

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION**

**UPDATED WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND NATIONAL
POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT**

FOR

**STORM WATER/URBAN RUNOFF DISCHARGES FROM
EL DORADO COUNTY, PLACER COUNTY,
AND THE CITY OF SOUTH LAKE TAHOE**

**ORDER NO. R6T-2005-0026
NPDES NO. CAG616001**

I. Discharger and Facility Information

The City of South Lake Tahoe (City), El Dorado County, and Placer County submitted Reports of Waste Discharge in April 2005 to request renewal of waste discharge requirements under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program to permit storm water discharges from municipal storm collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities within their jurisdictions. For the purposes of this permit, the City, El Dorado County, and Placer County are considered Co-Permittees under this NPDES Permit and are referred to collectively as “Permittees”.

The jurisdictional areas of the City, El Dorado County, and Placer County that fall within the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit (LTHU) are considered the “Permit Area.” The Permittees are responsible for all storm water/urban runoff discharges in the Lake Tahoe watershed within the legal jurisdictional boundaries of their respective City and Counties.

These Updated Waste Discharge Requirements and NPDES Permit for Storm Water/Urban Runoff Discharges from El Dorado County, Placer County, and the City of South Lake Tahoe will be referred to throughout this Order as the “Municipal NPDES Permit.”

II. Findings

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region (hereinafter Regional Board), finds:

1. Permittees are Dischargers of Urban Runoff

The City, El Dorado County, and Placer County discharge storm water/urban runoff to surface and ground waters of the LTHU. These discharges occur within various hydrologic sub-areas (watersheds) throughout the LTHU. Storm

water/urban runoff from the Permittees storm water collection, conveyance and treatment facilities, includes those discharges from residential, commercial, industrial, and construction areas within the Permit Area.

Board Order 6-00-82, adopted October 12, 2000, previously regulated urban runoff discharge from the City, El Dorado County, and Placer County. Order 6-00-82 expires on October 12, 2005, necessitating this updated Municipal NPDES Permit.

2. Discharge Characteristics

Urban runoff contains wastes, as defined in the California Water Code, and pollutants, as defined in the federal Clean Water Act, and adversely affects the waters of the State and their designated beneficial uses. The most common pollutant categories in urban runoff within the LTHU include total suspended solids, sediment (due to anthropogenic activities); pathogens (e.g., bacteria, viruses, protozoa); nutrients (e.g., nitrogen and phosphorus); oxygen demanding substances (decaying vegetation, animal waste); oil, grease, and other petroleum hydrocarbons; and trash.

3. Pollutants of Concern

Lake Tahoe is losing transparency at a rate of approximately one foot per year. Transparency loss is due to elevated levels of very fine sediment (particles less than 10 microns) and increased algal growth rates. Consequently the primary pollutants of concern for storm water treatment in the LTHU are very fine inorganic sediment particles (less than 10 microns) and the nutrients that support algal growth (nitrogen and phosphorus).

4. Storm Water Management Programs

The previous Municipal NPDES Permit did not require the Permittees to develop and implement comprehensive, activity-based storm water management programs. Storm water management efforts to date have primarily consisted of implementing and maintaining erosion control and storm water treatment projects. State and federal funding partners have provided the bulk of the capital costs associated with water quality improvement project implementation. The local government contribution has been centered upon maintaining storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities along with conducting project effectiveness studies and funding education and outreach programs.

Storm water management programs that include construction, commercial, industrial, and residential site controls coupled with a facilities inspection program and a thorough public outreach and education plan will further improve urban runoff water quality within each Permittee's jurisdiction.

5. Legal Authority

This Order is issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (Water Code). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source and non-point source discharges from the Permit Area to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the Water Code for discharges that are not subject to regulation under CWA section 402.

6. Basin Plan

The Regional Board has adopted and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the USEPA have approved the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region* (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan incorporates SWRCB plans and policies by reference, contains beneficial use designations and water quality objectives for all waters of the Lahontan Region, provides numeric runoff standards for storm water runoff in the LTHU, and provides a strategy for protecting beneficial uses of surface and groundwaters throughout the Lahontan Region. Dischargers regulated by this Municipal NPDES Permit must comply with the water quality standards in the Basin Plan and amendments thereto. Copies of the Basin Plan are available at the Regional Board office or it can be accessed on the Internet at <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb6/BPlan/Bplan.pdf>.

7. Beneficial Uses - Surface Waters

The beneficial uses of the surface waters of Lake Tahoe and its tributaries, as set forth and defined in the Basin Plan for the Lahontan Region, include: municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, ground water recharge, freshwater replenishment, navigation, commercial and sport fishing, cold freshwater habitat, wildlife habitat, preservation of biological habitats of special significance, rare, threatened, or endangered species, migration of aquatic organisms, spawning, reproduction, and development, water quality enhancement, and flood peak attenuation/flood water storage.

8. Beneficial Uses - Ground Water

The beneficial uses of the groundwaters of the LTHU Department of Water Resources Groundwater Basin No. 6-5.02, as set forth and defined in the Basin Plan, include: municipal and domestic supply, and agricultural supply.

9. CEQA

This action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21100, et seq.) in accordance with Section 13389 of the California Water Code.

10. Anti-Degradation Policy

40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 131.12 requires that State water quality standards include an anti-degradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Board established California's anti-degradation policy in State Board Resolution 68-16, which incorporates the requirements of the federal anti-degradation policy. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings.

11. Monitoring and Reporting

40 CFR 122.48 requires all NPDES permits to specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the California Water Code authorize the water boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program section establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This Monitoring and Reporting Program is provided in Attachment C and is hereby incorporated into this Order.

12. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Board has notified the Permittees and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements and an NPDES Municipal Permit for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations.

13. Consideration of Public Comment

The Regional Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. 6-00-82 is rescinded, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act, and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements herein.

III. Discharge and Other Prohibitions

- A. Unless specifically granted, authorization pursuant to the Municipal NPDES Permit does not constitute an exemption to applicable discharge prohibitions prescribed in the Basin Plan.
- B. Storm water discharges regulated by the Municipal NPDES Permit shall not contain a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and/or 40 CFR Part 302.
- C. The removal of vegetation or disturbance of ground surface conditions between October 15 of any year and May 1 of the following year is prohibited. Where it can be shown that granting a variance would not cause or contribute to the degradation of water quality, a variance to the dates stated above may be granted in writing by the Executive Officer.
- D. Discharge of fresh concrete or grout to surface waters is prohibited.
- E. The discharge of oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, any petroleum derivative, any toxic chemical, or hazardous waste is prohibited.
- F. The discharge of waste, including wastes contained in storm water, shall not cause a pollution, threatened pollution, or nuisance as defined in Section 13050 of the California Water Code.
- G. At no time shall surplus or waste earthen materials be placed in surface water drainage courses, within the 100-year flood plain of any surface water, below the high water line of Lake Tahoe, or in such a manner as to allow the discharge of such materials to adjacent undisturbed land or to any surface water drainage course.
- H. The discharge or threatened discharge, attributable to new development in Stream Environment Zones, of solid or liquid waste, including soil, silt, sand, clay, rock, metal, plastic, or other organic, mineral or earthen materials to Stream Environment Zones in the Lake Tahoe Basin is prohibited.
- I. The discharge, attributable to human activities, of solid or liquid waste materials, including soil, silt, clay, sand, and other organic and earthen materials to the surface waters of the Lake Tahoe Basin is prohibited.
- J. The discharge or threatened discharge, attributable to human activities, of solid or liquid waste materials, including soil, silt, clay, sand and other organic and earthen materials, to lands below the high-water rim of Lake Tahoe or within the 100-year floodplain of any tributary to Lake Tahoe, is prohibited.

IV. Non-Storm Water Discharge Prohibitions

- A. Each Permittee, within its jurisdiction, shall effectively prohibit all types of non-storm water discharges into its storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities unless such discharges are either authorized by a separate NPDES permit or are not prohibited in accordance with this Order.
- B. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(1) the following categories of non-storm water discharges need only be prohibited from entering the Permittees storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities if such categories of discharges are identified by the Permittee as a source of pollutants to waters of the United States:
1. Waterline flushing
 2. Landscape irrigation
 3. Diverted stream flows
 4. Rising groundwater
 5. Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration [as defined by 40 CFR 35.2005(201)]
 6. Uncontaminated pumped groundwater
 7. Discharges from potable water sources
 8. Fountain drains
 9. Air conditioning condensation
 10. Irrigation water
 11. Springs
 12. Water from crawl space pumps
 13. Footing drains
 14. Lawn watering
 15. Individual residential car washing
 16. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
 17. De-chlorinated swimming pool, spa, or hot tub water
 18. Fire fighting flows
- C. When a non-storm water discharge category listed above is identified as a source of pollutants to waters of the State, Permittees shall either:
1. Prohibit the discharge category from entering its storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment system; or
 2. Not prohibit the discharge category and implement, but instead require the responsible party(s) to implement, Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will reduce the pollutants to levels prescribed in the Section V of this Order; and
 3. Submit the following information to the Regional Board for approval within 90 days upon identification of such discharge category:

- a. The non-storm water discharge category listed above that the Permittee elects not to prohibit; and
- b. The BMPs for each discharge category listed above that the Permittee will implement, or require the responsible party(s) to implement, to prevent or reduce pollutants to the levels specified in Section V of this Order.

V. Discharge Specifications

A. Effluent Limitations

1. All storm water/urban runoff flows generated within each Permittees jurisdiction that discharge to publicly owned or maintained land treatment or infiltration systems or to surface waters shall not contain constituents in excess of the following limits:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units*</u>	<u>Land Treatment/ Infiltration Systems</u>	<u>Surface Waters</u>
Total Nitrogen	mg/L as N	5.0	0.5
Total Phosphorus	mg/L as P	1.0	0.1
Turbidity	NTU	200	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	40	2.0
Total Iron	mg/L	4.0	0.5

*mg/L = milligrams constituent per storm water liter

*NTU = nephelometric turbidity units.

2. The above-referenced effluent limits for discharges to land treatment and infiltration systems do not apply to temporary best management practices intended to capture runoff from construction sites. The land treatment and infiltration system limits apply only to permanent storm water treatment structures that are not directly connected to surface or ground waters.
3. In accordance with the Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region, all areas within each Permittee's jurisdiction shall be retrofitted to comply with the numeric storm water effluent limits in V.A.1 above by November 30, 2008.
4. All storm water generated within the Permittee's jurisdiction that is discharged to surface waters shall not contain substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological responses to human, plant, or animal life.

B. Receiving Water Quality Objectives

1. The discharge of storm water/urban runoff flows generated within the Permittee's jurisdiction to surface waters shall not raise the constituent levels above chemical water quality objectives, cited in Attachment D.
2. The Basin Plan includes numeric and narrative water quality objectives and provides general direction on determining compliance with these objectives (Attachment E). In accordance with the Basin Plan, the discharge of storm water/urban runoff flows generated within the Permittees jurisdiction to surface or ground waters shall not cause a violation of the following water quality objectives for waters of the LTHU:
 - a. Color - Waters shall be free of coloration that causes a nuisance or adversely affects the water for beneficial uses. The natural color of fish, shellfish or the surface water resources used for human consumption shall not be impaired.
 - b. Tastes and Odors - Waters shall not contain taste or odor producing substances in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to fish, shellfish or other inland surface water resources used for human consumption, or cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.
 - c. Floating Material - Waters shall not contain floating material, including solids, liquids, foams and scum, in concentrations that cause a nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.
 - d. Suspended Materials - Waters shall not contain suspended material in concentrations that cause a nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.
 - e. Settleable Material - Waters shall not contain substances in concentrations that result in the deposition of material that cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses. The concentration of settleable material in surface waters shall not be raised by more than 0.1 milliliter per liter (ml/l).
 - f. Oil and Grease - Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes or other materials that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water that cause nuisance or that otherwise adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.
 - g. Biostimulatory Substances - Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the

extent that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.

- h. Sediment - The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate of surface waters shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
- i. Turbidity - Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause a nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses. Increases in Turbidity shall not exceed background levels by more than 10 percent.
- j. pH - The pH shall not be depressed below 7.0 nor raised above 8.4. Changes in normal ambient pH levels shall not exceed 0.5 units.
- k. Dissolved Oxygen - The dissolved oxygen concentrations in terms of percent saturation, shall not be depressed by more than 10 percent, nor shall the minimum dissolved oxygen concentration at any time be less than 80 percent of saturation or less than 7.0 milligrams per liter whichever is more restrictive.
- l. Bacteria - Surface waters shall not contain concentrations of coliform organisms attributable to human wastes. Also, the fecal coliform concentration based on a minimum of five samples for any 30-day period, shall not exceed a log mean of 20 Colony Forming Units (CFU)/100 milliliters (mL), nor shall more than 10 percent total samples during any 30-day period exceed 40 CFU/100 mL. The median concentration of coliform organisms, in ground waters, over any seven-day period shall be less than 2.2 CFU/100 mL.
- m. Temperature - The natural receiving water temperature shall not be altered unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Board that such an alteration in temperature does not create a nuisance, or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses. The temperature of waters with beneficial use designation of cold waters shall not be raised above natural levels.
- n. Toxicity - All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life, or which render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration. The survival of aquatic life in surface waters subjected to a waste discharge shall not be less than that for the same water body in areas unaffected by the waste discharge or, when necessary, for other control water that is consistent with the requirements for “experimental water” as described in the American Public Health

Association's *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, latest edition.

- o. Pesticides - The summation of concentrations of total identifiable chlorinated hydrocarbons, organophosphates, carbonates, and other pesticide and herbicide groups, in any water of the LTHU, shall not exceed the lowest detectable levels, using the most recent detection procedures available. There shall be no increase in pesticide concentrations found in sediments or aquatic life.
- p. Chemical Constituents - Ground waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the limits specified in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 4, Section 64435, Tables 2 and 4, or in amounts that adversely affect the water for agricultural beneficial uses.

VI. Legal Authority

- A. Each Permittee shall establish, maintain, and enforce adequate legal authority to control pollutant discharges **into** and **from** its storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities through ordinance or other regulatory mechanism. This legal authority must, at a minimum, authorize the Permittee to:
 - 1. Control the runoff discharge pollutant contributions associated with industrial, commercial, and construction activity **to** storm water conveyance and treatment facilities and control the quality of runoff **from** industrial, commercial, and construction sites. This requirement applies to industrial and construction sites that are covered under separate general industrial or construction storm water permits as well as to those that are not. Each Permittee shall update and enforce its grading ordinances if necessary to comply with this Order.
 - 2. Prohibit **all** identified non-storm discharges into and from Permittees storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities (except those discharges listed in Section IV.B above) including but not limited to:
 - a. Sewage;
 - b. Discharges resulting from cleaning, repair, or maintenance of any type of equipment or facility including motor vehicles, concrete-related equipment, and portable toilet servicing;
 - c. Discharges of wash water from mobile operations such as steam cleaning, carpet cleaning, and power washing;

- d. Discharges of wash water from the cleaning or hosing of impervious surfaces in municipal, industrial, or commercial, areas including parking lots, streets, driveways, sidewalks, patios, plazas, work yards, and outdoor eating and drinking areas;
 - e. Discharges of runoff from material storage areas containing chemicals, fuels, grease, oil, or other hazardous materials;
 - f. Discharges of pool, hot tub, or fountain water containing chlorine or other chemicals;
 - g. Discharges of sediment, pet waste, vegetation clippings, or other landscape or construction-related waste; and
 - h. Discharge of food-related wastes (e.g. grease, fish processing, restaurant wash water, etc.).
3. Prohibit and eliminate illicit connections to public storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities;
 4. Control the discharge of spills, dumping, or material disposal other than storm water to public storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities;
 5. Create tiered enforcement mechanisms to enforce compliance with Permittee storm water ordinances and other regulatory mechanisms;
 6. Carry out inspections and monitoring necessary to determine compliance with local ordinances and permits and with this Order, including the illicit discharge prohibition. This means the Permittees must have authority to enter, sample, inspect, review and copy records, and require regular reports from industrial facilities discharging to public storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities, including construction sites; and
 7. Require the use of BMPs to prevent or reduce pollutant discharge.
- B. By **October 12, 2006**, each Permittee shall provide to the Regional Board a statement certified by its legal counsel that the Permittee has or does not have adequate legal authority to implement and enforce each of the requirements contained in 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A-F) and this Order. This statement shall include:
1. Identification of all departments within the jurisdiction that conduct urban runoff related activities and their roles and responsibilities under this

Order. Include an up-to-date organization chart specifying these departments and key personnel;

2. Citation of urban runoff related ordinances and the reasons they are enforceable;
3. Identification of the local administrative and legal procedures available to mandate compliance with urban runoff related ordinances and therefore with the conditions of this Order;
4. Description of how these ordinances or other legal mechanisms are implemented and appealed; and
5. Description of whether the municipality can issue administrative orders and injunctions or if it must go through the court system for enforcement actions.

If the Permittee does not have adequate legal authority to implement and enforce Permit requirements, the Permittee shall provide a detailed plan describing how adequate legal authority shall be developed, including a detailed timeline with identified milestones.

VII. Storm Water Management Plans

Federal Regulations (40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)) require the Permittees to develop and implement a Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) during the term of this Order.

The requirements outlined in A-L below describe the necessary components of a comprehensive storm water management program. The Regional Board recognizes it will take time to develop and implement these components and acknowledges the Permittees will need to spend significant resources to develop effective storm water management programs.

The Permittees SWMPs, consequently, shall describe a clear process for expanding their current storm water activities into a thorough, consistent, unified Storm Water Management Program that incorporates, at a minimum, the elements described in A-L below.

Upon adoption of this Order, each Permittee shall review and modify its submitted SWMP as needed to address the requirements A-L below and submit a revised SWMP no later than **July 15, 2006** for Regional Board approval.

Any revisions and/or improvements to the approved SWMP shall be included in the Annual Report as needed.

A. Retrofit Component

Permittees shall continue to participate in the Lake Tahoe Environmental Improvement Program, administered by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, by planning, designing, and constructing erosion control and storm water treatment retrofit projects within its jurisdiction. Each individual SWMP shall identify completed and planned projects and provide a draft schedule for completing remaining retrofit requirements.

Permittees shall endeavor to design erosion control and storm water treatment projects to meet the water quality goals and other requirements contained in this Order, including numeric effluent limits. Permittees shall maintain a database of completed projects that includes the number and location of installed BMPs, the treated watershed area, amount of impervious area, land use, and the project discharge point(s). The use of a Geographical Information System (GIS) database is highly recommended, but not required.

B. Construction Component

Each Permittee shall implement a Construction Component of its SWMP to reduce pollutants in runoff from construction sites that involve more than three cubic yards of soil disturbance during all construction phases. At a minimum the construction component plan shall address:

- B.1 Grading Ordinance Review
- B.2 Construction and Grading Approval Process
- B.3 Source Identification
- B.4 Prioritization Based on Threat to Water Quality
- B.5 Construction Site Inspection
- B.6 Construction Activity Education

B.1 Grading Ordinance Review (Construction)

Each Permittee shall review, and update if needed, its grading ordinances to ensure compliance with this Order. The grading ordinance or other regulatory mechanisms shall require implementation of water quality protection BMPs and other measures during all construction phases. Such measure should include the following BMPs or their equivalent:

- a. Erosion prevention
- b. Slope stabilization
- c. Phased grading and realistic scheduling to ensure projects are complete or winterized by October 15th of each year.
- d. Revegetation/soil stabilization as early as feasible
- e. Native/existing vegetation preservation

- f. Stream Environment Zone protection
- g. Source control and temporary construction BMP maintenance
- h. Retention and proper management of sediment and other construction pollutants on site.

B.2 Construction and Grading Approval Process (Construction)

Prior to approval of local construction and grading permits, Permittees shall require each proposed construction and grading project that involves more than three cubic yards of soil disturbance to implement measures to reduce pollutant discharges from the construction site. Each Permittee shall include the following requirements or their equivalent in its local grading and construction permits:

- a. Require project proponent to develop and implement a plan to manage storm water and non-storm water discharges from the site at all times;
- b. Require project proponent to emphasize erosion prevention as the most important measure for keeping sediment on site during construction;
- c. Require project proponent to utilize sediment controls as a supplement to erosion prevention for keeping sediment on-site during construction, and not as the single or primary method;
- d. Require project proponent to minimize areas that are cleared and graded to only the portion of the site that is necessary for construction;
- e. Require project proponent to minimize exposure time of disturbed soil areas;
- f. Require project proponent to temporarily stabilize, reseed and/or mulch disturbed soil areas as rapidly as possible;
- g. Require project proponent to mulch, revegetate, landscape, or otherwise stabilize disturbed areas as early as feasible;
- i. Require project proponent to stabilize all slopes;
- j. Require project proponent to winterize all graded areas no later than October 15 of each year; and

- k. Require project proponents subject to the General NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Construction Activities in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit (hereinafter General Construction Permit) to provide evidence of coverage, or application for coverage, under the General Construction Permit.

B.3 Source Identification (Construction)

Permittees shall develop and annually update an inventory of construction sites within its jurisdiction that involve more than three cubic yards of soil disturbance. This requirement is applicable to all construction sites regardless of whether the construction site is subject to the General Construction Permit. The use of a Geographical Information System (GIS) database is highly recommended, but not required.

B.4 Threat to Water Quality Prioritization (Construction)

To establish priorities for construction oversight activities under this Order, Permittees shall develop a prioritization process for its watershed-based inventory (developed pursuant to VII.B.3 above) by threat to water quality. Each construction site shall be classified as a high, medium, or low threat to water quality. In evaluating threat to water quality each Permittee should consider (1) soil erosion potential; (2) site slope; (3) project size and type; (4) stage of construction; (5) proximity to receiving water bodies; and (6) any other factors the Permittee deems relevant.

B.5 Inspection of Construction Sites (Construction)

- a. Each Permittee shall conduct construction site inspections for compliance with its ordinances (grading, storm water, etc.), permits (construction, grading, etc.), and this Order. Inspections shall include review of site erosion control and BMP implementation plans.
- b. Each Permittee shall establish inspection frequencies and priorities as determined by the threat to water quality prioritization described in VII.B.4 above. During the construction season (May 1 through October 15 of each year), each Permittee shall inspect, at a minimum, each high priority construction site (as determined by prioritization pursuant to V.B.4 above) weekly.
- c. Based upon site inspection findings, each Permittee shall implement all follow-up actions necessary to comply with this Order.

B.6 Construction Activity Education (Construction)**a. Internal: Municipal Staff**

Permittees shall implement an education program to educate construction, building, and grading review staff and inspectors about:

- (1) This Order and local water quality laws and regulations applicable to construction and grading activities.
- (2) The connection between construction activities and water quality impacts (i.e., impacts from sediment discharges to surface water).
- (3) How erosion can be prevented.
- (4) How impacts to receiving water quality resulting from construction activities can be minimized (i.e., through implementation of various source control and structural BMPs).

b. External: Project Applicants, Contractors, Developers, Property Owners, and other Responsible Parties

Permittees shall develop a program to educate project applicants, contractors, developers, property owners, and other responsible parties about the topics outlined in VII.B.6.a above.

C. Industrial Component

Each Permittee shall develop and implement an Industrial Component to reduce pollutants in runoff from industrial sites within its jurisdiction. Industrial sites include but are not limited to: Manufacturing Facilities, Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities, Solid Waste Transfer Stations, Recycling Facilities, Transportation Facilities, and Sewage or Wastewater Treatment Facilities. At a minimum the industrial component shall address:

- C.1 Source Identification
- C.2 Prioritization Based on Threat to Water Quality
- C.3 Industrial Site Outreach

C.1 Source Identification (Industrial)

Each Permittee shall develop and annually update as needed an inventory of industrial sites the Permittee has identified within its jurisdiction regardless of site ownership. The inventory shall include the following minimum information for each industrial site: name, address, and a narrative site description. The use of a Geographical Information System (GIS) database is highly recommended, but not required.

C.2 Threat to Water Quality Prioritization (Industrial)

To establish priorities for industrial oversight activities, the Permittee shall prioritize its watershed-based inventory developed pursuant to VII.C.1 above by threat to water quality. In evaluating threat to water quality each Permittee should consider (1) type of industrial activity; (2) materials used in industrial processes; (3) wastes generated; (4) pollutant discharge potential; (5) non-storm water discharges; (6) size of facility; (7) proximity to receiving water bodies; and (8) any other factors the Permittee deems relevant.

C.3 Industrial Site Outreach

Each Permittee shall develop a program to inform high priority industrial site operators of the importance of storm water runoff control and storm water pollution prevention. Outreach efforts shall include information regarding local ordinances or other regulatory measures and associated tiered enforcement mechanisms applicable to industrial site runoff. Permittees shall inform Regional Board staff of any industrial site that does not comply with local regulatory measures or this Order.

D. Commercial Component

Each Permittee shall implement a Commercial Component to reduce pollutants in runoff from commercial sites. At a minimum, the commercial component shall address:

- D.1 Source Identification
- D.2 Commercial Site Inspections
- D.3 Commercial Site Enforcement

D.1 Source Identification and Prioritization (Commercial)

Each Permittee shall develop and annually update an inventory of high priority threat to water quality commercial activities/sources. (If any commercial site/source listed below is inventoried as an industrial site, as required under section VII.C.1 of this Order, it is not necessary to also

inventory it as a commercial activities/source). The commercial source inventory should consider the following business types:

- (a) Automobile mechanical repair, maintenance, fueling, or cleaning;
- (b) Equipment repair, maintenance, fueling, or cleaning;
- (c) Automobile and other vehicle body repair or painting;
- (d) Retail or wholesale fueling;
- (e) Eating or drinking establishments;
- (f) Mobile carpet, drape or furniture cleaning;
- (g) Concrete mixing or cutting;
- (h) Painting and coating;
- (i) Golf courses, parks and other recreational areas/facilities;
- (j) Mobile pool and spa cleaning;
- (k) Snow removal activities
- (k) Other commercial sites/sources that the Permittee determines may contribute a significant pollutant load to its storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities.

The use of a Geographical Information System (GIS) database is highly recommended, but not required.

D.2 Commercial Site Inspection

Each Permittee shall develop a program to inspect high priority commercial sites and sources as needed. Based upon site inspection findings, each Permittee shall implement all follow-up actions necessary to comply with this Order.

D.3 Commercial Site Enforcement

Each Permittee shall enforce its storm water ordinance for commercial sites and sources as necessary to maintain compliance with this Order.

E. Residential Component

Each Permittee shall implement a Residential Component to prevent or reduce pollutants in runoff from residential land use areas and activities. At a minimum the residential component shall address:

- E.1 Threat to Water Quality Prioritization
- E.2 Residential Areas and Activities Outreach and Enforcement

E.1 Threat to Water Quality Prioritization (Residential)

Each Permittee shall identify high priority residential areas and activities for targeted outreach and education. At a minimum, these areas/activities shall include:

- Automobile repair and maintenance;
- Off-pavement automobile parking;
- Home and garden care activities and product use (pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers);
- Disposal of household hazardous waste (e.g., paints, cleaning products);
- Snow removal activities;
- Domestic animal and/or livestock wastes;
- Any other residential source that the Permittee determines may contribute a significant pollutant load to its storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities.

E.2 Residential Areas and Activities Outreach and Enforcement

Permittees shall develop and implement a program to target education and outreach efforts toward identified high priority activities. Such outreach program should include coordination with other Lake Tahoe Basin agencies involved with BMP implementation.

Permittees shall also enforce their storm water ordinances and other regulatory mechanisms for all residential areas and activities as necessary to maintain compliance with this Order.

F. Road and Facility Inspection Component

Each Permittee shall develop and implement a comprehensive facilities inspection program to assess maintenance needs. At a minimum, the facilities inspection program shall include:

- F.1 Storm Water Collection and Conveyance Inspection
- F.2 Storm Water Treatment Facility inspection
- F.3 Road Shoulder Inspection
- F.4 Source Identification

F.1 Storm Water Collection and Conveyance Inspection

Each Permittee shall inspect its storm water collection and conveyance facilities at least once annually and maintain a database of inspection findings. Permittees shall inspect storm drain inlets, pipes, culverts, curb and gutter, asphalt dikes, rock lined or vegetated swales, and any

other storm water collection and conveyance device for signs of needed maintenance, evidence of erosion, damage from snow removal or other equipment, and for accumulated sediment and debris (pine needles, trash, etc.). Each Permittee shall document and prioritize identified maintenance needs. All inspection findings shall be documented and reported in accordance with the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program.

The use of a Geographical Information System (GIS) database is highly recommended, but not required.

F.2 Storm Water Treatment Facility Inspection

Each Permittee shall inspect its storm water treatment facilities at least once annually and maintain a database of inspection findings. Permittees shall inspect storm water treatment basins, treatment vaults, treatment swales, wetland treatment systems, and any other storm water treatment facility for signs of needed maintenance, evidence of erosion, accumulated sediment and debris, (pine needles, trash, etc.), and vegetative cover, if applicable. Each Permittee shall document and prioritize identified maintenance needs. All inspection findings shall be documented and reported in accordance with the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program.

The use of a Geographical Information System (GIS) database is highly recommended, but not required.

F.3. Road Shoulder Inspection

Each Permittee shall inspect road shoulders within its jurisdictional boundaries at least once annually for evidence of erosion and document all inspection findings. Each Permittee shall document and prioritize identified maintenance needs.

F.4 Source Identification

As part of its storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facility inspections, each Permittee shall evaluate and identify potential pollutant sources including but not limited to: private property/residential runoff, commercial site runoff, eroding cut slopes, eroding road shoulders, intercepted groundwater discharges, excessive traction abrasive application, and construction site tracking. Each Permittee shall document and prioritize identified maintenance needs. All source identification information collected pursuant to this requirement shall be included in the inspection findings as required by VII.F.1, VII.F.2, and VII.F.3.

G. Traction Abrasive and Deicer Application and Recovery

Each Permittee shall develop and document a comprehensive program to manage traction abrasive and deicer application and recovery procedures. The SWMP shall include details of the following:

- G.1 Application Areas
- G.2 Street Sweeping
- G.3 Sediment Collection Operations
- G.4 Staff Training

G.1 Application Areas

Each Permittee shall provide a detailed area map showing areas where either the Permittee or other Permittee approved entity (if applicable) apply traction abrasive and deicing material and include a discussion of factors affecting application rates.

G.2 Street Sweeping

Each Permittee shall provide details regarding street sweeping procedures. Information shall include, at a minimum, the following details:

- Number and type of street sweepers owned and operated by the Permittee;
- Procedures that determine which streets are swept and what frequency;
- Procedures to target sweeping operations at applied traction and deicer materials;
- Swept material disposal location and documentation methods;
- Identification of key personnel responsible for street sweeper operations; and
- Discussion of need for additional sweeping equipment and/or personnel to maximize traction material recovery.

G.3 Sediment Collection Operations

Each Permittee shall provide details regarding maintenance activities to remove collected sediment from storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities. Information shall include, at a minimum, the following details:

- Number and type of pieces of equipment for sediment removal owned and operated by the Permittee;
- Procedures that determine sediment is removed from a collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities and with what frequency;

- Material disposal location and documentation methods;
- Identification of key personnel responsible for sediment removal operations; and
- Discussion of need for additional pieces of sediment removal equipment and/or personnel to operate such equipment to maximize traction material recovery.

G.4 Staff Training

Permittees shall describe a program to train responsible staff of the water quality implications of material application and the importance of efficient, effective recovery. The training program shall include, at a minimum, the following details:

- Information regarding how traction abrasives and deicing material are potential water quality pollutants
- Importance of quick material recovery
- Importance of avoiding soil disturbance when snow plowing

H. Education Component

Permittees shall implement an Education Component using any appropriate media to (1) increase the knowledge of the target communities regarding impacts of urban runoff on receiving waters, and potential BMP solutions for the target audience; and (2) encourage the behavior of target communities to reduce pollutant releases to the environment. At a minimum the education component shall consider the following target audiences:

- Municipal Departments and Personnel
- Construction Site Owners and Developers
- Industrial Owners and Operators
- Commercial Owners and Operators
- Residential Community, General Public, and School Children

H.1 All Target Communities

At a minimum the Education Program for each target audience shall contain information on the following topics where applicable:

- Requirements of local municipal permits and ordinances (e.g., storm water and grading ordinances and permits)
- Impacts of urban runoff on Lake Tahoe water quality
- Importance of good housekeeping (e.g., sweeping impervious surfaces instead of hosing)
- Pollution prevention and safe alternatives
- Household hazardous waste collection

- BMPs: Site specific, structural, and source control
- BMP maintenance
- Non-storm water disposal alternatives (e.g., all wash waters)
- Pet and animal waste disposal
- Equipment and vehicle maintenance and repair
- Public reporting mechanisms
- Importance of native vegetation/mulch for preventing soil erosion

H.2 Municipal, Construction, Industrial, and Commercial Communities

In addition to the topics listed in H.1 above, the Municipal, Construction, Industrial, and Commercial Communities shall also be educated on the following topics where applicable:

- Basic urban runoff training for appropriate personnel
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination observations and follow-up during daily work activities
- Lawful disposal of vacuum truck and sweeping equipment waste
- Water quality impacts associated with land development (including residential construction and redevelopment)
- Storm Water Quality Improvement Committee project planning and design processes
- How to conduct a storm water inspection
- Spill response, containment, & recovery

H.3 Residential, General Public, School Children Communities

In addition to the topics listed in H.1 above the Permittees shall implement a program to provide education materials to Residential, General Public, and School Children Communities on the following topics where applicable:

- Public reporting information resources
- Residential BMP requirements
- Residential car washing and auto maintenance BMPs
- Community activities (e.g., Adopt a Watershed Programs citizen monitoring, creek/beach cleanups, environmental protection organization activities, etc.)

I. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Component

Permittees shall implement an Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Component containing measures to actively seek and eliminate illicit discharges and connections. At a minimum the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Component shall address:

- I.1 Illicit Discharges and Connections Identification and Elimination
- I.2 Investigation / Inspection and follow-up
- I.3 Ordinance Enforcement
- I.4 Public Reporting of Illicit Discharges and Connections
- I.5 Disposal of Used Oil and Toxic Materials

I.1 Illicit Discharges and Connections

Permittees shall develop and implement a program to actively seek and eliminate illicit discharges and connections into its storm water collection and conveyance facilities. Each Permittee shall take steps eliminate all detected illicit discharges, discharge sources, and connections.

I.2 Investigation / Inspection and Follow-Up

Permittees shall establish a program to investigate and inspect any portion of the storm water collection and conveyance system that indicates a reasonable potential for illicit discharges, illicit connections, or other sources of non-storm water. Each Permittee shall establish criteria to identify portions of the system where such follow-up investigations are appropriate.

I.3 Ordinance Enforcement

Each Permittee shall implement and enforce its ordinances, orders, or other legal authority to prevent and eliminate illicit discharges and connections to its storm water collection and conveyance system. Each Permittee shall also implement and enforce its ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to eliminate detected illicit discharges and connections to its storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment system.

I.4 Public Reporting of Illicit Discharges and Connections

Permittees shall promote, publicize and facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges or water quality impacts associated with discharges into or from its storm water collection and conveyance system. Each Permittee shall facilitate public reporting through development and operation of a public hotline. Public hotlines can be Permittee-specific or shared by Permittees. All storm water hotlines should be capable of receiving reports in both English and Spanish 24 hours per day / seven days per week. Permittees shall respond to and resolve each reported incident. Each Permittee shall keep a record of all reported incidents and how each was resolved.

I.5 Disposal of Used Oil and Toxic Materials

Permittees shall facilitate the proper management and disposal of used oil, toxic materials, and other household hazardous wastes. Such facilitation shall include educational activities, public information activities, and establishment of collection sites operated by the Permittee or other entity.

J. Public Participation Component

Permittees shall incorporate mechanisms for public participation in the implementation of their Storm Water Management Plans.

K. SWMP Effectiveness Component

As part of its individual SWMP, each Permittee shall develop a long-term strategy to assess the effectiveness and successful implementation of its individual SWMP. The long-term assessment strategy shall identify specific direct and indirect measurements that each Permittee will use to track the long-term progress of its SWMP towards achieving improvements in receiving water quality. Methods used for assessing effectiveness should include the following or their equivalent: surveys, pollutant loading estimations, and receiving water quality monitoring. The long-term strategy shall also discuss the role of monitoring data in substantiating or refining the assessment.

As part of its individual Annual Report, each Permittee shall include an assessment of the effectiveness of its SWMP using the direct and indirect assessment measurements and methods developed in its long-term assessment strategy.

L. Fiscal Analysis Component

Each Permittee shall secure the resources necessary to meet the requirements of this Order.

As part of its individual SWMP, each Permittee shall develop a strategy to conduct a fiscal analysis of its urban runoff management program in its entirety. To demonstrate the financial resources needed to implement the conditions of this Order, each Permittee shall conduct an annual fiscal analysis as part of its Annual Report. This analysis shall, for each fiscal year covered by this Order, evaluate the expenditures (such as capital, operation and maintenance, education, and administrative expenditures) necessary to accomplish the activities of the Permittee's storm water management program. Such analysis shall include a description of the source(s) of funds that are

proposed to meet the necessary expenditures, including legal restrictions on the use of such funds.

VIII. SWMP Revision and Implementation

Prior to July 15, 2006 each Permittee shall review its submitted SWMP for compliance with the above requirements and, if necessary, revise its SWMP.

At a minimum, each individual SWMP submitted on **July 15, 2006** shall contain the following information for the following components:

A. Municipal Facilities Retrofit Component

1. List of erosion control and storm water treatment projects planned for construction from 2006 to 2010.
2. Description of project prioritization methods.
3. Commitment to continue supporting the Storm Water Quality Improvement Committee and associated project delivery tools.
4. Detailed plan and schedule to develop and implement a project-tracking database no later than **May 1, 2007**. The plan shall include database development milestones and provisions for reporting progress to the Regional Board.

B. Construction Component

1. Detailed plan and schedule to review and update grading and other construction ordinances and other regulatory mechanisms to comply with the conditions of this Order. Ordinance updates, if needed, shall be completed no later than **May 1, 2009**.
2. A description of the proposed modified construction and grading approval process, if needed. If not needed, include a description of how the current process meets the conditions of this Order.
3. Updated construction and grading project requirements in local grading and construction permits, if needed.
4. A completed inventory of construction sites subject to local grading and construction permits for the 2006 construction season. Inventory shall be submitted no later than **May 1, 2006** and annually thereafter.
5. Detailed plan to conduct construction site prioritization based on threat to water quality. Construction site prioritization shall begin no later than **May 1, 2006**.
6. A description of planned inspection frequencies.
7. A description of inspection and documentation/tracking methods.
8. A description of enforcement mechanisms and how they will be used.
9. A description of the construction education program and how it will be implemented.

C. Industrial Component

1. A completed inventory of identified industrial sites. Inventory shall be submitted no later than **May 1, 2007** and updated annually thereafter as needed.
2. Detailed plan to conduct industrial site prioritization based on threat to water quality. Industrial site prioritization shall be completed no later than **May 1, 2007**.
3. A description of planned industrial site outreach efforts.
4. A description of how non-compliant sites will be identified and a process for notifying the Regional Board as needed.

D. Commercial Component

1. A completed inventory of high priority commercial activities/sites. Inventory shall be submitted no later than **May 1, 2007** and updated annually thereafter as needed.
2. A description of planned inspection frequencies for high priority sites.
3. A description of inspection and documentation/tracking methods.
4. A description of enforcement mechanisms and how they will be used.

E. Residential Component

1. Detailed plan to identify high priority residential areas and activities that will be used to direct outreach efforts.
2. Which pollution prevention methods will be encouraged for implementation, and how and where they will be encouraged.
3. How the Permittee proposes to assist residential BMP implementation in high priority areas.
4. A description of enforcement mechanisms and how they will be used.

F. Road and Facility Inspection Component

1. A description of current inspection practices and any proposed changes in inspection frequency or methods.
2. A plan to develop and implement a facilities and inspection findings database. The plan must include a detailed timeline with measurable milestones to establish a functioning database by **May 1, 2007**.
3. A response plan to address maintenance needs identified by required inspections.

G. Traction Abrasive and Deicer Application and Recovery

1. A description of current traction abrasive and deicer application on all Permittee's roads and recovery practices, including application area map.
2. A description of current disposal sites for recovered material.

3. A discussion of factors limiting recovery operations.
4. A description of proposed program activities to maximize recovery operations.

H. Education Component

The SWMP shall include a description of the content, form, and frequency of education efforts for each target community.

I. Illicit Discharges Detection and Elimination Component

1. A description of the program to actively seek and eliminate illicit discharges and connections.
2. A description of efforts to facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges and connections, including a public hotline.
3. A description of investigation and inspection procedures to follow-up on inspections, public reports, or other information that indicates potential illicit discharges and connections.
4. A description of enforcement mechanisms and how they will be used.
5. A description of efforts to facilitate proper disposal of used oil and other toxic materials.

J. Public Participation Component

Provide a description of how public participation will be included in the implementation of the SWMP.

K. SWMP Effectiveness Assessment Component

Provide a description of strategies to be used for assessing the long-term effectiveness of the SWMP.

L. Fiscal Analysis Component

1. A description of the strategy to be used to conduct a fiscal analysis of the urban runoff management program.
2. A description of identified funding needs.
3. A discussion of proposed methods for addressing funding shortfalls. Funding plan must include a detailed timeline with measurable milestones to secure needed funding. Permittees are encouraged to explore a variety of sources to adequately fund a program that, at a minimum, meets the requirements of this Order.

IX. Impaired Water Bodies/TMDL

CWA Section 303(d) and 40 CFR 130.7 require States to identify water quality impaired water bodies and pollutants of concern and develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). A TMDL is a quantitative assessment of the total pollutant load that can be discharged from all sources and assimilated by a water body while still meeting water quality standards. The Regional Board is currently in the process of developing TMDLs for listed water bodies within its Region, including Lake Tahoe. Once the Regional Board and USEPA approve TMDLs, the Permittees' storm water discharges to an impaired water body will be subject to waste load allocations. The Regional Board will take a separate action, outside of the approval of this Order, to establish the TMDLs and waste load allocations.

The Regional Board expects to adopt waste load allocations for storm water discharges in the Lake Tahoe Basin during the term of this Order. In the interim period between adoption of this Order and the establishment of applicable waste load allocations, each Permittee shall implement a storm water sediment and nutrient load reduction strategy to protect water quality.

To implement a pollutant load reduction strategy each Permittee shall identify storm water discharge points, estimate drainage area for each point, and use this information to estimate pollutant loads at each discharge location. Once developed, Permittees can use this strategy to prioritize erosion control project implementation by placing a greater emphasis on those points that discharge large pollutant loads directly to surface waters.

By **May 1, 2007** each Permittee shall develop and submit a pollutant load reduction strategy plan that will include, at a minimum, steps to (1) identify and map every storm water outfall within its jurisdiction and calculate the drainage area for each outfall; (2) develop a method to prioritize erosion control and storm water treatment projects; and (3) implement projects based on identified priorities.

X. Table of Required Submittals

Task No.	Task	Permit Section	Submittal/Required Completion Date	Frequency
1	Non-storm water discharge categories the Permittee elects not to prohibit and associated BMPs.	IV.C.3	Within 90 days of determining a non-storm water discharge is identified as a pollutant source	As needed
2	Statement of legal authority	VI.B.1-VI.B.5	October 12, 2006	Once

3	Revise Storm Water Management Plan	VII, VII.A- VII.L	July 15, 2006	Once, update annually as needed
4	Implement erosion control/storm water treatment project tracking database	VIII.A.4	May 1, 2007	Ongoing
5	Update grading and construction related ordinances to comply with this Order	VIII.B.1	May 1, 2009	Once
6	Implement construction project inventory	VIII.B.4	May 1, 2006	Ongoing
7	Implement construction project prioritization program	VIII.B.5	May1, 2006	Ongoing
8	Complete industrial site inventory	VIII.C.1	May 1, 2007	Once, update as needed
9	Implement industrial site prioritization program	VIII.C.2	May 1, 2007	Ongoing
10	Complete commercial site/activity inventory	VIII.D.1	May 1, 2007	Once, update as needed
11	Implement facilities inspection findings database	VIII.F.2	May 1, 2007	Ongoing
12.	Develop pollutant load reduction strategy	IX	May 1, 2007	Once

XI. Water Quality Improvement Strategies

A. Erosion Control Project Design Approach

The California Tahoe Conservancy amended its erosion control project grant guidelines in 2001 to include a “Preferred Design Approach.” The approach reflects the current assessment of available technologies and experience in implementing erosion control projects in the Lake Tahoe basin. The Preferred Design Approach emphasizes project elements that prevent erosion (source control) and that reduce the total runoff volume (hydrologic design considerations). Source control and hydrologic design considerations are often the most cost effective measures to improve storm water quality.

The Regional Board supports the Preferred Design Approach as an effective means to plan and design erosion control projects and encourages Permittees to emphasize source control and hydrologic design criteria as well as explore new storm water treatment technologies to construct projects to meet numeric effluent discharge limits.

B. Sediment Source Control Handbook

In April 2005 the California Alpine Resort Environmental Cooperative, with funding from the Regional Board and support from the Sierra Business Council, released a handbook for reducing erosion and controlling sediment sources on alpine ski runs. The handbook describes guiding principles for approaching soil stabilization projects, provides technical notes for selecting and implementing various soil stabilization treatments, and includes a detailed literature review referencing appropriate information for staff involved in implementing and monitoring sediment source control projects.

Although the Sediment Source Control Handbook was developed to guide ski resort managers in developing and implementing sediment control projects, the handbook provides valuable planning tools for all sediment source control activities. The handbook offers proven methods supported by monitoring data to reduce erosion and control sediment.

Since soil stabilization is an integral part of the Permittees erosion control program and the handbook includes proven soil stabilization methods, the Permittees shall review and implement the handbook guidance when planning, designing, and implementing soil stabilization projects. The Sediment Source Control Handbook can be found on the Regional Board website at:

<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan/cerec.html>

C. Miscellaneous Best Management Practices

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are defined in 40 CFR 122.2 as “schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States.” For purposes of this Order, BMPs may include non-structural (e.g. public education, regulatory authority, planning, etc.) and structural (e.g. infiltration structures, sediment control devices, etc.) controls. In addition to BMPs specified in Section VII of this Order, each Permittee shall implement, at a minimum, the following BMPs throughout its jurisdiction:

1. Permittees shall take measures to limit vehicle traffic and parking on unpaved areas within jurisdictional rights-of-way.
2. Permittees shall not unnecessarily modify existing drainage ways, earthen ditches, or stream channels unless such modification is necessary for soil stabilization and/or water quality improvement.
3. Permittees shall require all soil disturbance activities to cease and temporary erosion control measures immediately installed if adverse weather conditions threaten to transport sediment from the project site.
4. All disturbed soils shall be adequately stabilized prior to removing temporary erosion control measures.

5. Permittees shall operate snow removal equipment in a way that avoids roadside soil and vegetation disturbance.

XII. Administrative Provisions

- A. The Regional Board reserves the right to revise any portion of this Order upon legal notice to and after opportunity to be heard is given to all concerned parties.
- B. Each Permittee shall comply with the Standard Provisions, Reporting Requirements, and Notifications contained in Attachment F of this Order. This includes 24 hour/5 day reporting requirements for any instance of non-compliance with this Order as described in section B.6 of Attachment F.
- C. All plans, reports, and subsequent amendments submitted in compliance with this Order shall be implemented immediately (or as otherwise specified) and shall be an enforceable part of this Order upon submission to the Regional Board. All Permittee submittals must be adequate to implement the requirements of this Order.
- D. This Order expires on **October 12, 2010**. The Permittees must file a report of waste discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, no later than 180 days in advance of such date as application for an updated Municipal NPDES Permit.

I, Harold J. Singer, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the forgoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region, on October 12, 2005.

“Original Signed By”

HAROLD J. SINGER
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

- Attachments:
- A. Definitions
 - B. Fact Sheet
 - C. Monitoring and Reporting Program
 - D. Receiving Water Limits
 - E. Compliance with Water Quality Objectives
 - F. Standard Provisions, Reporting Requirements, and Notifications