

commentletters

From: Paul Binding <Paul.Binding@santacruzcounty.us>
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2015 11:56 AM
To: commentletters
Cc: Erika Castillo
Subject: RE: New Stormwater Guidelines
Attachments: Storm Water Resource Plan Guidelines.docx



Jeanine Townsend,

I believe I have found convenient places within the Water Board's Draft Storm Water Resource Plan Guidelines http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/swgp/docs/070915_1990590_sw_resources_plan_guidelines%20.pdf to insert workable language to protect public health, some I borrowed from Contra Costa County Mosquito and Vector Control District's Bay Area stormwater NPDES permit and some adapted from the Health and Safety Code.

Pages 13 and 15 of the Guidelines are shown in the attached, and my language is inserted and italicized and highlighted.

Please call me if you have any questions.

Thank you,

Paul L. Binding

Manager
Santa Cruz County Mosquito Abatement / Vector Control
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From: Craig Downs [mailto:cdowns@contracostamosquito.com]
Sent: Friday, September 25, 2015 9:22 AM
To: Chindi Peavey
Cc: acmad@mosquitoes.org; Brian Weber; Craig Downs (cwd@ccmvcd.net); Denise Bonilla (denise.bonilla@deh.sccgov.org); Dennis Candito (dcandito@e-adapco.com); Dennis Candito (dcandito@myadapco.com); 'Erik Hawk' (Erikh@msmosquito.com); Hui, Lucia, Env. Health (lucia.hui@acgov.org); John Holick; Karen Overstreet; Ken Klemme; Kerry.Padgett@cdph.ca.gov; Nancy Voorhees (nvoorhees@clarke.com); Paul Binding; Paul Binding; 'Phil Smith' (PhilS@msmosquito.com); Richard Solano MAD (richardsmad@aol.com); Rosendo Rodriguez; Ryan Clausnitzer (ryan@mosquitoes.org); sandra.torry@univarus.com; Tamara Davis (phineaschapmanrp@gmail.com); Wesley Maffei (bugsydoc1@yahoo.com)
Subject: Re: New Stormwater Guidelines

Attached is copy of the SF Bay Area stormwater NPDES permit and the four instances we had language placed into the permit for reference (may be useful?).

Four instances:

* Page 46 of .pdf file (p. 45 of actual document) under Implementation Level (2)

* Page 46 of .pdf file (p. 45 of actual document) under Implementation Level (3)

* Page 48 of .pdf file (p. 47 of actual document) under iv. Reporting (2)

* Page 168 of .pdf file (p. App I-23 of actual document) under C.3-3

On Fri, Sep 25, 2015 at 8:54 AM, Chindi Peavey <cpeavey@smcmvcd.org> wrote:

Dear Coastal Region,

The State Water Resources Control Board is releasing Draft Storm Water Resource Plan Guidelines and will be holding a series of hearings on the guidelines. There will be a public outreach meeting in Oakland on October 1 at 9:00 followed by a Workshop to hear public comment on October 7 in Sacramento (see attached) . The Guidelines are scheduled to be considered for adoption on December 1 in Sacramento.

Environmental Specialist Erika Castillo and Manager Ryan Clausnitzer of Alameda County MAD are planning to attend the October 1 outreach meeting, but this might be good for others to attend also, if you want to become familiar with what is being proposed.

Documents can also be accessed at the water board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/swgp/prop1/

The MVCAC will also be participating in the California Storm Water Quality Association on October 19-21 in Monterey with an Informational booth. I have signed up to staff the booth during that time.

Are any other members of our region following this issue? We will doubtless want to provide comments to the Water Board.

Thanks,

Chindi Peavey, Ph.D.

District Manager



San Mateo County Mosquito and Vector Control District

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****Please update your contacts to reflect my new email address as noted above.****

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Mosquito control matters.

Craig Downs
General Manager



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www.ContraCostaMosquito.com
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such as standardized parkway curb cuts and tree wells in public rights-of-way, to creation of constructed natural wetlands and/or installation of underground vaults that store and infiltrate or reuse the captured runoff. Increasing storm water and dry weather runoff capture and infiltration in developed areas restores lost watershed processes and provides multiple benefits, including but not limited to: improved water supply sustainability, increased groundwater supplies, increased base-flow in creeks, increased riparian tree canopy providing a cooling effect on the earth's surface, reduced greenhouse gas emissions inherent in water transport and treatment, reduced local flooding, reduced pollutant loads discharged to surface waters, restored native habitat, and increased recreational and green space.

Many MS4 permits include requirements for low impact development (LID) implementation and green infrastructure. In many cases, however, watershed-based implementation of structural measures associated with LID and green infrastructure is either not considered at all or is not required to contribute to storm water and dry weather runoff capture and infiltration of drainage areas beyond the site where development is occurring. Watershed-based storm water management offers an effective approach to complying with MS4 permit requirements. Regional Water Boards are starting to allow alternative permit compliance pathways that emphasize more wide-scale storm water and dry weather runoff capture planning, analysis, and implementation on a watershed or regional basis.² The Los Angeles Regional Water Board is among the first of the Regional Water Boards to incorporate a watershed storm water management approach that provides strong incentives for storm water and dry weather runoff capture across the watershed in its Los Angeles County MS4 permit. (Order R4-2012-0175, NPDES Permit No. CAS004001).

Storm water planning and management on a watershed basis involves collaboration of local governments, utilities, and other stakeholder groups to analyze the hydrology, storm drain/runoff conveyances systems, opportunity sites, and other habitat or community needs within sub-watersheds. Design of green infrastructure to capture dry weather runoff should correspond to a watershed-based plan to achieve multiple benefits that supports water quality protection of surface and ground waters within the watershed. Coordinated storm water management, monitoring, and evaluation on a watershed basis minimizes monitoring costs and maximizes the value of monitoring results across programs intended to protect beneficial uses.

Certain control measures implemented or required by MS4 permittees for urban runoff management might create a habitat for vectors (e.g., mosquitoes and rodents) if not properly designed or maintained. Close collaboration and cooperative efforts among permittees, local vector control agencies, Water Board staff, and the State Department of Public Health are necessary to minimize potential nuisances and public health impacts resulting from vector breeding.

In the 1990s, local storm water agencies and professional associations began to develop guidance documents for the design and implementation of storm water capture for specified percentiles of rainfall frequencies (e.g., the volume associated with the 85th percentile 24-hour rain event); however, there have been many challenges associated with compliance with storm...

B. CONSISTENCY WITH WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLANS AND APPLICABLE WATER QUALITY CONTROL POLICIES

The Storm Water Resource Plan must be consistent with, and assist in compliance with, applicable federal and state regulations and policies, including State Water Board plans and policies, and Regional Water Board water quality control plans (Basin Plans), including TMDLs adopted by the Regional Water Board. (Wat. Code, § 10562, subd. (b)(5)). See Appendix B for web links to the State Water Board plans and policies and the Regional Water Board Basin Plans.

C. SUBMISSION TO ENTITIES OVERSEEING INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS AND OTHER LOCAL PLANS

Upon development, [a Storm Water Resource Plan must] be submitted to any applicable integrated regional water management group. Upon receipt, the Integrated Regional Water Management group shall incorporate the [Storm Water Resource Plan] into its integrated regional water management plan (Wat. Code, § 10562, subd. (b)(7)).

The Plan should identify the existing integrated regional water management plan (IRWMP) into which the Plan will be incorporated, along with identification of other local plans that could be affected by or could affect the Plan (e.g., local watershed plans, groundwater management plans, salinity and nitrate management plans), as applicable.

Storm water management on a watershed basis provides for a combination of storm water management objectives and multiple benefits throughout the watershed or sub-watershed. Therefore, the Plan should discuss how the various storm water management objectives within the watershed will protect or improve water quality, water supply reliability, and/or achieve other objectives. The Plan should include a discussion of the added benefits to integration of multiple storm water management strategies, as compared to stand-alone projects. The Plan should also discuss how its objectives and projects fit into the broader water management goals of the applicable IRWMP.

D. CONSISTENCY WITH APPLICABLE NPDES AND WASTE DISCHARGE PERMITS

All Storm Water Resource Plans must be implemented in accordance with applicable National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, waste discharge requirements (WDRs), Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) Compliance Plans (State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0012), and/or conditional waivers issued by the State and/or Regional Water Boards. (Wat. Code, § 10562, subds. (b)(5) & (6))

CONSISTENCY WITH CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE – PEST AND MOSQUITO ABATEMENT

For the prevention of public health threats and diseases caused by vectors, Division 3, Chapter 1 of the code, beginning with Article 2000, referred to as the Mosquito Abatement and Vector Control District Law, requires property owners, including municipalities, to prevent public nuisances caused by property that has been artificially altered from its natural condition so that it now supports the development, attraction, or harborage of vectors such as mosquitoes and rats, including activity that supports the development, attraction, or harborage of vectors, or that facilitates the introduction or spread of vectors. The presence of these vectors in their developmental stages on a property is prima facie evidence that the property is a public nuisance.

The law also covers any water that is a breeding place for mosquitoes, that in any stage of development is considered evidence that the water is a public nuisance. Storm water management plans and systems should be vetted through local mosquito and vector control districts and maps and maintenance plans provided for comment.

E. MODIFICATION OF A RIVER OR STREAM CHANNEL

Projects within the Plan that include substantial change or use of any material from a river, stream, or lake should avoid and minimize erosion, sediment transport, and hydromodification, and fully mitigate environmental impacts resulting from the project (for example, California Fish and Game Code § 1600 et seq.).

F. MONITORING

To assess the effectiveness of Plan implementation on a watershed basis, Storm Water Resource Plans should include a monitoring component to collect statistically meaningful data. Monitoring requirements associated with applicable MS4 permit(s) and/or funding contracts should be included in the Plan. For individual projects within a watershed that may impact or have a potential to impact water quality, a monitoring component that On an annual basis, before the wet season, provide a list of newly installed (installed within the reporting period) stormwater treatment systems and HM controls to the local mosquito and vector control agency and the Water Board. This list shall include the facility locations and a description of the stormwater treatment measures and HM controls installed.

(2) Coordination with the appropriate mosquito and vector control agency with jurisdiction to establish a protocol for notification of installed stormwater treatment systems and HM controls.

(3) Conditions of approval or other legally enforceable agreements or mechanisms for all Regulated Projects that require the granting of site access to all representatives of the Permittee, local mosquito and vector control agency staff, and Water Board staff, for the sole purpose of performing O&M inspections of the inst