California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region

Winston H. Hickox
Secretary for Environmental Protection

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Gray Davis
Governor

August 3, 2000

Jeff Pratt
Deputy Director, Department of Public Works
Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program
Ventura County Flood Control District (Principal Co-Permittee)
800 South Victoria Avenue, L#1600
Ventura, CA 93009

Directors of Public Works/City Engineers
Municipal Co-Permittees
Ventura County MS4

VENTURA COUNTY MUNICIPAL STORM WATER NPDES PERMIT (BOARD ORDER No. 00-108; NPDES PERMIT No. CAS004002) – LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Dear Mr. Pratt, et al:

We are pleased to send you the final municipal storm water permit for the Ventura County (attached), which was adopted by the Regional Board at its meeting on July 27, 2000, pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code. Board Order No. 00-108 serves as your permit, under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), for storm water discharges and urban runoff within Ventura County, and will expire on July 27, 2005.

The Order requires the Ventura County Flood Control District, herein referred to as the Principal Co-Permittee, and other Co-Permittees to implement the NPDES Permit No. CAS004002, including the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Urban Impact Mitigation Plan (SQUIMP), and Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Plan (SMP). The first Annual Storm Water Report and Assessment, for the period July 1, 1999 through July 27, 2000, is due on October 1, 2000. The first Annual Monitoring Report is due July 15, 2001.

Once again, we wish to thank you and your staff for their participation and assistance during the development and adoption of the permit for the Ventura County. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (213) 576-6605 or Dr. Xavier Swamikannu at (213) 576-6654.

Sincerely,

The Original signed by
Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer

cc: Jorge Leon, State Water Resources Control Board
Marilyn Levin, Office of the State Attorney General

County of Ventura	Co-Permittee
City of Camarillo	Co-Permittee
City of Fillmore	Co-Permittee
City of Moorepark	Co-Permittee
City of Ojai	Co-Permittee
City of Oxnard	Co-Permittee
City of Port Hueneme	Co-Permittee
City of San Buenaventura	Co-Permittee
City of Santa Paula	Co-Permittee
City of Simi Valley	Co-Permittee
City of Thousand Oaks	Co-Permittee

Interested Parties on File

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. 00-108 NPDES PERMIT NO. CAS004002
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
MUNICIPAL STORM WATER AND URBAN RUNOFF DISCHARGES
WITHIN
VENTURA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT,
COUNTY OF VENTURA, AND THE CITIES OF VENTURA COUNTY

FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (hereinafter called the Regional Board), finds that:

Permit Parties

1. Ventura County Flood Control District (VCFCD), the County of Ventura, and the Cities of Camarillo, Fillmore, Moorpark, Ojai, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, San Buenaventura, Santa Paula, Simi Valley, and Thousand Oaks (hereinafter referred to separately as Co-permittees and jointly as the Discharger) have joined together to form the Ventura Countywide Storm Water Quality Management Program to discharge wastes under waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. 94-082, adopted by this Board on July 27, 2000. The Discharger discharges or contributes to discharges of storm water and urban runoff from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), also called storm drain systems, into receiving waters of the Santa Clara River, Ventura River, Calleguas Creek, and other coastal watersheds within Ventura County.

2. The Regional Board may require a separate National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for any entity that discharges storm water into coastal watersheds of Ventura County. Such entity can be any State or Federal agency, State or Federal facility, real estate development, waste disposal facility, special district, private interest, etc. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(a), the Regional Board will give these entities the option to become a Co-permittee, after obtaining the concurrence of the Co-permitees, or obtain an individual storm water discharge permit.

Nature of Discharge

3. Storm water discharges consist of surface water runoff generated from various land uses in all the hydrologic drainage basins which discharge into waters of the State. The quality of these discharges varies and is affected by hydrology, geology, land use, season, and sequence and duration of hydrologic events. The primary

pollutants of concern currently identified by the Program for these discharges are total and fecal coliform, mercury, polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), DDT and their by-products, diazinon, sediment/total suspended solids (TSS), chlorpyrifos, copper, lead, thallium, bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, and phosphorous.

4. In general, the substances that are found in urban storm water runoff can harm human health and aquatic ecosystems. In addition, the high volumes of storm water discharged from MS4s in areas of urbanization can significantly impact aquatic ecosystems due to physical modifications such as bank erosion and widening of channels. It is anticipated that, due to the nature of storm water events (i.e., large volumes of water and high velocities) that there will be short-term, reversible impacts to beneficial uses that are not directly related to water quality.

5. Water quality assessments conducted by the Regional Board identified impairment, or threatened impairment, of beneficial uses of water bodies in the Ventura Coastal Watersheds. These impairments include many of the pollutants of concern identified by the program. These impairments are identified on the Federal 303(d) list of impaired water bodies.

Permit Background

6. The Discharger has filed a report of waste discharge (ROWD) and has applied for renewal of its waste discharge requirements and an NPDES permit to discharge wastes to surface waters. The ROWD includes the Ventura Countywide Storm Water Quality Management Plan (hereinafter called Ventura County SMP) which describes in detail all group activities and entity-specific activities. The Ventura County SMP also describes management measures that are included and how they are organized; it lists tasks required to accomplish the measures, the schedule for implementation, and specific goals. The schedule and tasks are projected for the 5-year permit period. An outline of the Ventura County SMP is presented in Attachment B. The Implementation chapter of the Ventura County SMP consists of the following elements:

    a. Program management
    b. Programs for residents
    c. Programs for industrial/commercial businesses
    d. Programs for land development
    e. Programs for construction sites
    f. Programs for Co-permittee facility maintenance, and
    g. Programs for illicit discharge control

    The Ventura County SMP is implemented by the Co-permittees with general funds, and/or Benefit Assessment Program funds.

7. The Ventura Countywide Storm Water Quality Management Program also includes the Storm Water Monitoring Plan. To date, the monitoring program has consisted of land-use based monitoring combined with receiving water monitoring and modeling. The Discharger intends to sign an agreement to participate in the Regional Monitoring Program established for Southern California municipal

programs under the guidance of the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project.

8. The Regional Board has reviewed the ROWD and has determined it to be complete under the reapplication policy for MS4s issued by the USEPA on July 1996. The Regional Board finds that the Permittee's proposed Storm Water Management Plan is acceptable at this time, and when fully implemented, is expected to be consistent with the statutory standard of Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP).

Permit Coverage

9. The area subject to permit requirements includes all areas within the boundaries of the cities as well as unincorporated areas of Ventura County defined as urban by the U.S. Census Bureau (Figure 1). Municipal storm drain systems in this area discharge either directly into the Pacific Ocean or one of five major water bodies:

Water Body	**Receives Municipal Storm Drain Discharges from:**
Ventura River	City of Ojai, City of San Buenaventura (part), unincorporated Ventura County (part)
Santa Clara River	City of Fillmore, City of Oxnard (part), City of San Buenaventura (part), City of Santa Paula, unincorporated Ventura County (part)
Calleguas Creek	City of Camarillo, City of Moorpark, City of Simi Valley, City of Thousand Oaks (part), unincorporated Ventura County (part)
Malibu Creek	City of Thousand Oaks (part), unincorporated Ventura County (part)
Bays/ Estuaries	City of Oxnard (part), City of Port Hueneme, City of San Buenaventura (part)

10. The Co-permittees are separate legal entities and have the authority to develop, administer, implement, and enforce storm water quality management programs within their own jurisdiction. The Ventura County SMP defines certain storm water discharge requirements that apply to the Discharger, and others that apply to specific Co-permittees. Each Co-permittee is responsible for compliance with relevant portions of this permit within their jurisdiction.

11. VCFCD is the Principal Co-permittee for permit implementation while the remaining entities, including the County of Ventura and the ten cities, are designated as Co-permittees. The following Implementation Agreement exists between the Principal Co-permittee and the Co-permittees:

    As the Principal Co-permittee, VCFCD will:

    a. Coordinate permit activities;
    b. Establish uniform data submittal format;
    c. Set time schedules;
    d. Prepare regulatory reports;

e. Forward information to the Co-permittees;
f. Arrange for public review;
g. Secure services of consultants as necessary;
h. Implement activities of common interest;
i. Develop/prepare/generate all materials and data common to all Co-permittees;
j. Update Co-permittees on Regional Board and US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations;
k. Arrange for collection and payment of annual permit renewal fee; and,
l. The Principal Co-permittee shall convene all Management Committee and Subcommittee meetings.

All Co-permittees will:

a. Comply with the requirements of the permit within their own jurisdictional boundaries;
b. Prepare and provide to the Principal Co-permittee permit-required submittals;
c. Develop programs to address:
    - Implementation of controls to reduce pollution from commercial, industrial, and residential areas;
    - Implementation of structural/non-structural controls on land development and construction sites;
    - Implementation of controls to reduce pollution from maintenance activities;
    - Elimination of illegal connections, including discouragement of improper disposal, encouragement of spill prevention and containment, and implementation of appropriate spill response;
    - Inspection monitoring and control programs for industrial facilities; and,
    - Implementation of public awareness and training programs.

d. Co-permittees shall be represented at Management Committee Meetings;
e. There are currently five subcommittees which were developed during the first permit cycle: Residents, Businesses/Illicit Discharges, Planning and Land Development, Construction, and Co-permittee Facilities Maintenance. The Management Committee will assign subcommittee attendance requirements in proportion to Co-permittee population. Co-permittees shall be represented at all assigned subcommittee meetings, and,
f. Within its own jurisdiction, each Co-permittee is responsible for adoption and enforcement of storm water pollution prevention ordinances, implementation of self-monitoring programs and Best Management Practices (BMPs), and conducting applicable inspections. Based upon a countywide model, each Co-permittee, except the City of Simi Valley, has adopted a Storm Water Quality

Ordinance applicable to their jurisdiction. This is in addition to 'the 'Control of Water Quality, Soil, Erosion and Sedimentation of New Agricultural Hillside Developments' adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Ventura on March 20, 1984. The Principal Co-permittee is responsible for the preparation and submittal of progress and annual reports to the Regional Board.

12. This permit is intended to develop, achieve, and implement a timely, comprehensive, cost-effective storm water pollution control program to minimize pollutants to the maximum extent practicable in storm water discharges from the permitted area in Ventura County to the waters of the United States.

Federal and State Regulations

13. The Water Quality Act of 1987 added Section 402(p) to the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA). This section requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish regulations setting forth NPDES requirements for storm water discharges. The first phase of these requirements was directed at municipal separate storm drainage systems (MS4) serving a population of 100,000 or more and storm water discharges associated with industrial activities, including construction activities. Other dischargers, including municipalities with a population of less than 100,000, for which the U.S. EPA Administrator or the State determines that the storm water discharge contributes to a violation of a water quality standard, or is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States, may also be subject to NPDES requirements. On November 16, 1990, EPA published these final regulations in the Federal Register under Part 122 Code of Federal Regulations.

14. The CWA allows the EPA to delegate its NPDES permitting authority to states with an approved environmental regulatory program. The State of California is a delegated State. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code) authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), through the Regional Boards, to regulate and control the discharge of pollutants into waters of the State and tributaries thereto.

15. Section 6217(g) of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA) requires coastal states with approved coastal zone management programs to address non-point pollution impacting or threatening coastal water quality. CZARA addresses five sources of non-point pollution: agriculture, silviculture, urban, marinas, and hydromodification. This NPDES permit addresses the management measures required for the urban category, with the exception of septic systems. The Regional Board addresses septic systems through the administration of other programs.

16. The State Water Resources Control Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (Ocean Plan) on July 23, 1997. The Ocean Plan contains water quality objectives for the coastal waters of California.

17. This Regional Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Los Angeles Region on June 13, 1994. The Basin Plan, which is incorporated

into this Order by reference, specifies the beneficial uses of Ventura County water bodies and their tributary streams and contains both narrative and numerical water quality objectives for these receiving waters. The following beneficial uses are identified in the Basin Plan and apply to all or portions of each watershed covered by this Permit:

a. Municipal and domestic supply
b. Agricultural supply
c. Industrial service supply
d. Industrial process supply
e. Ground water recharge
f. Freshwater replenishment
g. Navigation
h. Hydropower generation
i. Water contact recreation
j. Non-contact water recreation
k. Ocean commercial and sport fishing
l. Warm freshwater habitat
m. Cold freshwater habitat
n. Preservation of Areas of Special Biological Significance
o. Saline water habitat
p. Wildlife habitat
q. Preservation of rare and endangered species
r. Marine habitat
s. Fish migration
t. Fish spawning
u. Shellfish harvesting

18. To facilitate compliance with federal regulations, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) has issued two statewide general NPDES permits: one for storm water from industrial sites [NPDES No. CAS000001, General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit (GIASP)] and the other for storm water from construction sites [NPDES No. CAS000002, General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit (GCASP)]. The GCASP was issued on August 20, 1992. The GIASP was reissued on April 17, 1997. Facilities discharging storm water associated with industrial activities and construction projects with a disturbed area of five acres or more are required to obtain individual NPDES permits for storm water discharges, or be covered by these statewide general permits by completing and filing a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the State Board. The USEPA guidance anticipates coordination of the state-administered programs for industrial and construction activities with the local agency program to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges to the MS4.

19. The State Board, on October 28, 1968, adopted Resolution No. 68-16, “Maintaining High Quality Water” which established an anti-degradation policy for State and Regional Boards.

20. The State Board, on June 17, 1999, adopted Order No. WQ 99-05, which specifies standard receiving water limitations language to be included in all municipal storm water permits issued by the State and Regional Boards.

21. California Water Code (CWC) Section 13263(a) requires that waste discharge requirements issued by Regional Boards shall implement any relevant water quality control plans that have been adopted; shall take into consideration the beneficial uses to be protected and the water quality objectives reasonably required for that purpose; other waste discharges; and, the need to prevent nuisance.

22. California Water Code Section 13370 *et seq.* requires that waste discharge requirements issued by the Regional Boards comply with provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act and its amendments.

Public Notification

23. This action to adopt and issue waste discharge requirements and an NPDES permit for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code in accordance with Section 13389 of the California Water Code.

24. The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue waste discharge requirements for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

25. The Regional Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

26. This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, and shall take effect on August 11, 2000 provided the Regional Administrator of the EPA has no objections.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Ventura County Flood Control District, the County of Ventura, and the Cities of Camarillo, Fillmore, Moorpark, Ojai, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, San Buenaventura, Santa Paula, Simi Valley, and Thousand Oaks, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

PART 1 - DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. The Co-permittees shall, within their respective jurisdictions, effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges into the MS4 (storm drain systems) and watercourses except where such discharges:

1. Are covered by a separate individual or general NPDES permit; or

2. Meet one of the conditions below:

   a. Not identified as a source of pollutants:

      1. Flows from riparian habitats or wetlands;
      2. Diverted stream flows;
      3. Natural springs;
      4. Rising ground waters;
      5. Uncontaminated ground water infiltration [as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20)]; or;

   b. Not identified as a source of pollutants, subject to conditions:

      6. Water line flushing;
      7. Discharges from potable water sources;
      8. Foundation drains;
      9. Footing drains;
      10. Air conditioning condensate;
      11. Water from crawl space pumps;
      12. Reclaimed and potable irrigation water;
      13. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
      14. Individual residential car washing;
      15. Sidewalk washing;
      16. Discharges or flows from emergency fire fighting activities.

      If any of the above categories of non-storm water discharges (Part I, A.2.b) are determined to be a source of pollutants by the Regional Board Executive Officer, the discharge need not be prohibited if the Co-permittee implements appropriate BMPs to ensure that the discharge will not be a source of pollutants. Notwithstanding the above, the Regional Board Executive Officer may impose the prohibition in consideration of anti-degradation policies.

      The Discharger may, for any of the above non-storm water categories, require BMPs deemed necessary to ensure that the discharge will not be a source of pollutants.

   c. The Regional Board Executive Officer may authorize the discharge of additional categories of non-storm water, after consideration of anti-degradation policies and upon presentation of evidence that the non-storm water discharge will not be a source of pollutants. This evidence may include the implementation of BMPs to control pollutants.

3. Discharges originating from federal, state, or other facilities which the Discharger is pre-empted by law from regulating.

PART 2 - RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Discharges from the MS4 that cause or contribute to the violation of water quality standards or water quality objectives are prohibited.

B. Discharges from the MS4 of storm water, or non-storm water, for which a Discharger is responsible, shall not cause or contribute to a condition of nuisance.

C. The Discharger shall comply with the permit through timely implementation of control measures and other actions to reduce pollutants in the discharges in accordance with the Ventura County SMP and other requirements of this permit including any modifications. The Ventura County SMP shall be designed to achieve compliance with receiving water limitations. If exceedance(s) of water quality objectives or water quality standards persist, notwithstanding implementation of the Ventura County SMP and other requirements of this permit, the Discharger shall assure compliance with discharge prohibitions and receiving water limitations by complying with the following procedure:

   1. Upon a determination by either the Discharger or the Regional Board that discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard(s), the Discharger shall promptly notify and thereafter submit a report to the Regional Board that describes BMPs that are currently being implemented, and additional BMPs that will be implemented, to prevent or reduce any pollutants that are causing or contributing to the exceedances of water quality standards. This report may be included with the Annual Storm Water Report and Assessment, unless the Regional Board directs an earlier submittal. The report shall include an implementation schedule. The Regional Board may require modifications to the report.

   2. Submit any modifications to the report required by the Regional Board within 30 days of notification.

   3. Within 30 days following the approval of the report, the Discharger shall revise the Ventura County SMP and monitoring program to incorporate the approved, modified suite of BMPs, implementation schedule, and any additional monitoring required.

   4. Implement the revised Ventura County SMP and monitoring program according to the approved schedule.

D. So long as the Discharger complies with the procedures set forth above and is implementing the revised Ventura County SMP, the Discharger does not have to repeat the procedure for continuing or recurring exceedances of the same water quality standard(s) unless directed by the Regional Board to develop additional BMPs.

PART 3 - STORM WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND REPORTING

A. General Requirements

1. The Discharger shall, at a minimum, adopt and implement the elements of the Ventura County SMP that are consistent with the terms of this permit.

   Additionally, modifications to the Ventura County SMP made during the term of the permit including those made in accordance with Part 3. B. of this permit shall be implemented.

2. The Ventura County SMP shall, at a minimum, comply with applicable requirements of 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2). The Ventura County SMP shall be implemented so as to reduce the discharges of pollutants in storm water to the maximum extent practicable. The Ventura County SMP is described in Attachment B.

3. Each Co-permittee shall be responsible for implementation of relevant portions of the Ventura County SMP within its jurisdictional boundaries. The Principal Co-permittee shall be responsible for program coordination as described in Section 1 of the Ventura County SMP as well as compliance with relevant portions of the permit within its jurisdiction.

B. Modifications

1. The Discharger shall modify the Ventura County SMP adopted with this Order to make it consistent with the requirements herein. The revised Ventura County SMP will be submitted to the Regional Board Executive Officer for approval no later than January 27, 2001].

2. The Regional Board Executive Officer may approve changes to the Ventura County SMP, except as noted in Part 3 B.1, either:

   a. Upon petition by the Discharger or interested parties, and after providing for and considering public comment, or,

   b. As deemed necessary by the Regional Board Executive Officer following notice to the Discharger, and after providing for and considering public comment.

The Discharger shall modify the Ventura County SMP, at the direction of the Regional Board Executive Officer, to incorporate regional provisions. Such provisions may include watershed-specific requirements for watersheds shared by the Discharger with other MS4 programs.

C. Legal Authority

1. Co-permittees shall possess the necessary legal authority to prohibit non-storm water discharges and control the contribution of pollutants to the storm drain system from storm water discharges, including, but not limited to:

   a. A prohibition on illicit discharges and illicit connections and a requirement for removal of illicit connections;

      i. Prohibit the discharge of wash waters to the MS4 when gas stations, auto repair garages, or other types of automotive service facilities are cleaned;
      ii. Prohibit the discharge of runoff to the MS4 from mobile auto washing, steam cleaning, mobile carpet cleaning, and other such mobile commercial and industrial operations;
      iii. Prohibit the discharges of runoff to the MS4 from areas where, repair of machinery and equipment which are visibly leaking oil, fluid or antifreeze, is undertaken;
      iv. Prohibit the discharge of runoff to the MS4 from storage areas of materials, containing grease, oil, or other hazardous substances, and uncovered receptacles containing hazardous materials;
      v. Prohibit the discharge of chlorinated swimming pool water and filter backwash to the MS4;
      vi. Prohibit the discharge of untreated runoff from the washing of toxic materials from paved or unpaved areas to the MS4;
      vii. Prohibit washing impervious surfaces in industrial/commercial areas which results in a discharge of untreated runoff to the MS4, unless specifically required by State or local health and safety codes; and
      viii. Prohibit the discharge from washing out of concrete trucks, pumps, tools, and equipment to the MS4.

   b. A prohibition on spills, dumping, or disposal of materials other than storm water ;

      i. Litter, landscape debris and construction debris;
      ii. Any state or federally banned pesticide, fungicide or herbicide;
      iii. Food wastes; and
      iv. Fuel and chemical wastes, animal wastes, garbage, batteries, and other materials which have potential adverse impacts on water quality.

   c. A mechanism to control, through interagency agreement, the contribution of pollutants from one portion of the MS4 to another portion of the MS4;

d. A requirement for compliance with conditions in ordinances, permits, contracts, or orders; and,

e. The ability to carry out all inspections, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to determine compliance and non-compliance with permit conditions, including the prohibition on illicit discharges to the MS4.

2. Each Co-permittee shall adopt, no later than July 27, 2001, an agency-specific storm water and urban runoff ordinance or amend an existing one if necessary, based on the countywide model (Appendix A of the Ventura County SMP) to be able to enforce all requirements of the permit.

D. Annual Storm Water Report and Assessment

1. The Discharger shall submit, by October 1 of each year beginning the Year 2001, an Annual Storm Water Report and Assessment documenting the status of the general program and individual tasks contained in the Ventura County SMP, as well as results of analyses from the monitoring and reporting program CI 7388. The Annual Storm Water Report and Assessment shall cover each fiscal year from July 1 through June 30, and shall include the information necessary to assess the Discharger's compliance status relative to this Order, and the effectiveness of implementation of permit requirements on storm water quality. The Annual Storm Water Report and Assessment shall include any proposed changes to the Ventura County SMP as approved by the Management Committee.

   The Discharger shall submit, by October 1, 2000, the Annual Report for the period July 1, 1999 through July 27, 2000 documenting the status of the general program up to permit reissuance and the results of analyses from the monitoring and reporting program.

2. Storm Water Management Program Budget

   a. The Discharger shall prepare annually a storm water budget update on resources applied to the storm water program. This budget report shall include an annual update identifying the storm water budget for the following year using [estimated percentages and written explanations where necessary], for the specific categories noted below:

      i. Program management
      ii. Illicit connections/illicit discharge
      iii. Development planning/development construction
      iv. Construction inspection activities
      v. Public Agency Activities
         - Operations and Maintenance

- Municipal Street Sweeping
- Fleet and Public Agency Facilities
- Landscape and Recreational Facilities

vi. Capital Costs
vii. Public Information and Participation
viii. Monitoring Program
ix. Other

Co-permittees, in addition to the Benefit Assessment budget, shall report any supplemental dedicated budgets, if any, for the same categories.

E. Storm Water Monitoring Report.

1. The Discharger shall submit a Storm Water Monitoring Report on July 15, 2001 and annually on July 15 thereafter. The report shall include:

   a. Status of implementation of the monitoring program as described in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program, CI-7388.

   b. Results of the monitoring program; and

   c. A general interpretation of the significance of the results, to the extent that data allows.

F. Modification

1. The Regional Board Executive Officer or the Regional Board consistent with 40 CFR 122.41 may approve changes to the Ventura County Monitoring Program, after providing the opportunity for public comment, either:

   a. By petition of the Permittee or by petition of interested parties, after the submittal of the Annual Monitoring Program Report. Such petition shall be filed, not later than 60 days after the Annual Monitoring Program Report submittal date, or

   b. As deemed necessary by the Regional Board Executive Officer following notice to the Permittee.

PART 4 – SPECIAL PROVISIONS

The Ventura County SMP submitted by the Discharger is an integral and enforceable component of the permit.

Changes to Storm Water Quality Management Plan may be made as follows:

It is anticipated that the storm water quality management program, as delineated in the Ventura County SMP may need to be modified, revised, or amended from time-to-time in response to changed conditions, and to incorporate more effective approaches to pollutant control. Minor changes to the Ventura County SMP may be made at the direction of the Regional Board Executive Officer. Minor changes requested by the Discharger shall become effective upon written approval of the Regional Board Executive Officer. If proposed changes constitute a major revision in the overall scope of effort of the program, such changes must be approved by the Regional Board as permit amendments. The Discharger shall implement the Ventura County SMP on July 27, 2000, and for the duration of this permit.

Requirements of the permit shall take effect on August 11, 2000 provided the US EPA Regional Administrator has no objections.

A. Programs for Residents

1. Co-permittees shall identify staff who will serve as the public reporting contact person(s) for reporting clogged catch basin inlets and illicit discharges/dumping, and general storm water management information within 6 months of permit issuance, and thereafter include this information, updated when necessary, in public information, the government pages of the telephone book, and the annual report as they are developed/published. The designated contact staff will be provided with relevant storm water quality information including current resident program activities, preventative storm water pollution control information and contact information for responding to illicit discharges/illegal dumping.

2. Co-permittees shall mark storm drain inlets with a legible “no dumping” message. In addition, signs with prohibitive language discouraging illegal dumping must be posted at designated public access points to creeks, other relevant water bodies, and channels by July 27, 2002.

3. Each Co-permittee shall conduct educational activities within its jurisdiction and participate in countywide events.

4. Each Co-permittee shall distribute outreach materials to the general public and school children at appropriate public counters and events. Outreach material shall include information such as proper disposal of litter, green waste, and pet waste, proper vehicle maintenance techniques, proper lawn care, and water conservation practices.

5. The Discharger shall insure that a minimum of 2.1 million impressions per year are made on the general public about storm water quality via print, local TV access, local radio, or other appropriate media.

B. Programs for Industrial/Commercial Businesses

1. Each Co-permittee shall implement an industrial/commercial educational site inspection program.

2. Co-permittees shall inspect automotive service and food service facilities in its jurisdiction once every two years. During site visits, Co-permittees shall:

   a. Consult with a representative of the facility to explain applicable storm water regulations;

   b. Distribute and discuss applicable BMP and educational materials; and,

   c. Conduct a site walk-through to inspect for, at a minimum, evidence of illicit discharges and storm water educational programs for employees.

3. Co-permittees shall revisit automotive and food service facilities where evidence of illicit discharge is found within six months of the inspection. If necessary, Co-permittees will begin enforcement action to remove sources of illicit discharges.

4. Based on Pollutants of Concern source identification, additional target businesses may be identified to be included in the inspection program. Co-permittees shall report on the types and proposed actions to be taken in regard to the additional target businesses in annual reports.

5. No later than July 27, 2002, each Co-permittee shall conduct a site visit and complete a site visit check-list provided by the Regional Board, and distribute educational program materials to facilities identified as subject to the State Board General Industrial Permit. Thereafter, material will be redistributed once every two years. These industrial facilities shall be notified of specific requirements contained in the Statewide Industrial General Permit including: that such facilities must file an Notice of Intent (NOI) with the State Board, and that a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be available on the site. Educational materials shall also include information describing illicit discharges. The information shall include: types of discharges prohibited, how to prevent illicit discharges, what to do in the event of an illicit discharge, and the array of enforcement actions the facility may be subject to, including penalties that can be assessed. The Co-permittee shall note on the site-visit check-list if an NOI has been submitted and if a SWPPP is available on site.

6. Co-permittees shall provide an annual update of the inspected automotive service, food service, and other targeted facilities, and the facilities identified as Phase I industrial facilities to this Regional Board in the annual report. The database shall include at a minimum; facility name, site address, applicable SIC code(s), and NPDES storm water permit coverage.

7. Co-permittees shall train their employees in targeted positions (whose jobs or activities directly affect storm water quality, or those who respond to questions from the public), including inspection staff, regarding the requirements of the storm water management program by January 27, 2001, and annually thereafter.

C. Programs for Planning and Land Development

1. The Discharger shall implement the approved Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Urban Impact Mitigation Plan (SQUIMP) (Attachment A) no later than January 27, 2001. The SQUIMP shall address conditions and requirements for new development and significant redevelopment. At a minimum, appropriate elements of the SQUIMP will be included as project requirements for the following development categories:

   a. Single-family hillside residences;
   b. 100,000 square foot commercial developments;
   c. Automotive repair shops;
   d. Retail gasoline outlets;
   e. Restaurants;
   f. Home subdivisions with 10 or more housing units;
   g. Locations within, or directly adjacent to or discharging directly to an environmentally sensitive area; and,
   g. Parking lots of 5,000 square feet or more or with 25 or more parking spaces and potentially exposed to storm water runoff.

2. The Discharger shall no later than July 27, 2002, prepare a technical manual which shall include:

   a. specifications for treatment control BMPs and structural BMPs based on the flow-based and volume-based water quality design criteria for the purposes of countywide consistency, and
   b. criteria for the control of discharge rates and duration.

   Notwithstanding the requirement that the BMP design criteria be incorporated into a technical manual, the criteria shall be effective as of July 27, 2000. The technical manual criteria shall be consistent with, and must not be less stringent than the design criteria in the SQUIMP, and shall be subject to approval by the Regional Board Executive Officer.

3. The Discharger shall identify no later than January 27, 2001, specific environmentally sensitive areas in Ventura County for the application of SQUIMP requirements, based on the Regional Board's Basin Plan and CWA Section 303 (d) Impaired Water-bodies List, and submit the list to the Regional Board Executive Officer for approval. Once approved, this list will supplement the state designations included in the definition of "Environmentally Sensitive Areas".

4. Co-permittees shall make appropriate modifications to their internal planning procedures for preparing / reviewing CEQA documents, and for linking storm water quality mitigation conditions to legal discretionary project approvals.

5. Co-permittees shall train their employees in targeted positions (whose jobs or activities are engaged in development planning) regarding the requirements of the SQUIMP no later than January 27, 2001, and annually thereafter.

6. The Permittee shall include watershed and storm water management considerations in the appropriate elements of the Permittee's General Plan whenever said elements are significantly rewritten. Appropriate elements include, but are not limited to, water quality protection, development goals and policies, open space goals and policies, preservation of and integration with natural features, and water conservation policies.

D. Programs for Construction Sites

1. Co-permittees shall require the preparation, submittal, and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP) prior to issuance of a grading permit for construction projects that meet one of the following criteria:

   a. Will result in soil disturbance of one acre or more in size;
   b. Is within or discharging directly to or directly adjacent to an environmentally sensitive area or,
   c. Is located in a hillside area.

2. Co-permittees shall prepare and implement a SWPCP on Co-permittee construction projects, as required above.

3. The SWPCP shall include appropriate construction site BMPs selected from documents such as the California Storm Water BMP Handbook, the Caltrans Storm Water Quality Handbook, Ventura County Stormwater Quality Standard Sheet, EPA database and American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) database. In addition, Co-permittees shall ensure the following minimum requirements are met, to the maximum extent practicable, at construction sites regardless of size:

   a. Sediments generated on the project site shall be retained using structural drainage controls;

   b. No construction-related materials, wastes, spills, or residues shall be discharged from the project site to streets, drainage facilities or adjacent properties by wind or runoff;

c. Non-storm water runoff from equipment and vehicle washing and any other activity shall be contained at the project site;

d. Erosion from slopes and channels will be eliminated, by implementing BMPs, including, but not limited to, limiting of grading scheduled during the wet season, inspecting graded areas during rain events, planting and maintenance of vegetation on slopes, and covering erosion susceptible slopes.

4. The SWPCP must include the rationale used for selecting or rejecting BMPs. The project architect, or engineer of record, or authorized qualified designee, must sign a statement on the SWPCP to the effect:

"As the architect/engineer of record, I have selected appropriate BMPs to effectively minimize the negative impacts of this project's construction activities on storm water quality. The project owner and contractor are aware that the selected BMPs must be installed, monitored, and maintained to ensure their effectiveness. The BMPs not selected for implementation are redundant or deemed not applicable to the proposed construction activity."

The landowner shall sign a statement to the effect:

"I certify that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that submitting false and/or inaccurate information, failing to update the SWPCP to reflect current conditions, or failing to properly and/or adequately implement the SWPCP may result in revocation of grading and/or other permits or other sanctions provided by law."

The SWPCP certification shall be signed by the landowner as follows:

(1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer which means (a) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (b) the manager of the construction activity if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor; or

(3) For a municipality or other public agency: by an elected official, a ranking management official (e.g., County Administrative Officer, City Manager, Director of Public Works, City Engineer, District Manager), or the manager of the construction activity if authority to sign SWPCPs has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with established agency policy.

5. Co-permittees shall require proof of filing a Notice of Intent for coverage under the State General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit prior to issuing a grading permit for all projects requiring coverage under the state general permit.

6. Co-permittees shall inspect sites with SWPCPs for storm water quality requirements during routine inspections a minimum of once during the wet season. For inspected sites that have not adequately implemented their SWPCP, a follow-up inspection to ensure compliance will take place within 2 weeks. If compliance has not been achieved, and the site is covered under the State General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit, the Regional Board shall be notified. Co-permittees shall develop and implement a checklist for inspecting storm water quality control measures at construction sites by January 27, 2001.

7. Co-permittees shall discuss storm water controls at construction sites and distribute educational materials targeted to the construction community during meetings, inspections, and as appropriate.

8. Co-permittees shall train employees in targeted positions (whose jobs or activities are engaged in construction activities including construction inspection staff) regarding the requirements of the storm water management program by January 27, 2001, and annually thereafter.

E. Public Agency Activities

Corporation Yards

1. The Principal Co-permittee shall develop a model SWPCP for corporation yards and the Co-permittees shall implement the minimum requirements of the SWPCP in all corporation yards by July 27, 2002. Thereafter, Co-permittees shall inspect corporation yards on an annual basis.

2. Co-permittees shall prohibit the discharge of untreated storm water runoff to the storm drain system from toxic or hazardous material storage areas no later than January 27, 2001.

3. Co-permittees shall prohibit the discharge of untreated storm water runoff to the storm drain system from fueling areas, and repair/maintenance areas for vehicle maintenance and repair facilities no later than July 27, 2001.

4. Co-permittees shall require that all vehicle/equipment wash areas must be self-contained, or covered, or equipped with a clarifier, or other pretreatment facility, and properly connected to a sanitary sewer. This provision does not apply to fire fighting vehicles.

Other Facilities

5. Co-permittees shall inspect and clean the catch basins, open drainage facilities, and detention/retention basins at least one time each year prior to the wet season. At any time, any catch basin that is at least 40% full of trash and debris shall be cleaned out. All reinforced concrete open channels shall be cleaned at least once each year prior to the wet season.

6. Co-permittees shall conduct street sweeping on curbed public streets in their permitted area according to the following schedule:

   a. A monthly average not less than 4 times per month in high traffic downtown areas;
   b. A yearly average of not less than 6 times per year in moderate traffic collector streets, and residential areas;
   c. In addition, Co-permittees will sweep continuously bermed public streets once per year prior to the rainy season.

7. Co-permittees shall prohibit street saw cutting and paving during a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater (except during emergency conditions).

8. Co-permittees shall prohibit discharge of untreated runoff from temporary or permanent street maintenance material and waste storage areas.

9. The Discharger shall develop a standardized protocol for the routine and non-routine application of pesticides, herbicides (including preemergents), and fertilizers within one year after permit adoption.

   There shall be no application of pesticides or fertilizers during the following conditions:

   a. During rain events;
   b. Within one day of a rain event forecasted to be greater than 0.25 inches except for application of preemergent herbicides;
   c. After a rain event where water is leaching or running or,
   d. When water is running off-site.

   The Discharger shall ensure that staff applying pesticides are either certified by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, or are under the direct supervision on-site of a certified pesticide applicator.

10. Co-permittees shall train their employees in targeted positions (whose jobs and activities affect storm water quality) regarding the requirements of the storm water management program no later than January 27, 2001, and annually thereafter.

11. Co-permittees shall routinely conduct trash collection along, or in improved open channels within their jurisdiction.

12. The Discharger shall encourage the establishment of voluntary programs for the collection of trash in natural stream channels.

F. Programs for Illicit Discharges / Illegal Connections

1. Co-permittees shall investigate the cause, determine the nature and estimated amount of reported illicit discharge/dumping incidents, and refer documented non-storm water discharges/connections or dumping to an appropriate agency for investigation, containment and cleanup. Appropriate action including issuance of an enforcement order that will result in cessation of the illicit discharge, and/or elimination of the illicit connection, shall take place within six months after the Co-permittee gains knowledge of the discharge/connection.

2. Each Co-permittee shall train its employees in targeted positions, as defined by the Ventura County SMP, on how to identify and report illicit discharges by January 27, 2001, and annually thereafter.

3. Automotive, food facility, construction and Co-permittee facility site inspection visits shall include distribution of educational material that describes illicit discharges and provides a contact number for reporting illicit discharges.

4. New information developed for Phase I industrial facility educational material shall include information describing illicit discharges. The information shall include: types of discharges prohibited, how to prevent illicit discharges, what to do in the event of an illicit discharge, and the array of enforcement actions the facility may be subject to, including penalties that can be assessed.

G. Total Maximum Daily Loads [40 CFR 130.7]

1. The Permittee shall modify the Ventura County SMP to comply with waste load allocations developed and approved pursuant to the process for the designation and implementation of Total Daily Maximum Loads (TMDLs) for impaired water bodies.

H. Stormwater Quality Urban Impact Mitigation Plan

1. The terms and requirements in the Storm Water Quality Urban Impact Mitigation Plan (SQUIMP) may be amended by the Regional Board Executive Officer to conform with the State Board's decision in: In Re: *The*

Consolidated Petitions of Cities of Bellflower et al. (Review of January 26, 2000, Action of the Regional Board and its Executive Officer Pursuant to Board Order No. 96-054) or any subsequent ruling on the matter by a court of law.

2. Requirements for new development and significant redevelopment in environmentally sensitive areas shall be incorporated into enforceable documents such as land development guidelines and city ordinances no later than July 27, 2001.

a. Requirements of the SQUIMP as they relate to the supplemental list of "Environmentally Sensitive Areas" identified based on the Regional Board's Basin Plan and the CWA Section 303(d) Impaired Water-bodies List shall take effect no later than July 27, 2001.

b. Requirements of the Stormwater Quality Urban Impact Mitigation Plan for state designations of "Environmentally Sensitive Areas" shall take effect no later than January 27, 2001.

I. PART 5 - DEFINITIONS

A. The following are definitions for terms applicable to this Order:

1. **"Anti-degradation policies"** means the *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Water in California* (State Board Resolution No. 68-16) which protects surface and ground waters from degradation. In particular, this policy protects waterbodies where existing quality is higher than that necessary for the protection of beneficial uses including the protection of fish and wildlife propagation and recreation on and in the water.

2. **"Applicable Standards and Limitations"** means all State, interstate, and federal standards and limitations to which a "discharge" or a related activity is subject under the CWA, including "effluent limitations,"water quality standards, standards of performance, toxic effluent standards or prohibitions, "best management practices," and pretreatment standards under sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308, 403 and 404 of CWA.

3. **"Automotive Repair Shop"** means a facility that is categorized in any one of the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes: 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, or 7536-7539.

4. **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** are methods, measures, or practices designed and selected to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters from point and nonpoint source discharges including storm water. BMPs include structural and nonstructural controls, and operation and maintenance procedures, which can be applied before, during, and/or after pollution producing activities.

5. **"CWA"** means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Public Law 92—500, as amended by Public Law 95—217, Public Law 95—576, Public Law 96—483 and Public Law 77—117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

6. **"Construction"** means constructing, clearing, grading, or excavation that results in soil disturbance. Construction includes structure teardown. It does not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of facility, nor does it include emergency construction activities required to immediately protect public health and safety.

7. **"Co-permittee"** shall mean any of the following public entities; the Ventura County Flood Control District (VCFCD), the County, or the City of Camarillo, Fillmore, Moorpark, Ojai, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, San Buenaventura, Santa Paula, Simi Valley, or Thousand Oaks. Each Co-permittee is responsible for compliance with the terms of the NPDES Permit.

8. "**Designated Public Access Points**" means any pedestrian, bicycle, equestrian, or public vehicular point of access to jurisdictional channels in the area of Ventura County subject to permit requirements.

9. **"Development"** shall mean any construction, rehabilitation, redevelopment or reconstruction of any public or private residential project (whether single-family, multi-unit or planned unit development); industrial, commercial, retail and other non-residential projects, including public agency projects; or mass grading for future construction.

10. **"Directly Adjacent**" means situated within 200 feet of the contiguous zone required for the continued maintenance, function, and structural stability of the environmentally sensitive area.

11. **"Director"** shall mean the Director of Public Works of the County and Person(s) designated by and under the Director's instruction and supervision.

12. "**Directly Discharging**" means outflow from a drainage conveyance system that is composed entirely or predominantly of flows from the subject, property, development, subdivision, or industrial facility, and not commingled with the flows from adjacent lands.

13. **"Discharge"** when used without qualification means the "discharge of a pollutant."

14. **"Discharge of a Pollutant"** means: Any addition of any "pollutant" or combination of pollutants to "waters of the United States" from any "point source" or, Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the "contiguous zone" or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. The term discharge includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United

States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a State, municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. This term does not include an addition of pollutants by any "indirect Discharger."

15. **"Effluent limitation"** means any restriction imposed by the Regional Board on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of "pollutants" which are "discharged" from "point sources" into "waters of the United States," the waters of the "contiguous zone," or the ocean.

16. **"Environmental Protection Agency"** or **"EPA"** means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

17. **"Environmentally Sensitive Areas"** means an area "in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which would be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments" (California Public Resources Code § 30107.5). Areas subject to storm water mitigation requirements are : areas designated as an Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) by the State Water Resources Control Board, an area designated as a significant natural resource by the California Resources Agency, or an area identified by the Discharger as environmentally sensitive for water quality purposes, based on the Regional Board Basin Plan and Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Impaired Water-bodies List for the County of Ventura.

18. **"Facility or Activity"** means any NPDES "point source" or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program.

19. **"Hillside"** means property located in an area with known erosive soil conditions, where the development contemplates grading on any natural slope that is 25% or greater and where grading contemplates cut or fill slopes.

20. **"Illicit Connection"** shall mean any man-made conveyance that is connected to the storm drain system without a permit or through which prohibited non-storm water flows are discharged, excluding roof-drains and other similar type connections. Examples include channels, pipelines, conduits, inlets, or outlets that are connected directly to the storm drain system.

21. **"Illicit Discharge"** means any discharge to the storm drain system that is prohibited under local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations. The term illicit discharge includes all non storm-water discharges except discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit, discharges that are identified in Part 1 of this order, and discharges authorized by the Regional Board Executive Officer.

22. **"Infiltration"** means the downward entry of water into the surface of the soil.

23. "**MS4**" see Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System.

24. **"Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System"** means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains) owned by a State, city, town or other public body, that is designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water, which is not a combined sewer, and which is not part of a publicly owned treatment works. Commonly referred to as an "MS4".

25. **"National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)"** means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of CWA. The term includes an "approved program."

26. **"NPDES"** means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

27. **"New Development"** means land disturbing activities; structural development, including construction or installation of a building or structure, creation of impervious surfaces; and land subdivision.

28. **"Non-Storm Water Discharge"** means discharge other than storm water runoff or snowmelt.

29. **"Parking Lot"** means land area or facility for the parking of commercial or business or private motor vehicles.

30. **"Permit"** means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an "approve State" to implement the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124. "Permit" includes an NPDES "general permit" (§ 122.28). Permit does not include any permit which has not yet been the subject of final agency action, such as a "draft permit" or a "proposed permit."

31. **"Pollutants of Concern"** means a prioritized list of pollutants identified in the Ventura County SMP as requiring additional investigation.

32. **"Potable Water Sources"** means flows from drinking water storage, supply and distribution systems including flows from system failures, pressure releases, system maintenance, well development, pump testing fire hydrant flow testing; and flushing and dewatering of pipes, reservoirs, vaults, and wells.

33. **"Priority Pollutants"** are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR 401.15 and listed in the EPA NPDES Application Form 2C, pp. V-3 through V-9.

34. **"Rain Event"** means any rain event greater than 0.1 inch in 24 hours.

35. **"Redevelopment"** means, but is not limited to, the expansion of a building footprint or addition or replacement of a structure; structural development

including an increase in gross floor area and/or exterior construction or remodeling; replacement of impervious surface that is not part of a routine maintenance activity; land disturbing activities related with structural or impervious surfaces. Redevelopment that results in the creation or addition of 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces is subject to the requirements for storm water mitigation. If the creation or addition of impervious surfaces is fifty percent or more of the existing impervious surface area, then storm water runoff from the entire area (existing and additions) must be considered for purposes of storm water mitigation. If the creation or additions is less than fifty percent of the existing impervious area, then storm water runoff from only the addition area needs mitigation.

36. **"Regional Administrator"** means the Regional Administrator of the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.

37. **"Restaurant"** means a facility that sells prepared foods and drinks for consumption, including stationary lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption (SIC Code 5812).

38. **"Side Walk Washing"** means pressure washing of paved pedestrian walkways with average water usage of 0.006 gallons per square foot, with no cleaning agents, and properly disposing of all debris collected, as authorized under Regional Board Resolution No. 98-08.

39. **"Site"** means the land or water area where any "facility or activity" is physically located or conducted, including adjacent land used in connection with the facility or activity.

40. **"Source Control BMP"** means any schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, managerial practices or operational practices that aim to prevent storm water pollution by reducing the potential for contamination at the source of pollution.

41. **"SQUIMP"** shall mean the Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Urban Impact Mitigation Plan. The SQUIMP shall address conditions and requirements of new development.

42. **"State General Permit"** shall mean a permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board or the Regional Board pursuant to 40 CFR § 122 and 123 to regulate a category of point sources. The term State General Permit includes but is not limited to the General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity and the General Industrial Activities Stormwater Permit and the terms and requirements of both. In the event the EPA revokes the in-lieu permitting authority of the State Water Resources Control Board, then the term State General Permit shall also refer to any EPA administered stormwater control program for industrial, construction, and any other category of activities.

43. **"Storm Water"** shall mean "Stormwater".

44. **"Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan"** shall mean a plan, as required by a State General Permit, identifying potential pollutant sources and describing the design, placement and implementation of BMPs, to effectively prevent non-stormwater Discharges and reduce Pollutants in Stormwater Discharges during activities covered by the General Permit.

45. **"Stormwater"** shall mean any surface flow, runoff, and/or drainage associated with rainstorm events and/or snowmelt.

46. **"Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (SPCP)"** shall mean a plan identifying potential pollutant sources from a construction site and describing proposed design, placement and implementation of BMPs, to effectively prevent non-stormwater Discharges and reduce Pollutants in Stormwater Discharges to the Storm Drain System, to the maximum extent practicable, during construction activities.

47. **"Stormwater Quality Management Plan"** shall mean the Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Plan, which includes descriptions of programs, collectively developed by the Co-permittees in accordance with provisions of the NPDES Permit, to comply with applicable federal and state law, as the same is amended from time to time.

48. **"Structural BMP"** means any structural facility designed and constructed to mitigate the adverse impacts of storm water and urban runoff pollution (e.g. canopy, structural enclosure). The category may include both treatment control BMPs and source control BMPs.

49. **"Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)"** means the amount of pollutant, or property of a pollutant, from point, nonpoint, and natural background sources, that may be discharged to a water quality-limited receiving water. Any pollutant loading above the TMDL results in a violation of applicable water quality standards.

50. **"Treatment"** means the application of engineered systems that use physical, chemical, or biological processes to remove pollutants. Such processes include, but are not limited to, filtration, gravity settling, media absorption, biodegradation, biological uptake, chemical oxidation and UV radiation.

51. **"Treatment Control BMP"** means any engineered system designed to remove pollutants by simple gravity settling of particulate pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media absorption or any other physical, biological, or chemical process.

52. **"Upset"** means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with the permit limit because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment

facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper maintenance.

53. **"Water Quality Standards and Water Quality Objectives"** applicable to the Permittee include those contained in the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan), the California Ocean Plan, the National Toxics Rule, the California Toxics Rule, and other state or federally approved surface water quality plans. Such plans are used by the Regional Board to regulate all discharges, including storm water discharges.

54. **"Waters of the State"** means any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within boundaries of the state.

55. **"Waters of the United States or Waters of the U.S."** means:

a. All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
b. All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands";
c. All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, "wetlands," sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:

1. Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;
2. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
3. Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

d. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;
e. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;
f. The territorial sea; and
g. "Wetlands" adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraph (a) through (f) of this definition.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.22(m), which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States. This exclusion applies only to man-made bodies of water, which neither were originally created in waters of the United States (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of waters of the United States. *[See Note 1 of this section.]* Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with US EPA.

56. **"Watercourse"** shall mean any natural or artificial channel for passage of water, including the VCFCD jurisdictional channels included in the List of Channels within the Comprehensive Plan of the VCFCD, as approved by the Board of Supervisors of the VCFCD on October 4, 1993, and any amendments thereto.

57. **"Wet Season"** means the calendar period beginning October 1 through April 15.

58. **"Whole Effluent Toxicity"** means the aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly by a toxicity test.

PART 6 – STANDARD PROVISIONS

A. The Discharger shall comply with all provisions and requirements of this permit.

B. Should the Discharger discover that it failed to submit any relevant facts or that it submitted incorrect information in a report, it shall promptly submit the missing or correct information.

C. The Discharger shall report all instances of non-compliance not otherwise reported at the time monitoring reports are submitted.

D. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program, and Storm Water Quality Urban Impact Mitigation Plan, which are a part of the permit and must be complied with in the same manner as with the rest of the requirements in the permit.

E. Public Review

1. All documents submitted to the Regional Board in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Permit shall be made available to members of the public pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. Section 552 (as amended) and the Public Records Act (California Government Code Section 6250 *et seq.*).

2 All documents submitted to the Executive Officer for approval shall be made available to the public for a 30-day period to allow for public comment.

F. Duty to Comply [40 CFR 122.41(a)]

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any violation of this order constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act, its regulations and the California Water Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, Order termination, Order

revocation and reissuance, denial of an application for reissuance; or a combination thereof.

2. A copy of these waste discharge specifications shall be maintained by the Discharger so as to be available during normal business hours to Discharger employees and members of the public.

3. Any discharge of wastes at any point(s) other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation of the Order.

G. Duty to Mitigate [40 CFR 122.41 (d)]

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

H. Inspection and Entry [40 CFR 122.41(i)]

The Regional Board, USEPA, and other authorized representatives shall be allowed:

1. Entry upon premises where a regulated facility is located or conducted, or where records are kept under conditions of this Order;

2. Access to copy any records that are kept under the conditions of this Order;

3. To inspect any facility, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and,

4. To photograph, sample, and monitor for the purpose of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code.

I. Proper Operation and Maintenance [40 CFR 122.41 (e)]

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar system that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order.

J. Signatory Requirements [40 CFR 122.41(k)]

Except as otherwise provided in this Order, all applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Board shall be signed by the Director

of Public Works, City Engineer, or authorized designee under penalty of perjury.

K. Reopener and Modification [40 CFR 122.41(f)]

1. This Order may only be modified, revoked, or reissued, prior to the expiration date, by the Regional Board, in accordance with the procedural requirements of the Water Code and Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations for the issuance of waste discharge requirements, and upon prior notice and hearing, to:

   a. Address changed conditions identified in the required reports or other sources deemed significant by the Regional Board;

   b. Incorporate applicable requirements or statewide water quality control plans adopted by the State Board or amendments to the Basin Plan;

   c. Comply with any applicable requirements, guidelines, and/or regulations issued or approved pursuant to CWA Section 402(p); and/or,

   d. Consider any other federal, or state laws or regulations that became effective after adoption of this Order.

2. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:

   a. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;

   b. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts; or,

   c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

3. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause.

4. The filing of a request by the Discharger for a modification, revocation and re-issuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

5. This Order may be modified to make corrections or allowances for changes in the permitted activity listed in this section, following the procedures at 40 CFR Part 122.63, if processed as a minor modification. Minor modifications may only:

   a. Correct typographical errors, or

b. Require more frequent monitoring or reporting by the Permittee.

L. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable; and if any provision of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected.

M. Duty to Provide Information [40 CFR 122.41(h)]

The Discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Regional Board or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Board, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Order.

N. Twenty-four Hour Reporting[1]

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

2. The Regional Board may waive the required written report on a case-by-case basis.

O. Bypass [40 CFR 122.41(m)][2]

Bypass (the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility) is prohibited. The Regional Board may take enforcement action against the Discharger for bypass unless:

1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage. (Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that

[1] This provision applies to incidents where effluent limitations (numerical or narrative) as provided in this Order or in the Ventura County SMP are exceeded, and which endanger public health or the environment.

[2] This provision applies to the operation and maintenance of storm water controls and BMPs as provided in this Order or in the Ventura County SMP.

causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.);

2. There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated waste, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that could occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance;

3. The Discharger submitted a notice at least ten days in advance of the need for a bypass to the Regional Board; or,

4. The Discharger may allow a bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. In such a case, the above bypass conditions are not applicable. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required.

P. Upset [40 CFR 122.41(n)][3]

1. A Discharger that wishes to establish the affirmative defense of an upset in an action brought for non compliance shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

   a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

   b. The permitted facility was being properly operated by the time of the upset;

   c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required; and,

   d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required.

2. No determination made before an action for noncompliance, such as during administrative review of claims that non-compliance was caused by an upset, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

3. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

Q. Property Rights [40 CFR 122.4(g)]

[3] *Supra*. See footnote number 2.

This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

R. Enforcement

1. Violation of any of the provisions of the NPDES permit or any of the provisions of this Order may subject the violator to any of the penalties described herein, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority; except that only one kind of penalties may be applied for each kind of violation. The Clean Water Act provides the following:

   Criminal Penalties

   a. *Negligent Violations*
   The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates permit conditions implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

   b. *Knowing Violations*
   The CWA provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both.

   c. *Knowing Endangerment*
   The CWA provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing sections 301, 302, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act and who knows at that time that he is placing another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury is subject to a fine of not more than $250,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both.

   d. *False Statement*
   The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed of required to be maintained under the Act or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the Act, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both. If a conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment shall be by a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by

imprisonment of not more than four years, or by both. (See section 309(c)(4) of the Clean Water Act.)

Civil Penalties:

a. The CWA provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $27,500 per day for each violation.

2. The California Water Code provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement provision of the California Water Code is subject to civil penalties of up to $5,000 per day, $10,000 per day, or $25,000 per day of violation; or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to $10 per gallon per day or $25 per gallon per day of violation; or some combination thereof, depending on the violation or combination violations.

S. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense [40 CFR 122.41(c)]

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order.

T. This Order may be modified, revoked, or reissued, prior to the expiration date as follows:

1. To address changed conditions identified in the required technical reports or other sources deemed significant by the Regional Board;

2. To incorporate applicable requirements or statewide water quality control plans adopted by the State Board, or amendments to the Basin Plan;

3. To comply with any applicable requirements, guidelines, or regulations issued or approved under Section 402(p) of the CWA, if the requirement, guideline, or regulation so issued or approved contains different conditions or additional requirements not provided for in this Order. The Order as modified or reissued under this paragraph shall also contain any other requirements of the CWA then applicable; or,

4. Any amendments under the Clean Water Act.

U. Regional Board Order No. 94-082 is hereby rescinded.

V. This Order expires on July 27, 2005]. The Discharger must submit a Storm Water Quality Management Plan in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulation, not later than 180 days in advance of such date as application for reissuance of waste discharge requirements.

I, Dennis A. Dickerson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on July 27, 2000.

The Original signed by

_____

Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer

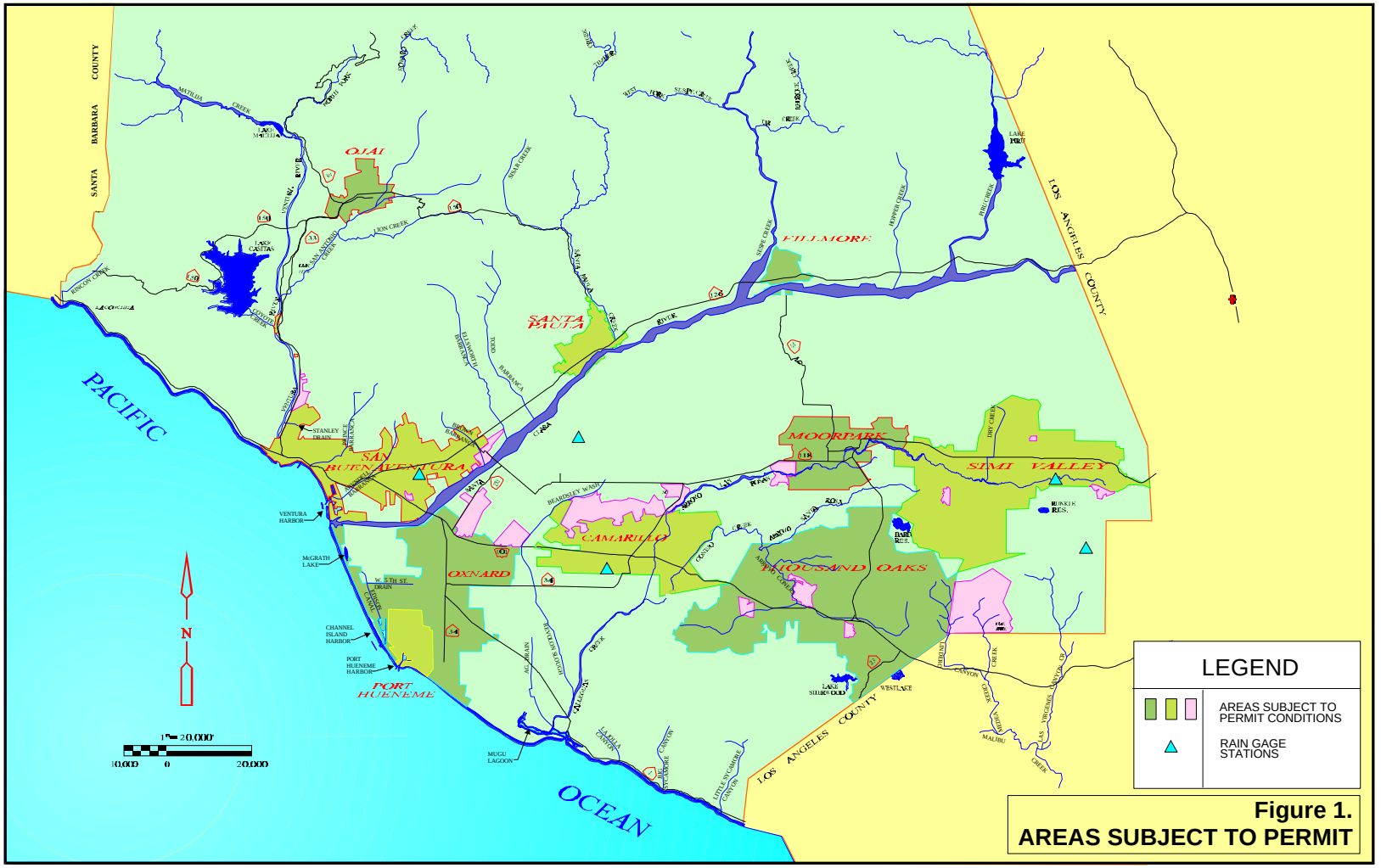


Figure 1.
AREAS SUBJECT TO PERMIT

State of California
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI 7388

FOR

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT/URBAN RUNOFF DISCHARGES
FOR
VENTURA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT,
COUNTY OF VENTURA, AND THE CITIES OF VENTURA COUNTY

NPDES PERMIT NO. CAS004002

I. Program Reporting Requirements

A. The Discharger shall submit, by October 1, 2000, the Annual Storm Water Report and Assessment for the period July 1, 1999, through July 27, 2000 documenting the status of the general program up to permit reissuance and the results of analyses from the monitoring and reporting program.

B. The Discharger shall submit, by October 1 of each year beginning the year 2001, an Annual Storm Water Report and Assessment documenting the status of the general program and individual tasks contained in the Ventura County SMP, and an integrated summary of the results of analyses from the monitoring program described under *II. Monitoring Requirements*.

The Annual Storm Water Report and Assessment shall include any proposed changes to the Ventura County SMP as approved by the Management Committee. The Annual Storm Water Report and Assessment Report shall cover each fiscal year from July 1 through June 30. At a minimum, the annual report will include the following:

Program Management

1. A comparison of program implementation results to performance standards established in the Ventura County SMP;

2. Status of compliance with permit requirements including implementation dates for all time-specific deadlines. If permit deadlines are not met, the Discharger shall report the reasons why the requirement was not met, how the requirements will be met in the future, including projected implementation date;

3. An assessment of the effectiveness of Ventura County SMP requirements to reduce storm water pollution. This assessment will be based upon the specific record-keeping information requirement in each major section of the permit,

monitoring data, and any other data the Discharger has, or is aware of that provides information on program effectiveness. Beginning in the Year 2003, to the extent data collected in monitoring requirements included herein allows, the discharger shall include an analysis of trends, land use contributions, pollutant source identifications, BMP effectiveness, and impacts on beneficial uses.

4. An analysis of the data to identify areas of the Program coverage which cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality standards or objectives, predominate land uses in these areas, and potential sources of pollutants in those areas;

5. Discussion of the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.

Programs for Residents

6. Number of storm drain inlets and signs in the Co-permittees' systems that are marked or posted with a no dumping message. Percent of total system marked/signed;

7. Description of activities on distributing brochures, community outreach efforts, public communication efforts and educational programs in schools including an estimate of the number of impressions per year made on the general public about storm water quality via print, local TV access, local radio presentations, meetings or other appropriate media;

Programs for Industrial / Commercial Businesses

8. Number of automotive, food facility and industrial facilities targeted under the program. During the past year, the number of industrial and commercial site visits conducted and the number of outreach contacts made and the number of industrial facilities the Co-permittees have identified that have failed to file an NOI;

9. An annual update of a database of industrial/commercial facilities identified as subject to the State Board General Industrial Permit. The database shall include at a minimum: facility name, site address, SIC code, and NPDES storm water permit coverage status, if applicable;

10. The percentage of targeted staff trained annually;

Programs for Planning and Land Development

11. The percentage of total development projects reviewed for storm water and conditioned to meet SQUIMP requirements in the previous year;

12. The scheduled date of significant rewrite of the Co-permittees' General Plan;

13. Description of activities on distributing brochures, outreach efforts, communication efforts including an estimate of the number of contacts made to the land development community about storm water quality via print, meetings or other appropriate venues.

14. The percentage of targeted staff trained annually;

Programs for Construction Sites

15. Number of construction projects requiring SWPCPs in the past year and the percentage of projects in categories requiring submittal of a SWPCP for which SWPCPs were completed;

16. Number and type of enforcement actions, applicable to storm water enforcement, taken at construction sites during the past year;

17. Description of the outreach program to the construction community and assessment of its effectiveness; This assessment should include a discussion of the number of inspections, site visits, or other meetings conducted;

18. The percentage of targeted staff trained annually;

Programs for Illicit Discharge and Illegal Connection Control

19. Number of reports of illicit discharges that Co-permittees responded to, percentage that were identified as actual illicit discharges, and percentage of the actual illicit discharges where the incident was either cleaned up, referred to another responsible agency and/or follow up/education with the discharger was conducted;

20. For groups of identified illicit discharge types where the probable causes for the discharge can be identified, report probable causes and the actions taken to prevent similar discharges from occurring;

21. Number of illicit connections identified in the past year;

22. Number of illicit connections eliminated in the past year;

23. Number and type of enforcement actions for storm water illicit discharges and/or illicit connections taken in the past year;

24. A summary from records on illicit discharges and connections which includes type of material, type of source, date of initial inspection, enforcement action taken, date of follow-up inspection, date of conclusion/clean up/removal/ follow

up/education;

Programs for Facilities Maintenance

25. A summary which at a minimum includes the quantity, predominant types and likely sources of trash removed from catch basin inlets;

26. A summary of the total curb miles of streets swept annually and the percentage of total curb miles swept annually as a function of total curb miles;

27. The percentage of targeted staff trained annually; and,

Pollutants of Concern

28. A progress report on sources of Pollutants of Concern (POCs), BMPs for their control, and implemented BMP effectiveness.

B. The Discharger shall submit a Storm Water Monitoring Report on July 15, 2001, and annually on July 15, thereafter. The report shall include:

1. status of implementation of the monitoring program;
2. results of the monitoring program;
3. a general interpretation of the results;
4. both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year; and

The Discharger shall submit, by October 1, 2000, the results of analyses from the monitoring and reporting program for the period July 1, 1999 through July 27, 2000 together with the Annual Report for the same period.

C. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Board shall be signed and certified pursuant to EPA regulations 40 CFR 122.41 (k). Each report shall contain the following completed declaration:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted.

Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility, of a fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Executed on the ___ day of _____ , 19__,

at _____.

(Signature)_____(Title)_____";

Co-permittee submittals to the Principal Co-permittee shall also be signed and certified pursuant to EPA regulations 40 CFR 122.41 (k).

D. The Discharger shall mail the original of each annual report to:

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY
CONTROL BOARD - LOS ANGELES REGION
320 W. 4TH STREET, SUITE 200
LOS ANGELES, CA 90013

A copy of the annual report shall also be mailed to:

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

II. Monitoring Requirements

A. The Discharger shall implement the Countywide Monitoring Plan, as described in Chapter 6 of the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD), which addresses discharge characterization (outfall monitoring), receiving water and watershed monitoring. To achieve this, the Discharger shall:

1. Conduct land use monitoring as shown in the summary table shown below:

Monitoring Station	***Minimum Number Events (per year)***	***Sample Type***	***Constituents[1]***
A-1, Wood Road	1[2]	Automated composite and grab samples	Metals Organics Conventional Inorganics Microbiological Toxicity and TIEs[3]
R-1, Swan St.[3]	3 Per Permit Term	Automated composite and grab samples	Metals Organics Conventional Inorganics Microbiological Toxicity and TIEs[3]
I-2, Ortega St.[3]	3 Per Permit Term	Automated composite and grab samples	Metals Organics Conventional Inorganics Microbiological Toxicity and TIEs[3]

1 The list of specific constituents, analytical methods, detection limits, and holding times is included in Attachment to the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 7388.
2 A maximum of 5 events shall be monitored during the permit term.
3 Toxicity monitoring shall occur during at least one storm per year until baseline information has been collected, and then be discontinued. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) shall be performed when acute toxicity results are greater than 1 TUa. Freshwater acute toxicity test shall be conducted on the most sensitive of the two species - Fathead minnow and Ceriodaphnia.

2. Conduct receiving water and watershed monitoring:

   a. For Revolon Slough the following monitoring program shall be implemented:

Monitoring Station	***Minimum Number of Events (per year)***	***Type of Sample***	***Constituents[1]***
W-3, La Vista Drain	1[2]	Automated composite and grab samples	Metals Organics Conventional Inorganics Microbiological Toxicity and TIEs[3]
W-4, Revolon Slough @ Wood Road	1[2]	Composite and grab samples	Metals Organics Conventional Inorganics Microbiological Toxicity and TIEs[3]

1 The list of specific constituents, analytical methods, detection limits, and holding times is included in Attachment to the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 7388.
2. A maximum of 5 events shall be monitored during the permit term.

Toxicity monitoring shall occur during at least 1 storm event a year until baseline information has been collected, and then be discontinued. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) shall be performed when acute toxicity results are greater than 1 TUa. Freshwater acute toxicity test shall be conducted on the most sensitive of the two species - Fathead minnow and Ceriodaphnia.

b. The Discharger shall participate as part of the Federal 205(j) grant non-point source grant study of the Calleguas Creek watershed;

c. The Principal Co-permittee shall participate in appropriate water quality meetings of watershed management planning, including the Santa Clara River Enhancement and Management Plan, the Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Plan, and the Steelhead Restoration and Recovery Plan;

d. The Discharger shall participate with the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) in storm water studies, as set forth in the signed Memorandum of Agreement.

e. The Discharger shall participate in the development and implementation of volunteer monitoring programs in the Ventura Coastal watersheds.

f. The Discharger shall develop a work plan for an instream bioassessment monitoring program and submit it to the Regional Board Executive Officer for approval no later than January 27, 2001. On approval by the Regional Board Executive Officer, the Discharger shall implement the instream bioassessment monitoring program, and submit the results with the Annual Monitoring Report. The bioassessment program shall include an analysis of the community structure of the instream macroinvertebrate assemblages in urban runoff-impacted stream segments at experimental sites. The Discharger shall make all efforts to locate such sites in the Ventura River, but if they are not available then the Discharger may consider other watersheds.

g. The Discharger shall monitor a total of three mass emission stations to establish baseline conditions and load estimates, for the Ventura River and Calleguas Creek, beginning with the 2000-2001 monitoring season, and for the Santa Clara River beginning with the 2001-2002 monitoring season. Up to six station events per year, including a minimum of two dry weather samples must be monitored. All samples for mass emissions may be taken with an automatic sampler except for the following constituents: (i) pathogen indicators; and (ii) oil and grease. The constituents to be analyzed and their detection limits are listed in Attachment 1. If a constituent is not detected at the method detection limit (MDL) for its respective test in more than 75 percent of the first 48 sampling events, it will not be further analyzed unless the observed occurrences show concentrations greater than state water

quality standards. The Discharger will also conduct annual confirmation sampling for non-detected constituents at each station for as long as the station is monitored. Chronic toxicity tests shall be conducted using the most sensitive marine species for two wet weather events (preferably the first significant storm and one other event) and one dry weather flow sample per monitoring season. Toxicity Identification Evaluations (TIEs) shall be conducted when toxicity manifests in:
(1) two consecutive wet weather samples , or;
(2) any dry weather flow sample.

h. An update of the Watershed Management Model (WMM) may be required by the Regional Board Executive Officer based on the needs of TMDL development. The Regional Board will assist the Discharger in identifying fund sources to assist in the implementation of this requirement, if invoked.

B. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

C. The Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance of monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the Report of Waste Discharge and application for this Order, for a period of at least five(5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Board or EPA at any time and shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge.

D. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

3. The date(s) analyses were performed;

4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and,

6. The results of such analyses.

E. All sampling, sample preservation, and analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order.

F. All chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by an appropriate governmental regulatory agency.

G. If no flow occurred during the reporting period, the monitoring report shall so state.

H. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the EPA guidelines or in this Monitoring and Reporting Program, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.

I. Whenever feasible, all MDLs shall be less than California Toxic Rule and Ocean Plan standards. If this is not feasible, the Discharger shall use analytical methods with the lowest MDL.

J. The Regional Board Executive Officer or the Regional Board, consistent with 40 CFR 122.41, may approve changes to the Monitoring and Reporting Program, after providing the opportunity for public comment, either:

a. By petition of the Discharger or by petition of interested parties after the submittal of the Annual Monitoring Program Report. Such petition shall be filed not later than 60 days after the Annual Monitoring Program Report submittal date, or
b. As deemed necessary by the Regional Board Executive Officer following notice to the Discharger.

III. Program Evaluation

A. All Co-permittees shall perform a self-audit to verify implementation of the Ventura County SMP through January 1 of each year and report the results of the self-audit to the principal Co-permittee by February 1, 2001, and annually thereafter.

B. All Co-permittees shall submit program evaluation results, in a standardized format, to the principal Co-permittee by August 1, 2001, and annually thereafter.

The above monitoring and reporting program, or subsequent modification thereto, shall become effective when Order No. 00-108 is adopted. All reports shall be signed by a responsible officer or duly authorized representative (as specified in 40 CFR Section 122.22) of the Discharger and submitted under penalty of perjury.

Ordered by:

The Original signed by

Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer

Date: July 27, 2000

Attachment
Analytes, Methods, Limits, and Holding Times

Constituent	Method	MDL	Holding Time
Metals: (Total Recoverable and Diss.)	**(units = ugl/l, unless specified)**		
Arsenic	EPA 206.3	1	6 months
Cadmium	EPA 213.2	0.1	6 months
Chromium	EPA 218.2	1	6 months
Copper	EPA 220.1	1	6 months
Lead	EPA 239.2	1	6 months
Mercury, total & diss.	EPA 1631	0.001	6 months
Nickel	EPA 249.2	1	6 months
Selenium	EPA 270.3	2	6 months
Silver	EPA 272.2	0.2	6 months
Zinc	EPA 289.1	1	6 months
Organics			
MTBE*	EPA 8020	1	14 days
Organochlorine Pesticides	EPA 8080	1-10 ng/L	7/40 days
Orthophosphate Pesticides	EPA 8140	2	7/40 days
Chlorinated Herbicides	EPA 8150	2-50 ug/L	7/40 days
Semi-volatiles	EPA 625	10-200 ng/L	7/40 days
TOC	EPA 415.1	1000	28 days
Conventional Inorganics	**(units = mg/l)**		
Ammonia	EPA 350.2	0.05	28 days
BOD	EPA 405.1	1	48 hours
Bromide	SM 4500BR	0.0001	immediate
Chloride	EPA 325.3	0.0001	28 days
Conductivity & pH	Electrometric	n/a	immediate
Hardness	EPA 130.2/SM2340B	1	6 months
Nitrate	EPA 352.1	0.01	28 days
TKN	EPA 351.3	0.05	28 days
Oil & Grease	EPA 413.1/413.2	0.1	28 days
Petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH)	EPA 413.1/SM5520B, F	0.1	7 days
Orthophosphate	EPA 365.3	0.01	28 days
Phosphorous, total & diss.	EPA 365.3	0.01	28 days
Solids, Total Dissolved	EPA 160.1	1	7 days
Solids, Total Suspended	EPA 160.2	1	7 days
Microbiological	**(units = MPN/100 ml)**		
Coliform, Total & Fecal	SM9221	2	6 hours
Fecal Streptococcus	SM9230	2	6 hours
Toxicity			
Ceriodaphnia Acute Toxicity (TIE)	EPA 600/4-91/002		36 hours

* MTBE is an extra compound for EPA 8020 analysis & must be specifically requested, e.g. “8020 with MTBE”
Note: Holding times for methods 625, 8080, 8140, and 8150 are 7 days until extraction, 40 days after extraction

ATTACHMENT A

Tentative Order No. 00-108 (NPDES NO. CAS004002)
Waste Discharge Requirements

for
Municipal Storm Water and Urban Runoff Discharges

VENTURA COUNTYWIDE STORMWATER QUALITY URBAN IMPACT MITIGATION PLAN

FOR THE VENTURA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT, THE COUNTY OF VENTURA, AND THE CITIES OF VENTURA COUNTY

VENTURA COUNTYWIDE STORMWATER QUALITY URBAN IMPACT MITIGATION PLAN

FOR THE VENTURA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT, THE COUNTY OF VENTURA, AND THE CITIES OF VENTURA COUNTY

VENTURA COUNTYWIDE URBAN RUNOFF AND STORM WATER NPDES PERMIT

STORM WATER QUALITY URBAN IMPACT MITIGATION PLAN

BACKGROUND

The Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program (Ventura Program) was established pursuant to Section 402(p) of the Federal Clean Water Act, which requires that all point source discharges of pollutants into waters of the United States, including discharges from municipal storm drain systems, be regulated by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. On August 22, 1994 the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board), issued NPDES permit CAS063339 (Permit) to the Ventura County Flood Control District (VCFCD), the County of Ventura, and the cities of Camarillo, Fillmore, Moorpark, Ojai, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, San Buenaventura, Santa Paula, Simi Valley, and Thousand Oaks for discharges from municipal storm drain systems in Ventura County. On February 11, 1999 these twelve agencies, the Co-permittees, submitted a Stormwater Quality Management Plan (1999 Plan) in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulation and as required by Permit. The 1999 Plan served as application for reissuance of waste discharge requirements and presented activities designed to advance the municipal storm water program that the Co-permittees implemented during the first five-year permit term. The 1999 Plan included a program for development planning. The Regional Board accepted the 1999 Plan, however, delayed reissuance of the Permit. On March 8, 2000, the Regional Board approved a final Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for Los Angles County and the Cities in Los Angeles County. Subsequently, at the request of the Regional Board, the Co-permittees prepared the Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Urban Impact Mitigation Plan (SQUIMP) to be consistent with SUSMP requirements and will be modifying the 1999 Plan to include the modified requirements.

The requirement to implement a program for development planning is based on, federal and state statutes including: Section 402 (p) of the Clean Water Act, Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (“CZARA”), and the California Water Code. The Clean Water Act amendments of 1987 established a framework for regulating storm water discharges from municipal, industrial, and construction activities under the NPDES program. The primary objectives of the municipal storm water program requirements are to:

1. Effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges, and

2. Reduce the discharge of pollutants from storm water conveyance systems to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP statutory standard).

The SQUIMP was developed as part of the municipal storm water program to address storm water pollution from new development and redevelopment by the private sector. This SQUIMP contains a list of the minimum required Best Management Practices (BMPs) that shall be used for a designated project. Additional BMPs may be required by ordinance or code adopted by the Co-permittees and applied generally or on a case by case basis. The Co-permittees are required to implement the requirements set herein in their own jurisdictions. Developers shall incorporate appropriate SQUIMP requirements into the project plans for the projects covered by the SQUIMP requirements. Each Co-permittee will approve the project plan as part of the development plan approval process.

All projects that fall into one of eight categories are identified in the Ventura Countywide Municipal Permit as requiring SQUIMPs. These categories are:

- Single-Family Hillside Residences
- 100,000 Square Foot Commercial Developments
- Automotive Repair Shops
- Retail Gasoline Outlets
- Restaurants
- Home Subdivisions with 10 or more housing units
- Location within or directly adjacent to or discharging directly to an environmentally sensitive area
- Parking lots with 5,000 square feet or more impervious parking or access surfaces or with 25 or more parking spaces and potentially exposed to storm water runoff

The SQUIMP requirements shall take effect not later than January 27, 2001 for projects identified herein that have not received development/planning permit approval or been deemed complete for processing prior to July 27, 2000..

DEFINITIONS

"100,000 Square Foot Commercial Development" means any commercial development that creates at least 100,000 square feet of impermeable area, including parking areas.

"Automotive Repair Shop" means a facility that is categorized in any one of the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes: 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, or 7536-7539.

"Best Management Practice (BMP)" means any program, technology, process, siting criteria, operational methods or measures, or engineered systems, which when implemented prevent, control, remove, or reduce pollution.

"Commercial Development" means any development on private land that is not heavy industrial or residential. The category includes, but is not limited to: hospitals,

laboratories and other medical facilities, educational institutions, recreational facilities, plant nurseries, multi-apartment buildings, car wash facilities, mini-malls and other business complexes, shopping malls, hotels, office buildings, public warehouses and other light industrial complexes.

“Designated Public Access Points” means any pedestrian, bicycle, equestrian, or vehicular point of access to jurisdictional channels in the area of Ventura County subject to permit requirements.

“Directly Adjacent” means situated within 200 feet of the contiguous zone required for the continued maintenance, function, and structural stability of the environmentally sensitive area.

“Directly Connected Impervious Area (DCIA)” means the area covered by a building, impermeable pavement, and/ or other impervious surfaces, which drains directly into the storm drain without first flowing across permeable land area (e.g. lawns).

.“Directly Discharging” means outflow from a drainage conveyance system that is composed entirely or predominantly of flows from the subject, property, development, subdivision, or industrial facility, and not commingled with the flows from adjacent lands.

“Environmentally Sensitive Area” means an area “in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which would be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments” (California Public Resources Code § 30107.5)

Areas subject to storm water mitigation requirements are: areas designated as an Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) by the State Water Resources Control Board, an area designated as a significant natural resource by the California Resources Agency, or an area identified by the Discharger as environmentally sensitive for water quality purposes, based on the Regional Board Basin Plan and Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Impaired Water-bodies List for the County of Ventura.

“Hillside” means property located in an area with known erosive soil conditions, where the development contemplates grading on any natural slope that is twenty-five percent or greater.

“Infiltration” means the downward entry of water into the surface of the soil.

“New Development” means land disturbing activities; structural development, including construction or installation of a building or structure, creation of impervious surfaces; and land subdivision.

“Parking Lot” means land area or facility for the temporary parking or storage of motor

vehicles used personally, for business or for commerce with an impervious surface area of 5,000 square feet or more, or with 25 or more parking spaces.

“Redevelopment” means, but is not limited to, the expansion of a building footprint or addition or replacement of a structure; structural development including an increase in gross floor area and/or exterior construction or remodeling; replacement of impervious surface that is not part of a routine maintenance activity; land disturbing activities related with structural or impervious surfaces. Redevelopment that results in the creation or addition of 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces is subject to the requirements for storm water mitigation. If the creation or addition of impervious surfaces is fifty percent or more of the existing impervious surface area, then storm water runoff from the entire area (existing and additions) must be considered for purposes of storm water mitigation. If the creation or additions is less than fifty percent of the existing impervious area, then storm water runoff from only the addition area needs mitigation.

“Restaurant” means a stand-alone facility that sells prepared foods and drinks for consumption, including stationary lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption. (SIC code 5812).

“Retail Gasoline Outlet” means any facility engaged in selling gasoline and lubricating oils.

“Source Control BMP” means any schedules of activities, structural devices, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, managerial practices or operational practices that aim to prevent storm water pollution by reducing the potential for contamination at the source of pollution.

“Storm Event” means a rainfall event that produces more than 0.1 inch of precipitation and that, which is separated from the previous storm event by at least 72 hours of dry weather.

“Structural BMP” means any structural facility designed and constructed to mitigate the adverse impacts of storm water and urban runoff pollution (e.g. canopy, structural enclosure). The category may include both Treatment Control BMPs and Source Control BMPs.

“Treatment” means the application of engineered systems that use physical, chemical, or biological processes to remove pollutants. Such processes include, but are not limited to, filtration, gravity settling, media adsorption, biodegradation, biological uptake, chemical oxidation and UV radiation.

“Treatment Control BMP” means any engineered system designed to remove pollutants by simple gravity settling of particulate pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media adsorption or any other physical, biological, or chemical process.

CONFLICTS WITH LOCAL PRACTICES

Where provisions of the SQUIMP requirements conflict with established local codes, (e.g., specific language of signage used on storm drain stenciling), the Co-permittees may continue the local practice and modify the SQUIMP to be consistent with the code, except that to the extent that the standards in the SQUIMP are more stringent than those under local codes, such more stringent standards shall apply.

SQUIMP PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL CATEGORIES

REQUIREMENTS

1. PEAK STORM WATER RUNOFF DISCHARGE RATES

The Discharger shall control the post-development peak storm water runoff discharge rates to maintain or reduce pre-development downstream erosion, and to protect stream habitat.

2. CONSERVE NATURAL AREAS

If applicable, the following items are required and shall be implemented in the site layout during the subdivision design and approval process, consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies:

- Concentrate or cluster Development on portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed condition.
- Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at a site to the minimum amount needed to build lots, allow access, and provide fire protection.
- Maximize trees and other vegetation at each site by planting additional vegetation, clustering tree areas, and promoting the use of native and/or drought tolerant plants.
- Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.
- Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.

3. MINIMIZE STORM WATER POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN

Storm water runoff from a site has the potential to contribute oil and grease, suspended solids, metals, gasoline, pesticides, and pathogens to the storm water conveyance system. The development shall be designed so as to minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, the introduction of pollutants of concern that may result in significant impacts, generated from site runoff of directly connected impervious areas (DCIA), to

the storm water conveyance system. Pollutants of concern consist of any pollutants that exhibit one or more of the following characteristics: current loadings or historic deposits of the pollutant are impacting the beneficial uses of a receiving water, elevated levels of the pollutant are found in sediments of a receiving water and/or have the potential to bioaccumulate in organisms therein, or the detectable inputs of the pollutant are at concentrations or loads considered potentially toxic to humans and/or flora and fauna. The storm water pollutants of concern currently identified by the Program are total and fecal coliform, mercury, PAHs, DDT and byproducts, diazinon, sediment/TSS, chlorpyrifos, copper, lead, thallium, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and phosphorous. The program may amend the list of pollutants of concern as additional information becomes available.

In meeting this specific requirement, "minimization of the pollutants of concern" will require the incorporation of a BMP or combination of BMPs best suited to maximize the reduction of pollutant loadings in that runoff to the Maximum Extent Practicable. Those BMPs best suited for that purpose are those listed in the *Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program's Land Development Guidelines*; *California Storm Water Best Management Practices Handbooks*; *Caltrans Storm Water Quality Handbook: Planning and Design Staff Guide*; *Start at the Source (1999) by Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association*, *Manual for Storm Water Management in Washington State*; *The Maryland Storm Water Design Manual*; *Florida Development Manual: A Guide to Sound Land and Water Management*; Denver *Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual, Volume 3 – Best Management Practices* and *Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters*, USEPA Report No. EPA-840-B-92-002, as "likely to have significant impact" beneficial to water quality for targeted pollutants that are of concern at the site in question. However, it is possible that a combination of BMPs not so designated may, in a particular circumstance, be better suited to maximize the reduction of the pollutants.

Examples of BMPs that can be used for minimizing the introduction of pollutants of concern generated from site runoff are identified in Table 2. All BMPs for development planning recommended in one of the above references may be used, subject to the criteria set in this SQUIMP.

4. PROTECT SLOPES AND CHANNELS

Project plans shall include BMPs consistent with local codes and ordinances and the SQUIMP to decrease the potential of slopes and/or channels from eroding and impacting storm water runoff:

- Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes and stabilize disturbed slopes
- Utilize natural drainage systems to the Maximum Extent Practicable
- Control or reduce or eliminate flow to natural drainage systems to the Maximum Extent Practicable

- Stabilize permanent channel crossings
- Vegetate slopes with first consideration given to native or drought tolerant species
- Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable specifications to minimize erosion, with the approval of all agencies with jurisdiction, e.g., the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the California Department of Fish and Game

5. PROVIDE STORM DRAIN SYSTEM STENCILING AND SIGNAGE

Storm drain stencils are highly visible source controls that are typically placed directly adjacent to storm drain inlets. The stencil contains a brief statement that prohibits the dumping of improper materials into the storm water conveyance system. Graphical icons, either illustrating anti-dumping symbols or images of receiving water fauna, are effective supplements to the anti-dumping message.

- All storm drain inlets and catch basins within the project area shall be stenciled with prohibitive language (such as: “DON’T DUMP! DRAINS TO OCEAN”) and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping.
- Signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping, shall be posted at designated public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.
- Legibility of stencils and signs shall be maintained.

6. PROPERLY DESIGN OUTDOOR MATERIAL STORAGE AREAS

Outdoor material storage areas refer to storage areas or storage facilities solely for the storage of materials. Improper storage of materials outdoors may provide an opportunity for toxic compounds, oil and grease, heavy metals, nutrients, suspended solids, and other pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system. Where proposed project plans include outdoor areas for permanent storage of materials that may contribute pollutants to the storm water conveyance system, the following Structural or Treatment BMPs are required:

- Materials with the potential to contaminate storm water shall be: (1) placed in an enclosure such as, but not limited to, a cabinet, shed, or similar structure that prevents contact with runoff or spillage to the storm water conveyance system; or (2) protected by secondary containment structures such as berms, dikes, or curbs.
- The storage area shall be paved and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks and spills.

- The storage area shall have a roof or awning to minimize collection of storm water within the secondary containment area.

7. PROPERLY DESIGN TRASH STORAGE AREAS

A trash storage area refers to an area where a trash receptacle or receptacles are located for use as a repository for solid wastes. Loose trash and debris can be easily transported by the forces of water or wind into nearby storm drain inlets, channels, and/or creeks. All trash container areas shall meet the following Structural or Treatment Control BMP requirements (individual single family residences are exempt from these requirements):

- Trash container areas shall have drainage from adjoining roofs and pavement diverted around the area(s).
- Trash container areas shall be screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash.

8. PROVIDE PROOF OF ONGOING BMP MAINTENANCE

Improper maintenance is one of the most common reasons why water quality controls will not function as designed or systems to fail entirely. It is important to consider who will be responsible for maintenance of a permanent BMP and what equipment is required to perform the maintenance properly. As part of project review, if a project applicant has included or is required to include, Structural or Treatment Control BMPs in project plans, the Co-permittee shall require that the applicant provide verification of maintenance provisions through such means as may be appropriate, including, but not limited to legal agreements, covenants, CEQA mitigation requirements and/or Conditional Use Permits.

For all properties, the verification will include the developer's signed statement, as part of the project application, accepting responsibility for all structural and treatment control BMP maintenance until the time the property is transferred and, where applicable, a signed agreement from the public or private entity assuming responsibility for Structural or Treatment Control BMP maintenance. The transfer of property to a private or public owner shall have conditions requiring the recipient to assume responsibility for maintenance of any Structural or Treatment Control BMP included in the sales or lease agreement for that property. The condition of transfer shall include a provision that the property owners conduct maintenance inspection of all Structural or Treatment Control BMPs at least once a year and retain proof of inspection. For residential properties where the Structural or Treatment Control BMPs are located within a common area which will be maintained by a homeowner's association, language regarding the responsibility for maintenance shall be included in the projects conditions, covenants and restrictions (CC&Rs). Printed educational materials will be required to accompany

the first deed transfer to highlight the existence of the requirement and to provide information on what storm water management facilities are present, signs that maintenance is needed, how the necessary maintenance can be performed, and assistance that the Co-permittee can provide. The transfer of this information shall also be required with any subsequent sale of the property.

If Structural or Treatment Control BMPs are located within a public area proposed for transfer, they will be the responsibility of the developer until they are accepted for transfer by the appropriate public agency. Structural or Treatment Control BMPs proposed for transfer shall meet design standards adopted by the public entity for the BMP installed and should be approved by the appropriate public agency prior to installation.

9. DESIGN STANDARDS FOR STRUCTURAL OR TREATMENT CONTROL BMPs

Structural or Treatment Control BMPs selected for use at any project covered by this SQUIMP shall meet the design standards of this Section unless specifically exempted.

Volume-based and flow-based design standards may be used separately or in combination to equivalent treatment of storm water discharges. Volume-based criteria should be used in the sizing of detention/retention or infiltration structures; flow-based criteria should be used on swales, catch basin devices, or wetlands. Other, BMP-specific criteria may be applicable. Project applicants should refer to the *Ventura Countywide Storm Water Quality Management Program Land Development Guidelines* for further information.

Volume-based Post-construction Structural or Treatment Control BMPs shall be designed to mitigate (infiltrate or treat) storm water runoff from either:

1. the volume of annual runoff based on unit basin storage water quality volume, to achieve 80 percent or more volume treatment by the method recommended in *California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook – Industrial/ Commercial,* (1993), the *Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program Land Development Guidelines*, or

2. the 85th percentile 24-hour runoff event determined as the maximized capture storm water volume for the area, from the formula recommended in *Urban Runoff Quality Management, WEF Manual of Practice No. 23/ ASCE Manual of Practice No. 87, (1998*), or

3. the volume of runoff produced from a 0.75 inch storm event, prior to its discharge to a storm water conveyance system, or

4. the volume of runoff produced from a historical-record based reference 24-hour rainfall criterion for “treatment” that achieves approximately the same reduction in pollutant loads achieved by the 85th percentile 24-hour runoff event,

OR

Flow Based Post-Construction Structural or Treatment Control BMPs shall be sized to handle the flow generated from either:

1. 10% of the 50-year design flow rate, or
2. a flow that will result in treatment of the same portion of runoff as treated using volumetric standards above, or
3. a rain event equal to at least 0.2 inches per hour intensity, or
4. a rain event equal to at least two times the 85th percentile hourly rainfall intensity for Ventura County

Limited Exclusion

Where the land area for development or redevelopment is less than 5,000 square feet, restaurants are excluded from the numerical Structural or Treatment Control BMP design standard requirement only.

10. PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO INDIVIDUAL PRIORITY PROJECT CATEGORIES

REQUIREMENTS

A. 100,000 SQUARE FOOT COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

1. PROPERLY DESIGN LOADING/UNLOADING DOCK AREAS

Loading/unloading dock areas have the potential for material spills to be quickly transported to the storm water conveyance system. To minimize this potential, the following design criteria are required:

- Cover loading dock areas or design drainage to minimize run-on and runoff of storm water.
- Direct connections to storm drains from depressed loading docks (truck wells) are prohibited.

2. PROPERLY DESIGN REPAIR/MAINTENANCE BAYS

Oil and grease, solvents, car battery acid, coolant and gasoline from the repair/maintenance bays can negatively impact storm water if allowed to come into contact with storm water runoff. Therefore, design plans for repair bays shall include the following:

- Repair/maintenance bays shall be indoors or designed in such a way that does not allow storm water run-on or contact with storm water runoff.
- Design a repair/maintenance bay drainage system to capture all washwater, leaks and spills. Connect drains to a sump for collection and disposal. Direct connection of the repair/maintenance bays to the storm drain system is prohibited. If required by local jurisdiction, obtain an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit.

3. PROPERLY DESIGN VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT WASH AREAS

The activity of vehicle/equipment washing/steam cleaning has the potential to contribute metals, oil and grease, solvents, phosphates, and suspended solids to the storm water conveyance system. Include, in the project plans, an area for washing/steam cleaning of vehicles and equipment. The area in the site design shall be:

- Self-contained and/or covered, equipped with a clarifier, or other pretreatment facility, and properly connected to a sanitary sewer.

B. RESTAURANTS

1. PROPERLY DESIGN EQUIPMENT/ACCESSORY WASH AREAS

The activity of outdoor equipment/accessory washing/steam cleaning has the potential to contribute metals, oil and grease, solvents, phosphates, and suspended solids to the storm water conveyance system. Include in the project plans an area for the washing/steam cleaning of equipment and accessories. This area shall be:

- Self-contained, connected to a grease interceptor, and properly connected to a sanitary sewer.
- If the wash area is to be located outdoors, it shall be covered, paved, have secondary containment, be connected to a grease interceptor and be connected to the sanitary sewer.

C. RETAIL GASOLINE OUTLETS

1. PROPERLY DESIGN FUELING AREA

Fueling areas have the potential to contribute oil and grease, solvents, car battery acid, coolant and gasoline to the storm water conveyance system. The project plans shall include the following BMPs:

- The fuel dispensing area shall be covered with an overhanging roof structure

or canopy. The canopy's minimum dimensions shall be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break. The canopy shall not drain onto the fuel dispensing area, and the canopy downspouts shall be routed to prevent drainage across the fueling area.

- The fuel dispensing area shall be paved with Portland cement concrete (or equivalent smooth impervious surface), and the use of asphalt concrete shall be prohibited.
- The fuel dispensing area shall have a 2% to 4% slope to prevent ponding, and shall be separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of storm water to the extent practicable.
- At a minimum, the concrete fuel dispensing area shall extend 6.5 feet (2.0 meters) from the corner of each fuel dispenser, or the length at which the hose and nozzle assembly may be operated plus 1 foot (0.3 meter), whichever is less.

D. AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOPS

1. PROPERLY DESIGN FUELING AREA

Fueling areas have the potential to contribute oil and grease, solvents, car battery acid, coolant and gasoline to the storm water conveyance system. Therefore, design plans, which include fueling areas, shall contain the following:

- The fuel dispensing area shall be covered with an overhanging roof structure or canopy. The cover's minimum dimensions shall be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break. The cover shall not drain onto the fuel dispensing area and the downspouts shall be routed to prevent drainage across the fueling area.
- The fuel dispensing areas shall be paved with Portland cement concrete (or equivalent smooth impervious surface), and the use of asphalt concrete shall be prohibited.

- The fuel dispensing area shall have a 2% to 4% slope to prevent ponding, and shall be separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of storm water.
- At a minimum, the concrete fuel dispensing area shall extend 6.5 feet (2.0 meters) from the corner of each fuel dispenser, or the length at which the hose and nozzle assembly may be operated plus 1 foot (0.3 meter), whichever is less.

2. PROPERLY DESIGN REPAIR/MAINTENANCE BAYS

Oil and grease, solvents, car battery acid, coolant and gasoline from the repair/maintenance bays can negatively impact storm water if allowed to come into contact with storm water runoff. Therefore, design plans for repair bays shall include the following:

- Repair/maintenance bays shall be indoors or designed in such a way that does not allow storm water run-on or contact with storm water runoff.
- Design a repair/maintenance bay drainage system to capture all wash-water, leaks and spills. Connect drains to a sump for collection and disposal. Direct connection of the repair/maintenance bays to the storm drain system is prohibited. If required by local jurisdiction, an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit should be obtained.

3. PROPERLY DESIGN VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT WASH AREAS

The activity of vehicle/equipment washing/steam cleaning has the potential to contribute metals, oil and grease, solvents, phosphates, and suspended solids to the storm water conveyance system. Include, in the project plans, an area for washing/steam cleaning of vehicles and equipment. This area shall be:

- Self-contained and/or covered, equipped with a clarifier, or other pretreatment facility, and properly connected to a sanitary sewer or to a permitted disposal facility.

4. PROPERLY DESIGN LOADING/UNLOADING DOCK AREAS

Loading/unloading dock areas have the potential for material spills to be quickly transported to the storm water conveyance system. To minimize this potential, the following design criteria are required:

- Cover loading dock areas or design drainage to minimize run-on and runoff of storm water

- Direct connections to storm drains from depressed loading docks (truck wells) are prohibited

E. PARKING LOTS

1. PROPERLY DESIGN PARKING AREA

Parking lots contain pollutants such as heavy metals, oil and grease, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons that are deposited on parking lot surfaces by motor vehicles.

These pollutants are directly transported to surface waters. To minimize the offsite transport of pollutants, the following design criteria are required:

- Reduce impervious land coverage of parking areas
- Infiltrate runoff before it reaches the storm drain system
- Treat runoff before it reaches the storm drain system

2. PROPERLY DESIGN TO LIMIT OIL CONTAMINATION AND PERFORM MAINTENANCE

Parking lots may accumulate oil, grease, and water insoluble hydrocarbons from vehicle drippings and engine system leaks.

- Treat to remove oil and petroleum hydrocarbons at parking lots that are heavily used (e.g. fast food outlets, lots with 25 or more parking spaces, sports event parking lots, shopping malls, grocery stores, discount warehouse stores)
- Ensure adequate operation and maintenance of treatment systems, particularly sludge and oil removal, and system fouling/plugging prevention control

11. WAIVER

A Co-permittee may, through adoption of an ordinance or code incorporating the treatment requirements of the SQUIMP, provide for a waiver from the requirement if impracticability for a specific property can be established. A waiver for impracticability shall be granted only when all other Structural or Treatment Control BMPs have been considered and rejected as infeasible. Recognized situations of impracticability include, (i) extreme limitations of space for treatment on a redevelopment project, (ii) unfavorable or unstable soil conditions at a site to attempt infiltration, and (iii) risk of ground water contamination because a known unconfined aquifer lies beneath the land surface or an existing or potential underground source of drinking water is less than 10 feet from the soil surface. Any other justification for impracticability shall be separately petitioned by the Co-permittee and submitted to the Regional Board for consideration. The Regional Board may consider approval of the waiver justification or may delegate the authority to approve a class of waiver justifications to the Regional Board Executive Officer. The supplementary waiver justification becomes recognized and effective only after approval by the Regional Board or the Regional Board Executive Officer. A waiver granted by a Co-permittee to any development or redevelopment project may be revoked by the Regional Board Executive Officer for cause and with proper notice upon petition.

If a waiver is granted for impracticability, the Co-permittee shall require the project proponent to transfer the savings in cost, as determined by the Co-permittee, to a storm

water mitigation fund operated by a public agency or a non-profit entity to be used to promote regional or alternative solutions for storm water pollution in the watershed.

12. LIMITATION ON USE OF INFILTRATION BMPs

Three factors significantly influence the potential for storm water to contaminate ground water. They are (i) pollutant mobility, (ii) pollutant abundance in storm water, (iii) and soluble fraction of pollutant. The risk of contamination of groundwater may be reduced by pretreatment of storm water. A discussion of limitations and guidance for infiltration practices is contained in, *Potential Groundwater Contamination from Intentional and Non-Intentional Storm water Infiltration, Report No. EPA/600/R-94/051, USEPA (1994).*

The distance of the groundwater table from the infiltration BMP may also be a factor determining the risk of contamination. A historic high water table distance separation of ten feet depth in California presumptively poses negligible risk for storm water not associated with industrial activity or high vehicular traffic except in cases where groundwater basins are unconfined. Unconfined groundwater basins and vulnerable unconfined aquifers are areas that have been identified by the County of Ventura Public Works Agency, Water Resources Division and the Regional Board as areas where the application of infiltration BMPs should be limited to those that provide pre-treatment to ensure groundwater is protected from pollutants of concern.

Infiltration BMPs are not recommended for areas of industrial activity or areas subject to high vehicular traffic (25,000 or greater average daily traffic (ADT) on main roadway or 15,000 or more ADT on any intersecting roadway) unless appropriate pretreatment is provided to ensure groundwater is protected and the infiltration BMP is not rendered ineffective by overload.

13. ALTERNATIVE CERTIFICATION FOR STORM WATER TREATMENT MITIGATION

In lieu of conducting detailed BMP review to verify Structural or Treatment Control BMPs adequacy, a Co-permittee may elect to accept a signed certification from a Civil Engineer or a Licensed Architect registered in the State of California, that the plan meets the criteria established herein. The Co-permittee is encouraged to verify that certifying person(s) have been trained on BMP design for water quality, not more than two years prior to the signature date. Training conducted by an organization with storm water BMP design expertise (e.g., a University, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Landscape Architects, American Public Works Association, or the California Water Environment Association) may be considered qualifying.

14. RESOURCES AND REFERENCE

TABLE 1

SUGGESTED RESOURCES	HOW TO GET A COPY
Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program Land Development Guidelines Presents guidance for designing storm water BMPs	Ventura County Flood Control District 800 South Victoria Avenue Ventura, CA 93009 805-650-4064
Start at the Source (1999) by Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association Detailed discussion of permeable pavements and alternative driveway designs presented.	Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association 2101 Webster Street Suite 500 Oakland, CA 510-286-1255
Design of Stormwater Filtering Systems (1996) by Richard A. Claytor and Thomas R. Schuler Presents detailed engineering guidance on ten different storm water-filtering systems.	Center for Watershed Protection 8391 Main Street Ellicott City, MD 21043 410-461-8323

Better Site Design: A Handbook for Changing Development Rules in Your Community (1998) Presents guidance for different model development alternatives.	Center for Watershed Protection 8391 Main Street Ellicott City, MD 21043 410-461-8323
Design Manual for Use of Bioretention in Stormwater Management (1993) Presents guidance for designing bioretention facilities.	Prince George's County Watershed Protection Branch 9400 Peppercorn Place, Suite 600 Landover, MD 20785
Operation, Maintenance and Management of Stormwater Management (1997) Provides a thorough look at storm water practices including, planning and design considerations, programmatic and regulatory aspects, maintenance considerations, and costs.	Watershed Management Institute, Inc. 410 White Oak Drive Crawfordville, FL 32327 850-926-5310
California Storm Water Best Management Practices Handbooks (1993) for Construction Activity, Municipal, and Industrial/Commercial Presents a description of a large variety of Structural BMPs, Treatment Control, BMPs and Source Control BMPs	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Cashiers Office 900 S. Fremont Avenue Alhambra, CA 91803 626-458-6959
Second Nature: Adapting LA's Landscape for Sustainable Living (1999) by Tree People Detailed discussion of BMP designs presented to conserve water, improve water quality, and achieve flood protection.	Tree People 12601 Mullholland Drive Beverly Hills, CA 90210 818-753-4600
Florida Development Manual: A Guide to Sound Land and Water Management (1988) Presents detailed guidance for designing BMPs	Florida Department of the Environment 2600 Blairstone Road, Mail Station 3570 Tallahassee, FL 32399 850-921-9472
Stormwater Management in Washington State (2000) Vols. 1-5 Presents detailed guidance on BMP design for new development and construction.	Department of Printing State of Washington Department of Ecology P.O. Box 798 Olympia, WA 98507-0798 360-407-7529
Maryland Stormwater Design Manual (2000) Presents guidance for designing storm water BMPs	Maryland Department of the Environment 2500 Broening Highway Baltimore, MD 21224 410-631-3000

Texas Nonpoint Source Book – Online Module (1998)www.txnpsbook.org Presents BMP design and guidance information on-line	Texas Statewide Storm Water Quality Task Force North Central Texas Council of Governments 616 Six Flags Drive Arlington, TX 76005 817-695-9150
Urban Storm Drainage, Criteria Manual – Volume 3, Best Management Practices (1999) Presents guidance for designing BMPs	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District 2480 West 26th Avenue, Suite 156-B Denver, CO 80211 303-455-6277
National Storm water Best Management Practices (BMP) Database, Version 1.0 Provides data on performance and evaluation of storm water BMPs	American Society of Civil Engineers 1801 Alexander Bell Drive Reston, VA 20191 703-296-6000
Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters (1993) Report No. EPA–840-B-92-002. Provides an overview of, planning and design considerations, programmatic and regulatory aspects, maintenance considerations, and costs.	National Technical Information Service U.S. Department of Commerce Springfield, VA 22161 800-553-6847
Caltrans Storm Water Quality Handbook: Planning and Design Staff Guide (Best Management Practices Handbooks (1998) Presents guidance for design of storm water BMPs	California Department of Transportation P.O. Box 942874 Sacramento, CA 94274-0001 916-653-2975

TABLE 2

EXAMPLE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

The following are examples of BMPs that can be used for minimizing the introduction of pollutants of concern that may result in significant impacts, generated from site runoff to the storm water conveyance system. (See Table 1: Suggested Resources for additional sources of information):

- Provide reduced width sidewalks and incorporate landscaped buffer areas between sidewalks and streets. However, sidewalk widths shall still comply with regulations for the Americans with Disabilities Act and other life safety requirements.
- Design residential streets for the minimum required pavement widths needed to comply with all zoning and applicable ordinances to support travel lanes; on-street parking; emergency, maintenance, and service vehicle access; sidewalks; and vegetated open channels.
- Comply with all zoning and applicable ordinances to minimize the number of residential street cul-de-sacs and incorporate landscaped areas to reduce their impervious cover. The radius of cul-de-sacs should be the minimum required to accommodate emergency and maintenance vehicles. Alternative turnarounds should be considered.
- Use permeable materials for private sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, or interior roadway surfaces (examples: hybrid lots, parking groves, permeable overflow parking, etc.).
- Use open space development that incorporates smaller lot sizes.
- Reduce building density.
- Comply with all zoning and applicable ordinances to reduce overall lot

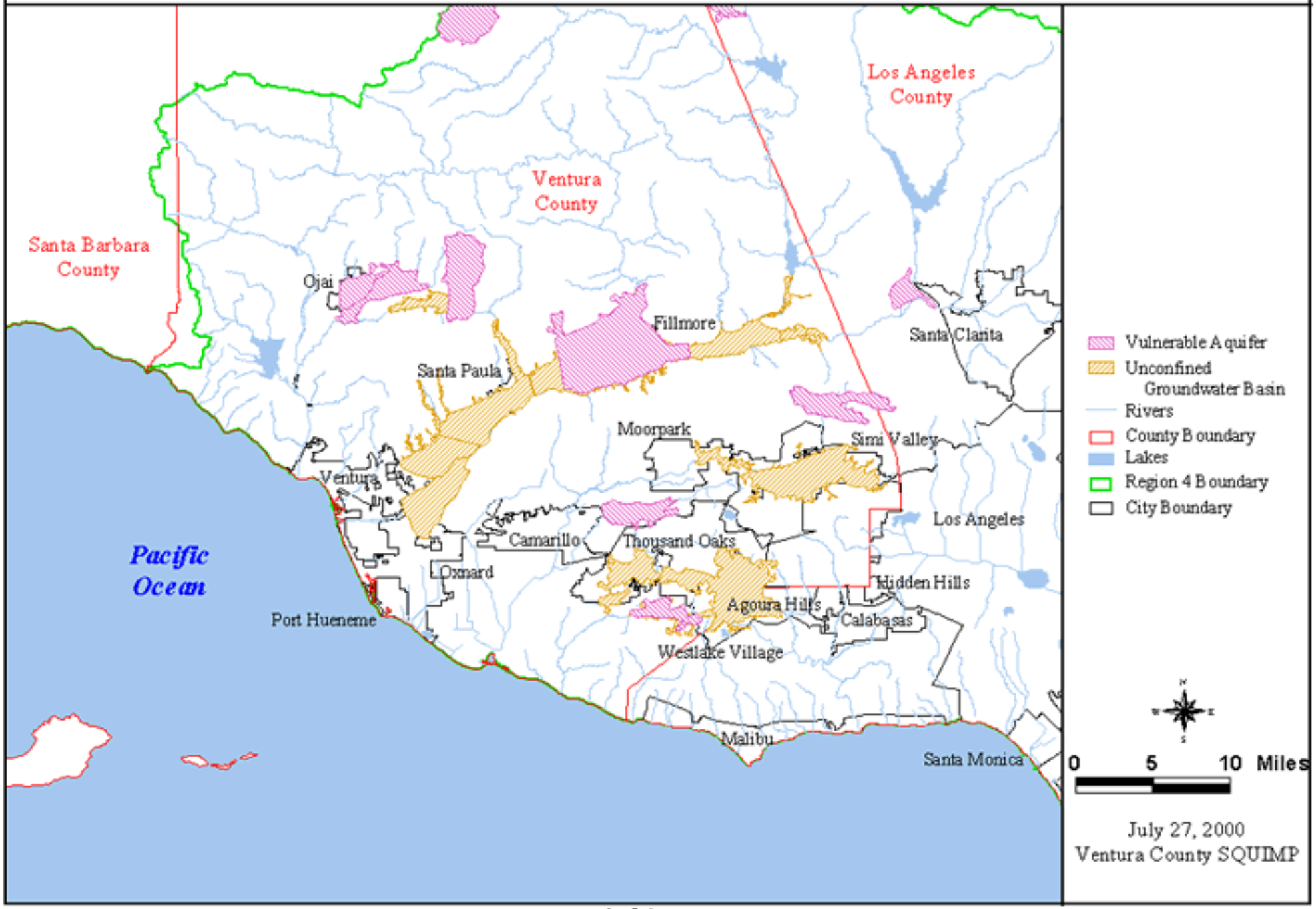
imperviousness by promoting alternative driveway surfaces and shared driveways that connect two or more homes together.
- Comply with all zoning and applicable ordinances to reduce the overall imperviousness associated with parking lots by providing compact car spaces, minimizing stall dimensions, incorporating efficient parking lanes, and using pervious materials in spillover parking areas.
- Direct rooftop runoff to pervious areas such as yards, open channels, or vegetated areas, and avoid routing rooftop runoff to the roadway or the storm water conveyance system.
- Biofilters including vegetated swales and strips
- Extended/dry detention basins
- Infiltration basin
- Infiltration trenches or vaults
- Wet detention basins/wet ponds
- Constructed wetlands

TABLE 2 (Continued)

- Catch basin inserts
- Continuous flow deflection/separation systems
- Storm drain inserts
- Media filtration
- Bioretention facility
- Foundation planting
- Catch basin screens
- Normal flow storage/separation systems
- Clarifiers
- Filtration systems
- Primary waste water treatment systems
- Dry Wells[1]
- Cistern

1 The proponent must ensure that this BMP complies with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements for siting, construction, operation and maintenance.

FIGURE 1: Unconfined Groundwater Basins and Vulnerable Unconfined Aquifers



ATTACHMENT B

Tentative Order No. 00-108 (NPDES NO. CAS004002)
Waste Discharge Requirements

for
Municipal Storm Water and Urban Runoff Discharges

Within
Ventura County Flood Control District
County of Ventura
Cities of Ventura County

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For the

Ventura Countywide Stormwater
Quality Management Plan (SMP)

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