comply with the prohibition of discharge under Track 1 or Track 2, or (ii) re-open, re-issue, or adopt an implementing permit that includes requirements consistent with these Trash Provisions*, and that requires notice from each MS4* as to whether it has elected to comply under Track 1 or Track 2. Each MS4* permittee shall have three (3) months from either receipt of the permitting authority's* Water Code section 13267 or 13383 order, or the effective date of the implementing permit (whichever date is earlier) to respond to the applicable permitting authority* with its written notice. Within eighteen (18) months of the effective date of these Trash Provisions*, for each permittee, each permitting authority* shall either:

A. Modify, re-issue, or adopt the applicable MS4* permit to add requirements to implement these Trash Provisions*. The implementing permit shall require written notice from each MS4* permittee stating whether it has elected to comply under Chapter III.L.2.a.1 (Track 1) or Chapter III.L.2.a.2 (Track 2) and such notice shall be submitted to the permitting authority* no later than three (3) months from the effective date of the implementing permit, or for MS4s* designated after the effective date of these Trash Provisions*, three (3) months from the effective date of that designation. The implementing permit shall also require that within eighteen (18) months of the effective date of the implementing permit or new designation, MS4* permittees that have elected to comply with Track 2 shall submit an implementation plan to the permitting authority*. The implementation plan shall describe: (i) the combination of controls selected by the MS4* permittee and the rationale for the selection, (ii) how the combination of controls is designed to achieve full capture system equivalency*, and (iii) how full capture system equivalency* will be demonstrated. The implementation plan is subject to approval by the permitting authority*.

B. Issue an order pursuant to Water Code section 13267 or 13383 requiring the MS4* permittee to submit, within three (3) months from receipt of the order, written notice to the permitting authority* stating whether such MS4* permittee will comply with the prohibition of discharge under Chapter III.L.2.a.1 (Track 1) or Chapter III.L.2.a.2 (Track 2). For MS4s* designated after the

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effective date of these Trash Provisions*, the order pursuant to Water Code section 13267 or 13383 shall be issued at the time of designation. Within eighteen (18) months of the receipt of the Water Code section 13267 or 13383 order, MS4* permittees that have elected to comply with Track 2 shall submit an implementation plan to the permitting authority* that describes: (i) the combination of controls selected by the MS4* permittee and the rationale for the selection, (ii) how the combination of controls is designed to achieve full capture system equivalency*, and (iii) how full capture system equivalency* will be demonstrated. The implementation plan is subject to approval by the permitting authority*.

Within eighteen (18) months of receipt of either the permitting authority's* Water Code section 13267 or 13383 order, or the effective date of the implementing permit (whichever date is earlier), MS4* permittees that have elected to comply with Chapter III.L.2.a.2 (Track 2) shall submit an implementation plan to the applicable permitting authority* that: (i) describes the combination of controls selected by the MS4* permittee and the rationale for the selection, (ii) describes how the combination of controls is designed to achieve the same performance results as compliance under Track 1 would achieve, and (iii) how the performance will be demonstrated.

- (2) For MS4* permittees that elect to comply with Chapter III.L.2.a.1 (Track 1), the implementing permit shall state that full compliance shall occur within ten (10) years of the effective date of the first implementing permit (whether such permit is re-opened, re-issued or newly adopted), along with except compliance for any new development within the MS4* permittee's jurisdiction must be built to immediately comply with Track 1, and as specified in Chapter III.L.4.a.5. The permit shall also require these permittees to demonstrate achievements of interim milestones such as an average of ten percent (10%) of the full capture systems* installed every year. In no case may the final compliance date be later than fifteen (15) years from the effective date of these Trash Provisions*.
- (3) For MS4* permittees that elect to comply with Chapter III.L.2.a.2 (Track 2), the implementing permit shall state that full compliance shall occur within ten (10) years of the effective date of the first implementing permit (whether such permit is re-opened, re-issued or newly adopted), along with except compliance for any new development within the MS4* permittee's jurisdiction must be built

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to immediately comply with Track 2, and as specified in Chapter III.L.4.a.5. The permit shall also require these permittees to demonstrate achievements of interim milestones such as average load reductions of ten percent (10%) per year. In no case may the final compliance date be later than fifteen (15) years from the effective date of these Trash Provisions*.

- (4) The implementing permit shall state that for MS4* permittees designated after the effective date of the implementing permit, full compliance shall occur within ten (10) years of the effective date of the designation. The permit shall also require such designations to demonstrate achievement of interim milestones such as average load reductions of ten percent (10%) per year or other progress to full implementation.
- (5) Where a permitting authority* makes a determination pursuant to Chapter III.L.2.d that a specific land use generates a substantial amount of Trash*, that permitting authority* has discretion to determine the time schedule for full compliance. In no case may the final compliance date be later than ten (10) years from the determination.

b. NPDES Permits Regulating the Department.

- (1) Within eighteen (18) months of the effective date of these Trash Provisions*, the State Water Board shall issue an order pursuant to Water Code section 13267 or 13383 requiring the Department to submit an implementation plan to the Executive Director of the State Water Board that: (i) describes the specific locations of its significant trash generating areas*, (ii) the combination of controls selected by the Department and the rationale for the selections, and (iii) how it will demonstrate ~~performance~~ full capture system equivalency*.
- (2) The Department must demonstrate full compliance with Chapter III.L.2.b herein within ten (10) years of the effective date of the first implementing NPDES permit (~~whether such permit is re-opened, re-issued, or newly adopted~~), along with achievements of interim milestones such as average load reductions of ten percent (10%) per year. In no case may the final compliance date be later than fifteen (15) years from the effective date of these Trash Provisions*.

c. NPDES Permits Regulating the Discharges of Storm Water* Associated with Industrial Activity (Including Construction Activity). Dischargers that

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are subject to the provisions of Chapter III.L.2.c herein must demonstrate full compliance in accordance with the deadlines contained in the first implementing NPDES permits (whether such permits are re-opened, re-issued, or newly adopted). Such deadlines may not exceed the terms of the first implementing permits.

5. Time Extensions for Achieving Full Compliance (Option for Board Consideration)

The permitting authority* may give MS4* permittees that are complying under section Chapter III.L.2.a up to a three (3) year time extension for achieving full compliance in areas where regulatory source controls* are employed that take effect prior to or within three (3) years of the effective date of these Trash Provisions*. Each regulatory source control* employed by an MS4* will be eligible for up to a one (1) year time extension.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

The permitting authority* must include monitoring and reporting requirements in its implementing permits. The following monitoring and reporting provisions are the minimum requirements that must be included within the implementing permits:

- a. MS4* permittees that elect to comply with Chapter III.~~JL~~.2.a.1 (Track 1) shall provide a report to the applicable permitting authority* demonstrating installation, operation, maintenance, and the Geographic Information System- (GIS-) mapped location and drainage area served of its full capture systems* on an annual basis.
- b. MS4* permittees that elect to comply with Chapter III.~~JL~~.2.b.2 (Track 2) shall develop and implement monitoring plans that demonstrate the ~~mandated performance results~~, effectiveness of the full capture systems*, ~~multi-benefit projects*~~, ~~other treatment controls*~~, and/or ~~institutional controls*~~. ~~other treatment controls*~~, ~~institutional controls*~~, and/or ~~multi-benefit projects*~~ and compliance with ~~the performance standard full capture system equivalency*~~. Monitoring reports shall be provided to the applicable permitting authority* on an annual basis, and shall include GIS-mapped locations and drainage area served for each of the full capture systems*, ~~multi-benefit projects*~~, ~~other treatment controls*~~, and/or ~~institutional controls*~~ ~~other treatment controls*~~, ~~institutional controls*~~, and/or ~~multi-benefit projects*~~ installed or utilized by the MS4* permittee. ~~At a minimum, In developing the monitoring reports the MS4* permittee shall should consider address and answer~~ the following questions:

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- (1) What type of and how many treatment controls*, institutional controls*, and/or multi-benefit projects* have been used, and in what locations?
 - (2) How many full capture systems* have been installed (if any), ~~and~~ in what locations have they been installed, and what is the individual and cumulative area served by them?
 - (3) What is the effectiveness of the total combination of treatment controls*, institutional controls*, and multi-benefit projects* employed by the MS4* permittee?
 - (4) Has the amount of Trash* discharged from the MS4* decreased from the previous year? If so, by how much? If not, explain why.
 - (5) Has the amount of Trash* in the MS4's* receiving water(s) decreased from the previous year? If so, by how much? If not, explain why.
- c. The Department, as subject to the provisions of Chapter III, ~~JL~~ 2.c, shall develop and implement monitoring plans that demonstrate the ~~mandated performance results,~~ effectiveness of the controls, and compliance with ~~the performance standard full capture system equivalency*~~. Monitoring reports shall be provided to the State Water Board on an annual basis, and shall include GIS-mapped locations and drainage area served for each of the full capture systems*, ~~multi-benefit projects*, other treatment controls*, and/or institutional controls* other treatment controls*, institutional controls*, and/or multi-benefit projects*~~ installed or utilized by the Department. ~~Monitoring reports can be included with the Annual Report. At a minimum, In developing the monitoring report, the Department shall should consider address and answer~~ the following questions:
- (1) What type of and how many treatment controls* institutional controls*, and/or multi-benefit projects* have been used, and in what locations?
 - (2) How many full capture systems* have been installed (if any), ~~and~~ in what locations have they been installed, and what is the individual and cumulative area served by them?
 - (3) What is the effectiveness of the total combination of treatment controls*, institutional controls*, and multi-benefit projects* employed by the Department?

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- (4) Has the amount of Trash* discharged from the Department's MS4* decreased from the previous year? If so, by how much? If not, explain why.
- (5) Has the amount of Trash* in the receiving waters decreased from the previous year? If so, by how much? If not, explain why.
- d. Dischargers that are subject to the provisions of Chapter III.~~II~~.2.c herein shall be required to report the measures used to comply with Chapter III.~~II~~.2.c.

Draft text of the **final amendment to control trash** ~~Trash Amendments~~ proposed to be amended into Appendix I of the Ocean Plan

APPENDIX I

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Full capture system is a treatment control* (either a single device or a series of devices) that traps all particles that are 5 mm or greater, and has a design treatment capacity that is either: a) of not less than the peak flow rate, Q, resulting from a one-year, one-hour, storm in the subdrainage area, or b) appropriately sized to, and designed to carry at least the same flows as, the corresponding storm drain.

[Rational equation is used to compute the peak flow rate: $Q = C \cdot I \cdot A$, where Q = design flow rate (cubic feet per second, cfs); C = runoff coefficient (dimensionless); I = design rainfall intensity (inches per hour, as determined per the rainfall isohyetal map specific to each region, and A = subdrainage area (acres).]

Prior to installation, full capture systems* must be certified by the Executive Director, or designee, of the State Water Board. Uncertified full capture systems* will not satisfy the requirements of these Trash Provisions*. To request certification, a permittee shall submit a certification request letter that includes all relevant supporting documentation to the State Water Board's Executive Director. The Executive Director, or designee, shall issue a written determination approving or denying the certification of the proposed full capture system* or conditions of approval, including a schedule to review and reconsider the certification. Full capture systems* ~~that have been~~ certified by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board prior to the effective date of these Trash Provisions* and full capture systems* listed in Appendix I of the Bay Area-wide Trash Capture Demonstration Project, Final Project Report (May 8, 2014) will satisfy the requirements of these Trash Provisions*, unless the Executive Director, or designee, of the State Water Board determines otherwise.

Full capture system equivalency is the Trash* load that would be reduced if full capture systems* were installed, operated, and maintained for all storm drains that capture runoff from the relevant areas of land (priority land uses*, significant trash generating areas*, facilities or sites regulated by NPDES permits for discharges of

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storm water* associated with industrial activity, or specific land uses or areas that generate substantial amounts of Trash*, as applicable). The full capture system equivalency* is a Trash* load reduction target that the permittee quantifies by using an approach, and technically acceptable and defensible assumptions and methods for applying the approach, subject to the approval of permitting authority*. Examples of such approaches include the following:

- (1) Trash Capture Rate Approach. Directly measure or otherwise determine the amount of Trash* captured by full capture systems* for representative samples of all similar types of land uses, facilities, or areas within the relevant areas of land over time to identify specific trash capture rates. Apply each specific Trash* capture rate across all similar types of land uses, facilities, or areas to determine full capture system equivalency*. Trash* capture rates may be determined either through a pilot study or literature review. Full capture systems* selected to evaluate Trash* capture rates may cover entire types of land uses, facilities, or areas, or a representative subset of types of land uses, facilities, or areas. With this approach, full capture system equivalency* is the sum of the products of each type of land use, facility, or area multiplied by Trash* capture rates for that type of land use, facility, or area.
- (2) Reference Approach. Determine the amount of Trash* in a reference receiving water in a reference watershed where full capture systems* have been installed for all storm drains that capture runoff from all relevant areas of land. The reference watershed must be comprised of similar types and extent of land uses (including priority land uses* and all other land uses), facilities, or areas as the permittee's watershed. With this approach, full capture system equivalency* would be demonstrated when the amount of Trash* in the receiving water is equivalent to the amount of Trash* in the reference receiving water.

Institutional controls are non-structural best management practices (i.e., no structures are involved) that may include, but not be limited to, street sweeping, sidewalk Trash* bins, collection of the Trash*, anti-litter educational and outreach programs, producer take-back for packaging, and regulatory source controls* (i.e., and ordinances).

Low-impact development controls are treatment controls* that employ natural and constructed features that reduce the rate of storm water* runoff, filter out pollutants, facilitate storm water* storage onsite, infiltrate storm water* into the ground to replenish groundwater supplies, or improve the quality of receiving groundwater and surface water. (See Water Code §Section 10564 of Division 6 of the Water Code.)

Multi-benefit project is a treatment control* project designed to achieve any some or all of the benefits set forth in §Section 10562, subdivision (d) of the Water Code. Examples include projects designed to: infiltrate, recharge or store storm water* for

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beneficial reuse; develop or enhance habitat and open space through storm water* and non-storm water management; ~~prevent storm water* pollution~~; and/or reduce storm water* and non-storm water runoff volume.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) has the same meaning set forth in 40 C.F.R. § Code of Federal Regulations section 122.26(b)(8).

Preproduction plastic has the same meaning set forth in Section 13367(a) of the Water Code.

Priority land uses are those developed sites, facilities, or land uses (i.e., not simply zoned land uses) within the MS4* permittee's jurisdiction from which discharges of Trash* are regulated by this Ocean Plan as follows:

- (1) **High-density residential:** all land uses with at least ten (10) developed dwelling units/acre.
- (2) **Industrial:** land uses where the primary activities on the developed parcels involve product manufacture, storage, or distribution (e.g., manufacturing businesses, warehouses, equipment storage lots, junkyards, wholesale businesses, distribution centers, or building material sales yards).
- (3) **Commercial:** land uses where the primary activities on the developed parcels involve the sale or transfer of goods or services to consumers (e.g., business or professional buildings, shops, restaurants, theaters, vehicle repair shops, etc.)
- (4) **Mixed urban:** land uses where high-density residential, industrial, and/or commercial land uses predominate collectively (i.e., are intermixed).
- (5) **Public transportation stations:** facilities or sites where public transit agencies' vehicles load or unload passengers or goods (e.g., bus stations and stops).
- (6) **Equivalent alternate land uses:** An MS4* permittee with regulatory authority over priority land uses* may issue a request to the applicable permitting authority* that ~~it~~ the MS4* permittee be allowed to comply under Chapter III, ~~JL~~ 2.a.1 with alternate land uses within ~~its~~ the MS4* permittee's jurisdiction that generate rates of trash that are equivalent to or greater than one or more of the high density residential, industrial, commercial, mixed urban, and/or public transportation station sites, facilities, or land uses defined above. Comparative Trash* generation rates shall be established through the reporting of quantification measures such as street sweeping and catch basin cleanup records; mapping; visual trash presence surveys, such as the "Keep America Beautiful Visible Litter Survey"; or other information as required by the permitting authority*.

~~Regulatory source controls are institutional controls* that are enforced by an ordinance of the municipality to stop and/or reduce pollutants at their point of generation so that they do not come into contact with storm water*. Regulatory source controls could consist of, but not be limited to, bans of single-use consumer products.~~

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Significant trash generating areas means all locations or facilities within the Department's jurisdiction where Trash* accumulates in substantial amounts, such as:

- (1) Highway on- and off-ramps in high density residential, commercial, and industrial land uses (as such land uses are defined under "priority land uses" herein).
- (2) Rest areas and park-and-rides.
- (3) State highways in commercial and industrial land uses (as such land uses are defined under priority land uses* herein).
- (4) Mainline highway segments to be identified by the Department through pilot studies and/or surveys.

Storm water has the same meaning set forth in 40 C.F.R. § Code of Federal Regulations section 122.26(b)(13) and 55 Federal Register 47990, 47995 (Nov. 16, 1990).

Treatment controls are structural best management practices to either (a) remove pollutants and/or solids from storm water* runoff, wastewater, or effluent, or (b) capture, infiltrate or reuse storm water* runoff, wastewater, or effluent. Treatment controls include full capture systems* and low-impact development controls*.

Trash means all improperly discarded solid material from any production, manufacturing, or processing operation including, but not limited to, products, product packaging, or containers constructed of plastic, steel, aluminum, glass, paper, or other synthetic or natural materials.

Trash Provisions are the Water Quality Objective for Trash*, as well as the prohibition of discharge set forth in Chapter III.I and implementation requirements set forth in Chapter III.JL herein.

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