National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Phase II

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
Phase II

Stormwater Management Program
County of San Luis Obispo

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) was prepared by the County of San Luis Obispo to comply with mandatory requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Final Rule and the State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CA CAS000004, "Waste Discharge Requirements for Stormwater Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems" (MS4 General Permit). The NPDES Phase II Final Rule was adopted in December 1999 and requires operators of small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) located in designated urbanized areas (UAs) and in areas meeting certain regulatory criteria to develop and implement SWMPs. The State's MS4 General Permit was adopted on April 30, 2003 and implements the NPDES Phase II Final Rule in California.

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has determined that the following unincorporated communities located in San Luis Obispo County are subject to NPDES Phase II requirements under the MS4 General Permit:

1) Baywood-Los Osos;
2) San Luis Obispo urban fringe;
3) Nipomo;
4) Atascadero urban fringe;
5) Paso Robles urban fringe;
6) Templeton;
7) Santa Margarita;
8) Garden Farms;
9) Cambria; and
10) Oceano

This SWMP covers the county owned or operated MS4 for unincorporated areas in San Luis Obispo County that have been designated and are within the jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo. The seven incorporated cities within San Luis Obispo County have separate SWMPs that cover areas within their jurisdiction. Although, this SWMP is not a "regional SWMP", the County partners with the cities and CSDs to provide a regional approach to Stormwater

Pollution Prevention Public Education and Outreach.

Purpose of the SWMP

The NPDES Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit mandate that regulated entities develop and implement SWMPs to reduce stormwater pollutants to receiving waters to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP) through the application of Best Management Practices (BMPs). BMPs must be applied in six specific areas: 1) Public Education and Outreach; 2) Public Participation and Involvement; 3) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination; 4) Construction Site Runoff Control; 5) Post-Construction Stormwater Management; and 6) Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations. This SWMP defines the method for selecting and prioritizing BMPs under each category and provides a description, timetable, and set of measurable goals for each. The SWMP assigns responsibilities for implementation and describes the method for updating the SWMP and submitting annual reports.

The SWMP provides an integrated approach for prevention of pollution from stormwater runoff in San Luis Obispo County. The program relies heavily on public education and outreach and public participation and involvement to prevent pollution problems at the source. The program seeks to employ the most cost effective means to achieve the objectives of the NPDES Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit and to coordinate stormwater runoff pollution prevention efforts throughout the County. County staff members anticipate that the SWMP will continuously improve based upon an iterative process of evaluating the results of the program using measurable goals.

Alignment with Existing Practices

The SWMP was designed to provide a framework for a comprehensive stormwater management program to meet the mandatory requirements of the NPDES Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit. The SWMP capitalizes on aligning existing water quality activities and stormwater management practices with current BMPs. The SWMP includes BMPs, with Measurable Goals, that can be used to guide the County Board of

Supervisors in their results based decision-making process during budget deliberations for the current fiscal year and in following years.

Accomplishments To Date

Several county departments participated in developing and amending the SWMP. In addition, county staff members coordinated with other local agencies and other Central Coast counties to determine the most effective BMPs to meet the needs of San Luis Obispo County. The County retained a team of consultants (RMC and CMCA) to perform a regulatory analysis, to research best management practices, to conduct surveys and compile information regarding existing practices in the County, and to prepare significant components of the program.

RMC completed a NPDES Stormwater Phase II Work Plan in February 2002, an action that preceded development of this SWMP. The Work Plan identified the costs and staffing required to implement a range of SWMP alternatives. Based on the Work Plan, the County Department of Public Works began the budget and hiring process for new staff and for developing the program. The County retained CMCA and RMC to assist in the preparation of this SWMP in September 2002. The team assessed existing programs and practices in the county and contacted the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) for recommendations. Based on the recommendations of the RWQCB, the team identified water bodies in the County affected by the designated communities and the beneficial uses that are impaired in those water bodies.

The team developed criteria for identifying appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) to address specific water quality problems, weighted criteria based on certain factors, and applied criteria to BMPs to determine a relative score. Based on their scores, BMPs were applied to address impaired beneficial uses and pollutants of concern. Management strategies and opportunities for feedback and updating the program were identified. The Board of Supervisors approved the first revision of the SWMP on February 25, 2003 and it was submitted to the RWQCB on March 10, 2003.

The RWQCB reviewed the original version of the SWMP and requested revisions on February 6, 2004. The RWQCB requested that the County update the original SWMP to reference the MS4 General Permit and the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list that were adopted by the State after the original SWMP was submitted. The RWQCB also requested that the County add more detailed information about the BMPs and their associated measurable goals and move up the SWMP implementation timelines. The second revision of the SWMP reflects compliance with RWQCB requests and was approved by the Board of Supervisors on April 27, 2004 and submitted to the RWQCB on May 7, 2004.

On October 13, 2004, the RWQCB approved the second revision of the SWMP and posted it on the State Water Resources Control Board website for the required sixty-day public comment period. The RWQCB received extensive comments and a request for public hearing from a national environmental organization, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and their consultant on December 12, 2004, the last day of the public comment period. No other comments were received.

On March 23, 2007, the RWQCB approved the County of San Luis Obispo SWMP per Resolution R3-2007-0019.

Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Stormwater Management: Why It's Important

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Water Quality Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit No. CAS000004, "Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems" (MS4 General Permit), reports the following findings:

- "Urban runoff is a leading cause of pollution throughout California."

- "Pollutants of concern found in urban runoff include sediments, non-sediment solids, nutrients, pathogens, oxygen-demanding substances, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), trash, and pesticides and herbicides."

- "During urban development, two important changes occur. First, where no urban development has previously occurred, natural vegetated pervious ground cover is converted to impervious surfaces such as paved highways, streets, rooftops, and parking lots. Natural vegetated soil can both absorb rainwater and remove pollutants providing a very effective purification process. Because pavement and concrete can neither absorb water nor remove pollutants, the natural purification characteristics of the land are lost. Second, urban development creates new pollutant sources as human population density increases and brings with it proportionately higher levels of vehicle emissions, vehicle maintenance wastes, municipal sewage, pesticides, household hazardous wastes, pet wastes, trash, etc., which can be washed into the MS4. As a result of these two changes, the runoff leaving a developed urban area may be significantly greater in volume, velocity, and/or pollutant load than pre-development runoff from the same area."

- "A higher percentage of impervious area correlates to a greater pollutant load, resulting in turbid water, nutrient enrichment, bacterial contamination, organic matter loads, toxic compounds, temperature increases, and increases of trash or debris."

- "Pollutants present in stormwater can have damaging effects on both human health and aquatic ecosystems. In addition, the increased flows and volumes of stormwater discharged from impervious surfaces resulting from development can significantly impact beneficial uses of aquatic ecosystems due to physical modifications of watercourses, such as bank erosion and widening of channels."

- "When water quality impacts are considered during the planning stages of a project, new development and many redevelopment projects can more efficiently incorporate measures to protect water quality."

1.2 Stormwater Management: A Water Quality Mandate for San Luis Obispo County

Most of the unincorporated communities within the County lack formal stormwater infrastructure. The County currently uses the natural hydrology of the watershed to convey stormwater runoff to receiving waters. In areas lacking natural pathways for stormwater runoff, the County uses retention/detention basins to slow runoff and allow for infiltration. Urbanized portions of the County have a larger proportion of impervious surfaces (i.e., roofs, driveways, parking lots, roads) to "natural" surfaces than more rural portions of the County. Impervious surfaces prevent infiltration of stormwater, thereby increasing the velocity and volume of stormwater entering a water body at any one point. Urbanized communities have a higher concentration of land uses that increase the presence of household chemicals, commercial products, and vehicles, resulting in an increase in the potential release of pollutants to receiving waters.

Until recently, stormwater runoff in areas with populations of less than 100,000 people was not regulated. Although many existing stormwater runoff controls have been in place, there has not been an integrated and comprehensive approach to preventing pollution from stormwater runoff in these less populated areas. The MS4 General Permit requires that the County of San Luis Obispo, as a Phase II regulated MS4, develop a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) and to protect water quality.

1.3 The Purpose of the Stormwater Management Program (SWMP)

The purpose of the SWMP is to comply with the mandatory requirements of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Final Rule and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Water Quality Order No. 2003-00005-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000004, "Waste Discharge Requirements for Stormwater Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) General Permit (referred to as the "MS4 General Permit"). The USEPA developed the NPDES Phase II Final Rule under the authority of the Clean Water Act to reduce impacts to water quality from stormwater pollution. The State of California adopted the MS4 General Permit on April 30, 2003 to implement the NPDES Phase II Final Rule in California.

The County prepared this SWMP to meet the Federal and State NPDES Phase II regulatory requirements and to align existing stormwater management activities in the County with current Best Management Practices (BMPs). Working cooperatively with other agencies and with public participation and involvement, the County will use this SWMP to achieve the intent of the regulation in the most cost effective and comprehensive manner. Preventing stormwater pollution of our water bodies is a duty shared by the Federal, State, County, and other local governments along with each and every resident of San Luis Obispo County.

1.4 Summary of Regulatory Requirements

Enacted in 1990, Phase I of the Stormwater Rule applied to municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) with a service population of 100,000 or more, to construction projects affecting five acres or more of land disturbance, and to certain industrial activities. Phase II of the Stormwater Rule is generally applicable to MS4s serving an urban population of 10,000 or more and construction activities affecting one acre or more of land disturbance.

Under the NPDES Phase II Rule and the MS4 General Permit, Small MS4s that meet specific criteria must obtain MS4 General Permit coverage for stormwater discharges. MS4 General Permit coverage for the County will be issued by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWRCB) and must be renewed every five years. The County was required to comply with Federal NPDES Phase II requirements on March 10, 2003, at which time, the County submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with the State's MS4 General Permit to the RWQCB. To comply with the State's MS4 General Permit, the MS4 operator (in this case, the County) must implement a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) that reduces the discharge of pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable", that protects water quality, and that satisfies the requirements of the Clean Water Act according to California's MS4 General Permit. The County and other regulated communities were required to submit a NOI, a permit fee, and their SWMP on or before the State's General Permit deadline.

The MS4 General Permit was adopted by the State on April 30, 2003. The RWQCB reviewed the County's SWMP and requested revisions to the County's SWMP on February 6, 2004. The RWQCB requested that the County update the SWMP to refer to the MS4 General Permit and the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Impaired Water Bodies that were approved by the Federal and State governments after the original revision of the SWMP was submitted. The RWQCB also requested that the County add more detail to the SWMP and move the implementation timelines up wherever possible. The second revision of the SWMP reflects compliance with RWQCB requests and was approved by the Board of Supervisors on April 27, 2004 and submitted to the RWQCB on May 7, 2004.

On October 13, 2004, the RWQCB approved the second revision of the SWMP and posted it on the State Water Resources Control Board website for the required sixty-day public comment period. The RWQCB received extensive comments and a request for public hearing from a national environmental organization, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and their consultant on December 12, 2004, the last day of the public comment period. No other comments were received.

On November 7, 2005, the County received a letter from the RWQCB requesting additional revisions to the SWMP to be re-submitted no later than January 3, 2006. To ensure adequate time to revise the SWMP, the County requested an extension of the

January 3 deadline to June 30, 2006. This request for extension was granted by the RWQCB.

The Department of Public Works revised the SWMP for this third revision to incorporate RWQCB's comments. The third revision of the SWMP was approved by the Board of Supervisors on June 13, 2006 and was submitted before June 30, 2006.

On March 23, 2007, the RWQCB approved the County of San Luis Obispo SWMP per Resolution R3-2007-0019.
USEPA and the SWRCB have determined that a SWMP will be considered to reduce pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP) if it fulfills the following minimum control measures (MCMs):

1) Public Education and Outreach;
2) Public Participation and Involvement;
3) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination;
4) Construction Site Runoff Control;
5) Post-Construction Stormwater Management; and
6) Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

To fulfill each of the six minimum control measures and reduce pollutants to achieve the MEP, MS4s are required to develop and implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) and measurable goals. BMPs consist of structural and non-structural activities that address stormwater. The BMPs in this SWMP were selected using a process based on EPA guidance documents, the MS4 General Permit, and on factors specific to the County and the regulated communities. As such, these BMPs provide controls that meet federal and state requirements and are locally applicable.

1.5 Scope and Responsibility for the Stormwater Management Program

The SWRCB has determined that the following unincorporated communities located in San Luis Obispo County are subject to NPDES Phase II requirements and the MS4 General Permit:

1. Baywood-Los Osos;
2. San Luis Obispo (urban fringe);
3. Nipomo;
4. Atascadero/ Paso Robles (urban fringe including Templeton, Santa Margarita and Garden Farms);
5. Cambria; and
6. Oceano

These communities were selected based on criteria that take into account the potential to impact water quality due to conditions influencing discharges into their storm sewer systems or due to where they discharge. These criteria are listed below.

1) Areas Automatically Designated. In these areas, USEPA designated communities automatically due to their location within an urbanized area defined by the 2000 Census. The 2000 Census identified urbanized areas that have a population greater than 50,000 and have an overall population density greater than 1,000 people per square mile. The areas within the County's SWMP coverage area designated under this criterion include San Luis Obispo (urban fringe), the Atascadero/Paso Robles urban complex (urban fringe including Templeton, Garden Farms and Santa Margarita), and Nipomo, which is included in the Santa Maria urbanized area.

2) Areas Designated by the State: A community can be individually designated by the SWRCB and/or RWQCB based on:

- a "high population density" of at least 1,000 people per square mile (including tourists and commuters). Baywood-Los Osos, Cambria, and Oceano were added under this criterion.

- a "high growth" or "high growth potential" where an area grew by more than 25% between 1990 and 2000 or anticipates a growth rate of more than 25% over a 10 year period ending prior to the end of the first permit term. No communities under County jurisdiction were designated under this criterion.

- a significant contributor of pollutants to an interconnected permitted MS4. A small MS4 is interconnected with a separate permitted MS4 if stormwater that has entered the small MS4 is allowed to flow directly into a permitted MS4. No communities under County jurisdiction were designated under this criterion.

- discharges to sensitive water bodies. Sensitive water bodies are receiving waters including groundwater that are an environmental protection priority. Sensitive waters include 1) those listed as providing or known to provide habitat for threatened or endangered species; 2) those used for recreation that are subject to beach closures or health warnings; 3) those listed as impaired subject to the Clean Water Act (CWA) 303(d) list due to constituents of concern such as biological oxygen demand (BOD), sediment, pathogens, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, trash, and other constituents found in the MS4 discharge. Baywood-Los Osos and Cambria are listed under this criterion because Baywood-Los Osos discharges to Morro Bay, which is on the CWA 303(d) list for sediment, pathogens, and metals and Cambria because it discharges to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

- a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States. Specific conditions presented by the MS4 may lead to significant pollutant loading to waters of the U.S. that are otherwise unregulated or inadequately regulated. An example of such a condition would be the presence of a large transportation

industry. No communities under County jurisdiction were designated under this criterion.

1.6 The County's Approach

The County must address a relatively large and varied coverage area in this SWMP. Refer to Appendix A for management area assessments and maps for the SWMP coverage area. To most effectively address stormwater issues in the SWMP coverage area, the County has developed the following approach:

1) *Provide General Guidance and Anticipate Specific Needs of the Community*. The County has structured the SWMP to meet the requirements of the NPDES Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit. The County anticipates that application of the SWMP within each community will require further analysis of community-specific resources and issues. The SWMP has been designed to provide a menu of BMPs that can be tailored to the particular needs of a community.

2) Provide for Community Input. In the early stages of the SWMP, the County will provide opportunities for community input to the SWMP. The County anticipates presentations to the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) and other stakeholder groups. These stakeholder meetings and presentations will give the public opportunities to gain an understanding of the new regulation and its implications and to provide comment regarding the application of the SWMP in their local community.

3) Review and Revise Ordinances. Jurisdictions often find that their ordinances do not provide the language or authority necessary to implement and enforce Phase II requirements. The County anticipates a thorough review of applicable ordinances and formulation of the amendments to ordinances needed to implement the SWMP.

4) Process New and/or Revised Ordinances. The County anticipates processing of new and/or revised ordinances in Years 1 through 5 of SWMP implementation.

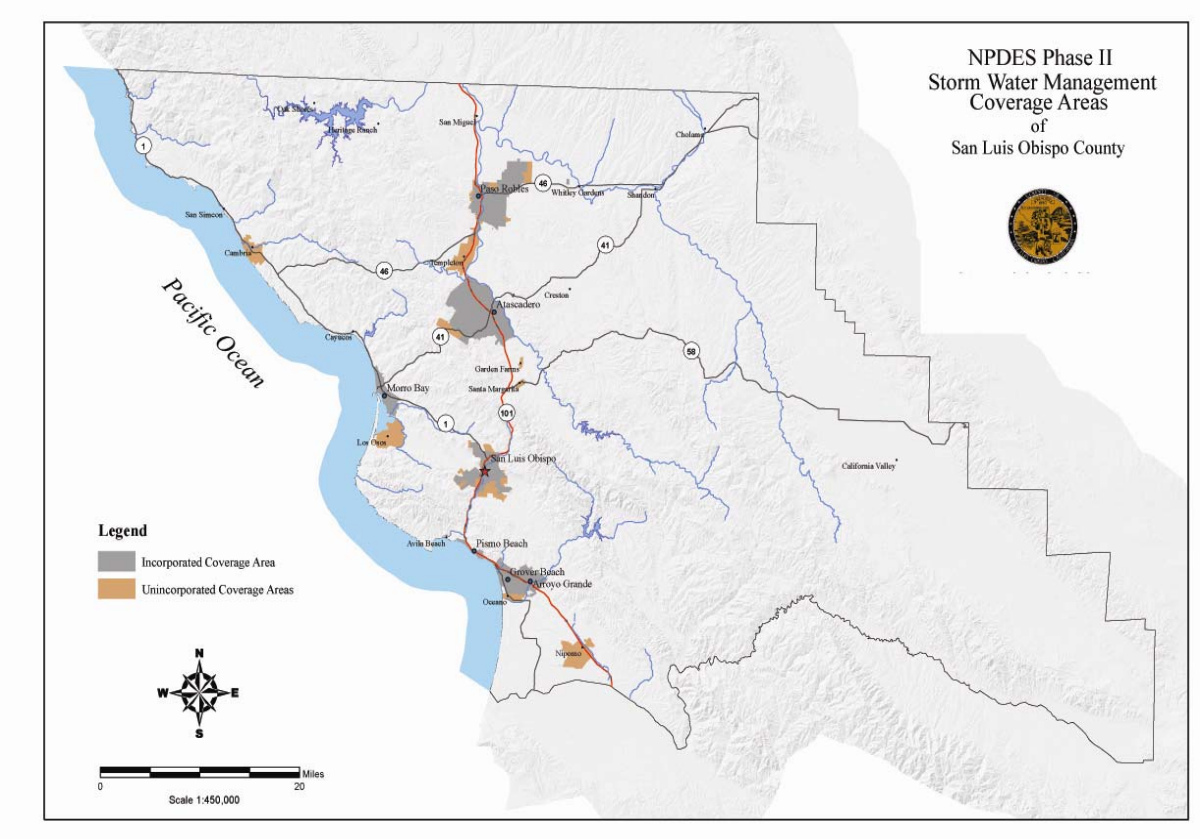
5) Begin implementation of BMPs. The schedule for implementation of BMPs over the first five-year permit term will vary depending on the BMP. More complex BMPs are broken down into a number of stages with measurable goals identified for each. The more complex BMPs will take longer than those that require relatively simple changes to existing practices. Refer to Section 4 for a description of the BMPs and Measurable Goals for each Minimum Control Measure and for the BMP implementation timetable and responsible parties.

6) Review and Report on Effectiveness. The County will determine whether the MEP is being achieved through annual review and reporting of stormwater management activities. On construction sites, the County will determine the MEP on a case-by-case basis. To determine the MEP for a specific site, the County will consider the proximity

of the site to local water bodies and the state of the water bodies, among other factors, for the proposed activity.

1.7 Special Considerations for San Luis Obispo County

San Luis Obispo County encompasses incorporated cities, unincorporated Community Services Districts (CSDs), and other unincorporated areas. The map below shows the unincorporated and incorporated areas designated for NPDES Phase II coverage. The scope and responsibility for this SWMP must take into account special considerations for the jurisdictions of the county, incorporated cities, and CSDs. Although this SWMP is not a "Regional SWMP", the County has met with the cities and CSDs and will continue to coordinate regional efforts for public education and outreach and public participation and involvement activities. The roles of the incorporated cities and CSDs are described below.



Incorporated Cities

San Luis Obispo County encompasses seven incorporated cities. The incorporated cities and other MS4s outside the County's jurisdiction must prepare and maintain their own SWMPs for the areas within their jurisdictions. The County's SWMP covers the unincorporated "urban fringe" areas adjacent to the City of San Luis Obispo, the City of Paso Robles, and the City of Atascadero. Managing stormwater considerations on a

regional scale increases the effectiveness of BMPs and reduces the burden on each individual permitted entity. During the course of this first five-year permit term, regional collaboration and planning are envisioned to evolve as this SWMP is implemented.

Currently several advisory bodies exist to address regional water quality concerns. The Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) is an organization of stakeholders and governmental representatives that meets to discuss regional water planning issues. The San Luis Obispo (SLO) County Partners for Water Quality (SLOCPWQ) is a coalition of MS4s that meets to address issues associated with NPDES Phase II implementation. The County anticipates continued participation in the WRAC and SLOCPWQ as part of SWMP implementation.

Community Services Districts (CSDs)

A variety of public services in the communities of Los Osos, Nipomo, Cambria, Templeton, and Oceano are governed by citizen-elected CSDs. Services provided by some of the CSDs include maintenance of detention basins, water quality monitoring, and other stormwater-related activities. The CSDs consist of elected boards of directors that have primary jurisdiction over specific aspects of municipal operations. CSD decisions are final, that is, they cannot be appealed to the County Board of Supervisors; therefore, the County does not have a direct role in certain municipal operations for these communities. In all of the above cases, the County retains jurisdiction over roads and building projects. Specific stormwater management responsibilities for the County and each CSD are shown in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 below.

Table 1.1. Current CSD Stormwater-Related Activities

CSD	Description of CSD Stormwater-Related Activities
Los Osos/ Baywood Park (LOCSD)	LOCSD maintains a number of stormwater retention basins and is generally responsible for drainage and septic systems. LOCSD has submitted a SWMP for their municipal operations. LOCSD has completed a drainage plan for the community and is in the design phase of a community wastewater treatment plant that will replace septic tanks in portions of the community and will allow for more control over localized drainage problems.
Nipomo (NCSD)	NCSD's charter includes stormwater management; however, the County owns and operates the storm sewer system in Nipomo at this time. The County has prepared a drainage plan for the area and is coordinating efforts with NCSD. Nipomo falls entirely under the County SWMP.
Cambria (CCSD)	The County retains jurisdiction over drainage and flood control in the community of Cambria. Cambria falls entirely under the County SWMP.
Templeton (TCSD)	TCSD manages stormwater within a portion of the community and has been in discussions with the County about preparing a SWMP. Templeton's stormwater issues are confined to the north Main Street area where the CSD operates one drainage basin and collects drainage fees.
Oceano (OCSD)	OCSD maintains at least two stormwater basins in the community. The County retains jurisdiction over all other aspects of stormwater management in the community.

Table 1.2. County and CSD Stormwater Management Responsibilities

CSD	MCM1 Public Education & Outreach	MCM2 Public Participation & Involvement	MCM3 Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination	MCM4 Construction Site Runoff Control	MCM5 Post-Construction Stormwater Management	MCM6 Pollution Prevention Good House-keeping for Municipal Operations
Los Osos/ Baywood Park	County & LOCSD	County & LOCSD	County except for water and waste-water services	County	County	County for roads and all other County owned facilities. LOCSD for LOCSD owned facilities.
Nipomo	County	County	County except for water and waste-water services	County	County	County except for NCSD owned facilities.
Cambria	County	County	County except for water and waste-water services	County	County	County except for CCSD owned facilities.
Templeton	County & TCSD	County & TCSD	County except for water and waste-water services	County	County	County for roads and all other County owned facilities. TOCSD for TOCSD owned facilities.
Oceano	County	County	County except for water and waste-water services	County	County	County for roads and all other County owned facilities. OCSD for OCSD owned facilities.

Section 2 Stormwater Management Program Development and Administration

2.1 Stormwater Management Area Assessments: Land Use and Water Quality

One of the first steps toward developing the SWMP was to determine the stormwater areas to be managed. The following unincorporated areas were designated as subject to the NPDES Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit as described in Section 1: 1) Baywood-Los Osos; 2) San Luis Obispo (urban fringe); 3) Nipomo; 4) Atascadero/Paso Robles (urban fringe, including Templeton, Santa Margarita and Garden Farms); 5) Cambria; and 6) Oceano. USEPA mapped "Urbanized Areas" (UAs) for all of these communities except Cambria, Oceano, and Los Osos. The USEPA UA maps were derived from the U.S. Census 2000 census blocks. The USEPA UA maps are of limited use because they are not drawn at the parcel level and do not follow roads or any other landmarks. In addition, the census blocks do not follow city limits, county urban or village reserve lines, or any other adopted jurisdictional boundaries. Due in part to these limitations, MS4's have been encouraged to propose their own boundaries and maps based, in part, on a municipal assessment that can be more or less detailed depending on the time and resources available to the MS4.

Next, the County prepared an assessment of each community based on current land use maps. The County noted general land use predominance and the location of major water bodies for each community. The details of this assessment and management area maps are shown in Appendix A.

The assessment revealed that most of the development in each community occurred within the boundaries of urban and village reserve lines (URLs and VRLs). The County General Plan and Area Plans have established urban or village reserve lines for each of the subject communities. The reserve lines represent the twenty-year planning and growth boundary for each community. In each of the communities, the URL or VRL adequately delineates areas of more concentrated development. The outlying land uses were largely agricultural or otherwise rural in nature. For the reasons described above, the County proposes that the SWMP boundaries be drawn at the URL or VRL for a particular community. Refer to Appendix A for the management boundary map for each community.

The predominant land use in each of the subject areas is single family residential with the exception of the San Luis Obispo urban fringe. All of these communities, with the exception of the San Luis Obispo urban fringe, have a smaller amount of small-scale commercial development. Industrial development is limited overall. Land use in the San Luis Obispo urban fringe is predominantly commercial, industrial, and agricultural, with a smaller amount of single family residential.

2.2 Stormwater Pollutants of Concern

Once the stormwater management areas were identified, the County analyzed existing water quality data to determine the Pollutants of Concern impacting waterbodies within the permit coverage area. Water quality monitoring data from the Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP) were reviewed to determine which parameters have been monitored and the pollutant load trends that have been reported. See Appendix A for the results of this review. Next, key water quality reports and Watershed Management Plans for waterbodies within the permit coverage area were reviewed to look for local water quality problems caused by stormwater runoff. See Table 2.1 for a listing of the water quality reports and watershed management plans that were reviewed for stormwater pollution impacts on waterbodies located within the permit coverage area.

Table 2.1 Key Local Water Quality Reports and Watershed Management Plans for Waterbodies in the Permit Coverage Area

Water Quality Document	Watersheds Covered	Internet Hyperlink, where available
San Luis Obispo Integrated Regional Water Management Plan	All	http://www.slocountywater.org/reports/irwm/toc.htm
Morro Bay National Estuary Program Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan for Morro Bay	Morro Bay	http://www.mbnep.org/publications/
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Program Action Plan IV: Agriculture and Rural Lands	All watersheds draining to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	http://montereybay.noaa.gov/resourcepro/reports/agactioniv_99/welcome.html
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Program Action Plan I: Implementing Solutions to Urban Runoff	All watersheds draining to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	
Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Program Water Quality Protection Program Implementation Action Plan	All watersheds draining to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	
Upper Salinas River Watershed Action Plan	Upper Salinas River	
San Luis Obispo Creek Waterway Management Plan	San Luis Obispo Creek	http://suntzu.larc.calpoly.edu/slo_creek/reports.htm
Arroyo Grande Creek Watershed Management Plan, Central Coast Salmon Enhancement, Draft	Arroyo Grande Creek	

Water Quality Document	Watersheds Covered	Internet Hyperlink, where available
Nipomo Creek Watershed Management Plan	Nipomo Creek	http://www.special-places.org/ecm/Conservation_Planning/Nipomo_Creek_Watershed_Management_Plan.html
Salinas River Watershed Management Action Plan, October 1999	Salinas River	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/WMI/Salinas%20River.pdf
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan	All	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/BasinPlan/Index.htm
Watershed Management Initiative, January 2002	All	http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb3/WMI/WMI%202002,%20Final%20Document,%20Revised%201-22-02.pdf
Water Quality Priorities and Targeted Projects 2004-2005	All	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/WMI/documents/WMI2004WaterQualityPrioritiesAppendixDFINAL.pdf
Draft 2005 Basin Plan Triennial Review Priority List	All	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/BasinPlan/TriennialReview/documents/AttachATRL2004revised4-6-05.pdf
Final 2001 Basin Plan Triennial Review Priority List	All	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/BasinPlan/TriennialReview/documents/
Central Coast RWQCB 303(d) Investigations and TMDL Projects	See Table 2.3	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/TMDL/303dandTMDLprojects.htmattachB.pdf
Central Coast RWQCB 2002 CWA 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies	See Table 2.2	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/tmdl/docs/2002reg3303dlist.pdf
RWQCB Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP)	See Appendix A	http://www.ccamp.org/
Heal the Bay Annual Beach Report for San Luis Obispo County	Coastal watersheds	http://www.healthebay.org/brc/annual/default.asp

In general, Pollutants of Concern vary for each subject community, but generally fall within one of two categories: 1) pollutants associated with soil disturbance and 2) pollutants entering the system from other surface runoff. These pollutants are generally associated with land use and enter waterways through runoff from urban surfaces. For more detailed assessment information for each community, refer to Appendix A.

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act requires States to identify waters not attaining applicable water quality standards and to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for pollutants. The State complies with this requirement by periodically assessing the conditions of the rivers, lakes and bays and identifying them as “impaired” if they do not meet water quality standards. These waters, and the pollutant causing the impairment,

are placed on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies. In addition to creating this list of impaired waterbodies, the Clean Water Act mandates that the states rank each waterbody by factors such as the severity of the problem, potential to restore beneficial uses, availability of data, etc., and develop TMDLs for each waterbody listed.

A TMDL is the amount of a particular material that a waterbody can assimilate on a regular basis and still remain at levels that protect beneficial uses designated for that waterbody. A TMDL is approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the US Environmental Protection Agency. Once a TMDL is approved, it establishes the following:

1) An allowable amount of a pollutant to a waterbody;
2) Proportional responsibility for controlling the pollutant;
3) Numeric indicators of water quality; and
4) Implementation to achieve the allowable amount of pollutant loading.

TMDLs are developed by analyzing information from existing or commissioned studies, and/or by stakeholders interested in the waterbody or conditions being investigated. TMDL development results in a definition of water quality problems in a waterbody or watershed, a numeric value for the TMDL, and an implementation plan that identifies how the problems will be solved and the TMDL achieved. The implementation plans identify new requirements, based on existing regulations, in conjunction with other existing water quality management activities. The implementation plans identify which requirements or activities apply to which agencies, landowners, resource managers, and/or the public.

Table 2.2 lists the waterbodies in the permit coverage area that are impaired by pollutants and the potential sources of pollutants. The pollutants identified on the 303(d) list are Pollutants of Concern for San Luis Obispo County.

Table 2.2 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Listed Waterbodies and TMDL Priority in the Permit Coverage Area

From the California 2002 Clean Water Action Section 303(d) List
Note: The 303(d) list is revised every 3 years. The 2005 list is still in draft form at the time of this writing.

Waterbody	Pollutant	TMDL Priority	Potential Sources
Atascadero Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	• Unknown
Atascadero Creek	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Low	• Unknown
Chorro Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	• Unknown
Chorro Creek	Nutrients	High	• Municipal Point Sources • Agriculture • Irrigated Crop Production • Agricultural storm runoff

Waterbody	Pollutant	TMDL Priority	Potential Sources
Chorro Creek	Sedimentation/Siltation	High	• Agriculture • Irrigated Crop Production • Range grazing – riparian and/or upland • Agricultural storm runoff • Construction/Land Development • Road Construction • Resource extraction • Hydromodification • Channelization • Streambank modification/ destabilization • Channel erosion • Erosion/siltaton • Natural sources • Golf course activities • Nonpoint source
Los Osos Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	• Source Unknown
Los Osos Creek	Low Dissolved Oxygen	Low	• Agriculture • Pasture grazing – riparian and/or upland • Urban runoff/storm sewers • Natural Sources
Los Osos Creek	Nutrients	High	• Agriculture • Irrigated crop production • Agricultural storm runoff • Agricultural return flows
Los Osos Creek	Sedimentation/Siltation	High	• Agriculture • Irrigated Crop Production • Range Grazing – riparian and/or upland • Agricultural storm runoff • Hydromodification • Channelization • Dredging • Habitat modification • Removal of riparian

Waterbody	Pollutant	TMDL Priority	Potential Sources
			vegetation • Streambank modification/destabilization • Channel erosion • Erosion/Siltation • Natural Sources • Nonpoint Source
Morro Bay	Metals	Medium	• Surface Mining • Nonpoint Source • Boat Discharges/Vessel Wastes
Morro Bay	Pathogens	High	• Range Grazing – Upland • Urban Runoff/Storm sewers • Septage disposal • Natural sources • Nonpoint Source
Morro Bay	Sedimentation/Siltation	High	• Agriculture • Irrigated Crop Production • Construction/Land Development • Resource Extraction • Channelization • Channel Erosion
Nipomo Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	• Agriculture • Urban Runoff/Storm sewers • Natural Sources
Oso Flaco Creek	Fecal Coliform	Low	• Source Unknown
Oso Flaco Creek	Nitrate	Low	• Source Unknown
Salinas River - upper	Chloride	Low	• Agriculture • Pasture grazing – riparian and/or upland • Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers
Salinas River - upper	Sodium	Low	• Agriculture • Pasture grazing – riparian and/or upland • Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers
San Luis Obispo Creek	Nutrients	High	• Municipal Point Sources • Agriculture • Irrigated Crop Production

Waterbody	Pollutant	TMDL Priority	Potential Sources
			• Agricultural storm runoff
San Luis Obispo Creek	Pathogens	High	• Source Unknown
San Luis Obispo Creek	Priority Organics	High	• Source Unknown

Table 2.3 lists the TMDLs that have been approved for the impaired waterbodies in the permit coverage area for this SWMP. A complete listing of the status of all of the TMDLs in the region can be seen on the internet at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/TMDL/303dandTMDLprojects.htm

Table 2.3 Approved TMDLs for Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Listed Waterbodies in the Permit Coverage Area as of June 2006

TMDL	Status
Morro Bay TMDL and Implementation Plan for Pathogens, Including Chorro and Los Osos Creeks	Final approval January 20, 2004 November 19, 2003 effective date
Morro Bay TMDL and Implementation Plan for Sediment Including Chorro Creek, Los Osos Creek and the Morro Bay Estuary	Final approval January 20, 2004 December 3, 2003 effective date
San Luis Obispo Creek Pathogen TMDL	Final approval September 23. 2005 July 25, 2005 effective date
San Luis Obispo Creek Nutrient TMDL	Approved by RWQCB September 9, 2005

This SWMP addresses the Pollutants of Concern identified in the TMDLs that have been approved at the time of this writing as follows:

San Luis Obispo Creek Pathogen TMDL

See Section 4 for a detailed description of the BMPs listed below.

BMP as Cited in TMDL	Discussion as Cited in TMDL	How the Pollutant of Concern (Pathogens) is Addressed in this SWMP
"Public Participation and Outreach"	*"Educate the public regarding sources of fecal coliform and associated health risks of fecal coliforms in surface waters. Educate the public regarding actions that individuals can take to reduce loading."*	BMP PE18 Pet waste management public education and outreach campaign BMP PE3 Television Public Service Announcements BMP PE5 Printed Materials targeting residential audiences BMP PE10 Educational Programs for School Age Children BMP PE11 College Students BMP PE12 Tourists BMP PE 13 Website BMP PE16 Public Events and Displays

BMP as Cited in TMDL	Discussion as Cited in TMDL	How the Pollutant of Concern (Pathogens) is Addressed in this SWMP
"Pet Waste Management"	*"Develop and implement enforceable means (e.g. an ordinance) of reducing/eliminating fecal coliform loading from pet waste."*	BMP IL11 Adopt and enforce a Pet Waste Management Ordinance BMP PE18 Pet waste management public education and outreach campaign
"Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination"	*"Develop and implement strategies to detect and eliminate discharges (whether mistaken or deliberate) of sewage to the Creek."*	BMP IL4 Illicit connections/discharge inspections BMP IL6 Sanitary Sewer Overflow Prevention and Spill Response Program BMP IL1 IDDE Ordinance BMP IL 12 IDDE Education and Training Program BMP IL2 Storm sewer GIS map BMP IL3 Citizen reporting hotline BMP IL7 Septic system management program
"Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping"	*"Develop and implement strategies to reduce/eliminate fecal coliform loading from streets, parking lots, sidewalks, and other urban areas potentially collecting and discharging fecal coliform to the Creek."*	BMP MO1 Employee training program BMP MO2 Street sweeping program BMP MO 3 Storm drain cleaning and inspection BMP MO6 Facility inspection program

San Luis Obispo Creek Nutrient TMDL

See Section 4 for a detailed description of the BMPs listed below.

BMP as Cited in TMDL	Discussion as Cited in TMDL	How the Pollutant of Concern (Nutrients) is Addressed in this SWMP
"Reduce nutrient loading to San Luis Obispo Creek from residential sources"	*"Implement management practices consistent with and required by small MS4 permits for residential sources of nutrients."*	BMP PE18 Pet waste management public education and outreach campaign BMP PE5 Printed materials targeting residential audiences including proper use of fertilizers and septic system maintenance

Morro Bay Pathogen TMDL

See Section 4 for a detailed description of the BMPs listed below.

BMPs/Projects as Cited in TMDL	Discussion/Actions as Cited in TMDL	How the Pollutant of Concern (Pathogens) is Addressed in this SWMP
"Pet Waste Management"	*"Create an off leash dog park*, provide supplies to pick up pet waste, ordinance*."	BMP IL11 Adopt and enforce a Pet Waste Management Ordinance BMP PE18 Pet waste management public education and outreach

BMPs/Projects as Cited in TMDL	Discussion/Actions as Cited in TMDL	How the Pollutant of Concern (Pathogens) is Addressed in this SWMP
	The County operates an off leash dog park at El Chorro Regional Park in the Morro Bay watershed	campaign which includes mutt mitt stations in County Parks
"Septic system maintenance"	*"Inspect and maintain all septic systems throughout the watershed."*	BMP IL7 Septic system management program
"Spay/neuter pets"	*"Educate the public to promote spaying and neutering pets."*	BMP PE18 Pet waste management campaign including spay/neuter programs.
"Reduce the number of feral dogs/cats"	*"Reduce the number of feral dogs/cats"*	BMP PE18 Pet waste management campaign including programs for feral cats and dogs.

Morro Bay Sediment TMDL

See Section 4 for a detailed description of the BMPs listed below.

BMPs/Projects as Cited in TMDL	Discussion/Actions as Cited in TMDL	How the Pollutant of Concern (Sediment) is Addressed in this SWMP
"Road Maintenance"	*"Increase the use of management measures for road maintenance and construction."*	BMP MO5 County road and bridge maintenance procedures BMP MO3 Storm drain inspection and maintenance
"Stormwater Sediment Controls on Roads"	*"Include specific road sediment control measures in County stormwater management plan."*	BMP MO5 County road and bridge maintenance procedures BMP MO3 Storm drain inspection and maintenance BMP CON1 County grading ordinance

Additional analysis of the Pollutants of Concern can be found in Appendices A and C.

2.3 SWMP Program Development

To further develop the program, the County inventoried existing water quality activities related to stormwater and evaluated potential alternative BMPs. The inventory of existing water quality activities related to stormwater is described in Appendix B. The process used for evaluating and prioritizing potential BMPs for augmenting the County's existing stormwater practices is described below.

The Decision Matrix method for evaluating and prioritizing BMPs was developed to assist the County in identifying the most appropriate BMPs for the SWMP. A prioritization process was used as a tool for selecting BMPs. The steps involved in the

BMP prioritization process were as follows:

1) Identify decision criteria;
2) Determine criteria weighting;
3) Score BMPs based on each criterion;
4) Rank BMPs based on total score;
5) Review BMP scoring results; and
6) Decide which BMPs to implement

Decision criteria were used to help identify and prioritize BMPs that would best fit the County's SWMP. The decision criteria selected reflected factors that were most important to the County. Each decision criterion was considered to be exclusive to prevent overlapping criteria. Based on County staff discussions, benefit, ease of implementation, use of existing activities, and cost were selected as criteria for comparing potential BMPs.

Criteria weighting was used to assign more value to criteria that were more important in prioritization of the BMPs. Each criterion was assigned a weighting factor based on its importance relative to the other criteria. The weightings were assigned using a "pair-wise" comparison where each criterion was compared to the others and given a score. The results of the criteria weighting process are shown below.

Criterion	Weight
Benefit	45%
Ease of implementation	30%
Use of existing activities	20%
Cost	5%

After the criteria selection and criteria weighting were complete, a decision matrix was used to rank BMPs for each of the six minimum control measures. A rating scale ranging from 0 to 4 was used to describe how well a BMP met each individual criterion. After the scores were assigned they were multiplied by the weight factor and totaled for each BMP. Upon completion of the BMP scoring, County staff reviewed the BMP rankings and confirmed that they were correct and appropriate. After the BMPs were prioritized, County staff decided which BMPs to implement based on available resources. The BMPs selected for each minimum control measure are described in Section 4.

2.4 Inventory and Assessment of Existing County Water Quality Activities Related to Stormwater

Currently, the County is engaged in a number of water quality activities that are related to stormwater. These activities are summarized in Appendix B. The existing water quality activities are consistent with the extent of the County's jurisdiction and are continued and refined in the SWMP BMPs. Refer to Section 4.7 to see how existing

water quality activities are aligned and linked to the SWMP BMPs.

It is important to note that there are a number of other agencies and non-profit organizations that also administer water quality programs related to stormwater. Refer to Appendix B for a summary of water quality activities sponsored by these groups. The County will continue to work with other agencies and organizations to implement regional public education and outreach and public participation and involvement programs.

2.5 SWMP Program Administration: Staff and Budget

Staff

The County Department of Public Works Environmental Programs Division has the mission of achieving compliance with federal, state and local environmental regulations. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator has been hired to administer the SWMP. The four key County departments involved in the implementation of the SWMP are the Department of Public Works, the Department of Planning and Building, the Department of General Services, and the Department of Public Health, Environmental Health Services Division. The department responsible for each BMP is shown in Section 4. The roles for each of the key departments are described below.

The Department of Public Works manages the County's roads and the majority of the drainage facilities in the unincorporated areas. The department also operates several water systems and one sanitary sewer collection system within the SWMP coverage area. In addition, the department manages construction projects on County roads and utility systems countywide. The Department of Public Works conducts plan review for all private development projects that propose grading or drainage changes and inspects all privately constructed facilities intended for dedication to the public such as new subdivision roads. The County's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator is located in the department and reports to the Public Works Environmental Programs Manager.

The Department of Planning and Building oversees private development projects in the unincorporated areas of the County. In addition, the Department of Planning and Building develops and manages the County General Plan, Area Plans, and Local Coastal Plan. The Department of Planning and Building will participate in the implementation of the County's SWMP by ensuring compliance with construction site runoff controls and post-construction stormwater management, distributing pubic education and outreach materials to the development community, and by developing and implementing land use and infrastructure policies and programs that benefit stormwater.

The Department of General Services manages County facilities including buildings and parks. The Department of General Services will participate in the implementation of the

County's SWMP by implementing BMPs at County facilities and by distributing educational materials to users of County parks and buildings.

The Environmental Health Services Division of the Department of Public Health works to protect the health of the community by preventing the transmission of disease and exposure to harmful levels of environmental contaminants. County Environmental Health Services works with organizations, businesses and regulatory agencies to protect the overall health of residents and visitors by preventing the transmission of disease and exposure to harmful chemicals and microbes in the environment. Environmental Health programs address issues related to: drinking water, recreational water, food safety, indoor mold abatement, lead abatement, liquid and solid waste, water well contamination, hazardous materials and wastes, vector surveillance, land use hazards, and housing and institutions. Environmental Health will assist in the implementation of the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination minimum control measure BMPs.

The County has formed a Stormwater Pollution Prevention (SWP2) Team made up of representatives from each of the four departments and led by the County Stormwater Coordinator. The SWP2 Team's mission is to implement the County's SWMP in compliance with the NPDES Phase II stormwater regulations and the MS4 General Permit. The SWP2 Team seeks to protect and improve water quality in San Luis Obispo County by implementing stormwater pollution prevention BMPs. Teamwork among county departments enables the County to consider stormwater quality in all aspects of the County's activities and to leverage the synergies afforded by inter-departmental communication and coordination of stormwater efforts.

Budget

The original development of the SWMP was funded by the Flood Control and Water Conservation District with a budget of $150,000. The 2005/06 budget for program implementation was approximately $110,000 and was funded by the County General Fund rather than the District. The proposed 2006/07 budget is approximately $138,000. Ultimately, SWMP implementation will have a broad impact on the County, the District, the Development Community, and County Departments including Public Works, Planning and Building, General Services, and Environmental Health, as well as the general public. The total financial impact will be based on the details of how the plan is implemented, or modified, during the five-year permit term.

Section 3 Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Requirements

Section D of the MS4 General Permit requires the following:

"The Permittee shall maintain, implement, and enforce an effective SWMP, and develop adequate legal authority to implement and enforce the SWMP, designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the permitted MS4 to the MEP and to protect water quality. The SWMP shall serve as the framework for identification, assignment, and implementation of control measures/BMPs. The Permittee shall implement the SWMP and shall subsequently demonstrate its effectiveness and provide for necessary and appropriate revisions, modifications, and improvements to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges to the MEP. The SWMP shall be fully implemented by the expiration of the MS4 General Permit, or within five years of designation for Small MS4s designated subsequent to Permit adoption, with reasonable progress made toward implementation throughout the term of the General Permit. Existing programs that have stormwater quality benefits can be identified in the SWMP and be part of a Permittee's stormwater program."

"The SWMP shall be revised to incorporate any new or modified BMPs or measurable goals developed through the Permittee's annual reporting process. The Permittee shall incorporate changes required by or acceptable to the RWQCB Executive Officer into applicable annual revisions to the SWMP and adhere to its implementation."

"The SWMP must describe BMPs and associated measurable goals, that fulfill the requirements of the following six Minimum Control Measures: 1) Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts; 2) Public Participation and Involvement; 3) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination; 4) Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control; 5) Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment; and 6) Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations."

3.1 Minimum Control Measures, Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals

The Stormwater Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit require that the County implement a SWMP that ***"reduces stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) to protect water quality, meet water quality standards, and comply with receiving water limitations"***. MEP can be achieved by implementing BMPs for the six minimum control measures described below. Measurable goals allow for evaluation of BMP effectiveness in improving stormwater quality.

Minimum Control Measure #1: Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

What is required?

Section D.2.a. of the MS4 General Permit requires that regulated Small MS4s develop and implement BMPs, measurable goals and timetables for implementation of the Public Education and Outreach Minimum Control Measure. "The Permittee must educate the public in its permitted jurisdiction about the importance of the stormwater program and the public's role in the program. The Permittee must implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impact of stormwater discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff."

USEPA provides additional guidance in Fact Sheet 2.3, "Public Education and Outreach", which states that this section of the SWMP must include the following minimum requirements:

- Implementation of a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of stormwater discharges on local water bodies and the steps that can be taken to reduce stormwater pollution; and
- Determination of appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for the public education and outreach minimum control measure.

Why is it necessary?

Public education and outreach is necessary as a means to inform the public about the importance of stormwater pollution prevention. An effective public education and outreach program is essential to ensure public support and compliance. The public education and outreach program must target a number of audiences and must be designed to focus on why stormwater pollution prevention is important, the benefits of stormwater pollution prevention, and how each individual plays a role. Public education and outreach is a critical pollution prevention measure because it helps reduce the source of pollutants that are generated during common everyday urban activities.

Minimum Control Measure #2: Public Participation and Involvement

What is required?

Section D.2.b. of the MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee comply with all

State and local public notice requirements when implementing a public participation and involvement program.

U.S. EPA provides additional guidance in Fact Sheet 2.4, "Public Participation and Involvement", which says that this section of the SWMP must include the following minimum requirements:

- Comply with applicable State and local public notice requirements; and
- Determine the appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for the public participation and involvement minimum control measure.

Why is it necessary?

BMPs for this minimum control measure are intended to promote community support for the SWMP and to ensure that the community has opportunities to provide input and direction regarding SWMP implementation. Public participation ensures that the program reflects community values and priorities and has the greatest potential for success. An effective public participation and involvement program engages the community, instills a sense of personal ownership for water quality issues, and encourages behavioral changes that can lead to water quality improvement.

Minimum Control Measure #3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

What is required?

The MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee adopt and enforce ordinances or take equivalent measures that prohibit illicit discharges. The Permittee must also implement a program to detect illicit discharges. Section D.2.c. of the MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee:

1) "Develop, implement, and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (as defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(2) into the regulated Small MS4;
2) Develop, if not already completed, a storm sewer map, showing the location of all outfalls and the names and locations of all waters of the U.S. that receive discharges from those outfalls;
3) To the extent allowable under State or local law, effectively prohibit, through ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, non-stormwater discharges into the MS4 and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions;
4) Develop and implement a plan to detect and address non-stormwater discharges, including illegal dumping to the system that are not authorized by a separate NPDES permit;
5) Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of the hazards that are generally associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste; and

6) Address the following categories of non-stormwater discharges or flows (i.e., authorized non-stormwater discharges) only where they are identified as significant contributors of pollutants to the Small MS4:

1. water line flushing;
2. landscape irrigation;
3. diverted stream flows;
4. rising ground waters;
5. uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR §35.2005(20) to separate storm sewers;
6. uncontaminated pumped ground water;
7. discharges from potable water sources;
8. foundation drains;
9. air conditioning condensation;
10. irrigation water;
11. springs;
12. water from crawl space pumps;
13. footing drains;
14. lawn watering;
15. individual residential car washing;
16. flows from riparian habitats and wetlands; and
17. dechlorinated swimming pool discharges."

"Discharges or flows from fire fighting activities are excluded from the effective prohibition against non-stormwater and need only be addressed where they are identified as significant sources of pollutants to the waters of the U.S."

"If the RWQCB Executive Officer determines that any individual or class of non-stormwater discharge(s) listed above may be a significant source of pollutants to waters of the U.S. or physically interconnected MS4, or poses a threat to water quality standards (beneficial uses), the RWQCB Executive Officer may require the appropriate Permittee(s) to monitor and submit a report and to implement BMPs on the discharge."

Why is it necessary?

An illicit discharge is defined by U.S. EPA as "a point source discharge of pollutants to a separate storm drain system that is not composed entirely of stormwater and is not authorized by a NPDES permit." Illicit discharges are considered "illicit" because MS4s are not designed to accept, process, or discharge such non-stormwater wastes. Sources of illicit discharges include sanitary wastewater, septic tank effluent, car wash wastewater, improper oil disposal, radiator flushing disposal, laundry wastewater, spills from roadway accidents, and improper disposal of auto and household toxic materials. Controlling and eliminating illicit discharges through a comprehensive stormwater management program can protect public health and safety. The BMPs for this minimum control measure are intended to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff to receiving

waters. The development and implementation of a system to detect and eliminate sources of illicit discharge and illegal dumping is required.

Minimum Control Measure #4: Construction Site Runoff Control

What is required?

The MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee develop a program to control the discharge of pollutants from construction sites greater than or equal to one acre in size within its permitted jurisdiction. The program must include inspection of construction sites and enforcement actions against violators.

Section D.2.d. of the MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee "develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any stormwater runoff to the Small MS4 from construction activities that result in land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Reduction of stormwater discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in the program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre of more. The program must include the development and implementation of, at a minimum:

1) An ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require erosion and sediment controls, as well as sanctions, or other effective mechanisms, to ensure compliance, to the extent allowable under State, or local law;
2) Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs;
3) Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;
4) Procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts;
5) Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public;
6) Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures."

Based on additional guidance provided by EPA in Fact Sheet 2.6, "Construction Site Runoff Control", this section of the SWMP must include the following minimum requirements:

- Have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism requiring the implementation of proper erosion and sediment controls and controls for other wastes on applicable construction sites;
- Have procedures for site plan review of construction plans that consider potential water quality impacts;

- Have procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures;
- Have sanctions to ensure compliance (established in the ordinance or other regulatory mechanism);
- Establish procedures for the receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public; and
- Determine the appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for the construction site runoff minimum control measure.

Why is it necessary?

The intent of this minimum control measure is to prevent the introduction of sediment, construction materials, construction waste and debris, concrete truck washout, sanitary waste, chemicals, and other non-stormwater discharges into the storm sewer system and receiving water bodies. Sediment is an important Pollutant of Concern in San Luis Obispo County.

Minimum Control Measure #5: Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

What is required?

The MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee "require long-term post-construction BMPs that protect water quality and control runoff flow to be incorporated into new development and significant redevelopment projects. Post-construction programs are most efficient when they stress (i) low impact design; (ii) source controls; and (iii) treatment controls."

Section D.2.e. of the MS4 General Permit requires that the Permittee:

1) "Develop, implement, and enforce a program to address stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger plan of development or sale, that discharge to the Small MS4 by ensuring that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts;
2) Develop and implement strategies, which include a combination of structural and/or nonstructural BMPs appropriate for the community;
3) Use an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to the extent allowable under State or local law. For those Small MS4s described in Supplemental Provision E, the requirements must at least include the design standards contained in Attachment 4 of the MS4 General Permit or a functionally equivalent program that is acceptable to the appropriate RWQCB. ***[Note: because the***

population of the County's SWMP coverage area exceeds, 50,000, the requirements of Supplemental Provision E contained in Attachment 4 of the MS4 General Permit apply to this SWMP]; and

4) Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs."

"The MS4 General Permit does not require redesign of K-12 school or community college facilities that have been submitted to the Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect before adoption of the permit, and which receive final approval from the State Allocation Board or the Public Works Board, as appropriate, on or before December 21, 2004."

Based on additional guidance provided by EPA in Fact Sheet 2.7, "Post-Construction Site Runoff Control", this section of the SWMP must include the following minimum requirements:

- Develop and implement strategies that include a combination of structural and/or non-structural best management practices;
- Have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism requiring the implementation of post-construction runoff controls to the extent allowable under State or local law;
- Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of controls; and
- Determine the appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for the post-construction runoff minimum control measure.

Why is it necessary?

The BMPs for this minimum control measure provide one of the best opportunities to reduce the generation of nonpoint source pollution from urban runoff through construction planning and design prior to development. Once a parcel is built, it is increasingly complex and expensive to correct problems. Site design and site-specific considerations are the focus of this minimum control measure. Stormwater pollution prevention considerations are most effective when addressed in the planning and design stages of project development. Effective long-term management and maintenance are critical. The best design opportunities are those with minimum maintenance needs. The goal of the SWMP is to integrate basic and practical stormwater management techniques into new development and significant redevelopment to protect water quality.

Conversion of formerly rural lands to urban development is one of the most important impacts to water quality in San Luis Obispo County. As watersheds become developed, the amount of total impervious surface area in the watershed increases which disrupts the natural hydrology of the watershed. Low Impact Development (LID) is a post-construction stormwater management technology that can protect and improve water quality by helping to restore watersheds to their pre-development hydrology.

Minimum Control Measure #6: Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

What is required?

The MS4 General Permit requires that the Permitee examine its own activities and develop a program to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these activities. At a minimum, the program must educate staff on pollution prevention and minimize pollutant sources.

Section D.2.f. of the MS4 General Permit requires that the Permitee:

1) "Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes a training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations; and
2) Using training materials that are available from the U.S. EPA, the State, or other organizations, the program must include employee training to prevent and reduce stormwater pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and stormwater system maintenance."

Based on additional guidance provided by U.S. EPA in Fact Sheet 2.8, "Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping", this section of the SWMP must include the following minimum requirements:

- Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program with the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations into the storm sewer system;
- Include employee training on how to incorporate pollution prevention/good housekeeping techniques into municipal operations such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and stormwater system maintenance. To minimize duplication of effort and conserve resources, the MS4 operator can use training materials that are available from EPA, their State, or relevant organizations; and
- Determine the appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for the pollution prevention/good housekeeping minimum control measure.

Why is it necessary?

Municipal operations can contribute to stormwater pollution. Some examples of municipal operations that can contribute to stormwater pollution are:

- Road and bridge maintenance which can generate sediment, oil and grease, poly

aromatic hydrocarbons, and other contaminants;
- Streets and storm drains can contribute sediment, trash, and other pollutants;
- Government vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, repair, and storage can be a source of oil and grease, gasoline spills, and other automotive fluids;
- County Parks and Golf Courses can be a source of pesticides and fertilizers;
- Corporation yards can be a source of oil and grease and other chemicals;
- Government building and landscape maintenance can be a source of pesticides and fertilizers as well as other chemicals;
- Municipal water treatment facilities can be a source of chlorine; and
- Municipal wastewater treatment facilities can be a source of sewage, chlorine, and other chemicals.

BMPs for pollution prevention and good housekeeping for municipal operations can prevent the introduction of these pollutants into stormwater runoff.

Summary of BMPs Selected for Each Minimum Control for this SWMP

The BMPs the County selected for each Minimum Control Measure are summarized in Table 3.1 below. Each BMP and its measurable goals are described in more detail in Section 4. The BMP implementation timetable and County department responsibilities for the Measurable Goals for each BMP are shown in Section 4, Tables 4.1 – 4.6.

Table 3.1 Summary of Minimum Control Measures and Best Management Practices Selected for this SWMP

Minimum Control Measure	Best Management Practices
1. Public Education and Outreach	▪ Collaborative regional partnerships ▪ Public opinion surveys ▪ Stormwater pollution prevention television public service announcements ▪ Stormwater pollution prevention radio public service announcements ▪ Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting residential audiences ▪ Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting commercial businesses ▪ Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting industrial operations ▪ Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting the development community and construction industry ▪ Stormwater pollution prevention educational programs for school age children ▪ Stormwater pollution prevention educational information and activities for college students ▪ Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting tourists ▪ Stormwater pollution prevention website ▪ Stormwater pollution prevention library ▪ Stormwater pollution prevention public presentations and workshops ▪ Stormwater pollution prevention public events and displays ▪ Stormwater pollution prevention telephone information and hotline ▪ Special pet waste management public education and outreach campaign ▪ Special anti-litter/trash public education and outreach campaign with emphasis on marine plastic debris ▪ Storm drain marking events ▪ Tributary, watershed, and interpretative signage and displays ▪ Sammy the Steelhead stormwater pollution prevention icon, logo, and slogan ▪ Public education and outreach for municipal employees ▪ Stormwater pollution prevention information targeting quasi-governmental agencies ▪ Community based social marketing incentive programs
2. Public Participation and Involvement	▪ Compliance with public notice requirements for stormwater public participation and involvement activities ▪ Stakeholder meetings and workshops ▪ Coastal and creek cleanup events ▪ Storm drain marking program ▪ Watershed stewardship programs ▪ Adopt-a-Road and Storm Drain program
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)	▪ Ordinance to prohibit illicit discharges ▪ Storm sewer GIS mapping program ▪ Stormwater pollution prevention hotline for the public to use to report illicit discharges ▪ IDDE inspections ▪ Construction plan review for illicit connections ▪ Sanitary sewer overflow and spill prevention and response program ▪ Septic system management program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges from faulty septic systems ▪ Signage prohibiting illegal dumping ▪ Recycling and hazardous waste programs ▪ Hazardous material spill protection and control procedures and training ▪ Pet waste ordinance ▪ IDDE education and training
4. Construction Site Runoff Control	▪ Revise grading ordinances to require erosion and sediment controls for projects that disturb one acre or more of land and provide sanctions to ensure compliance ▪ Construction site plan reviews ▪ Construction site inspections and enforcement ▪ Construction site runoff control public education and outreach ▪ Construction site BMP policy and procedures manual ▪ Training for municipal operations employees involved in construction ▪ Stormwater pollution prevention hotline for citizen reporting of construction violations

Minimum Control Measure	Best Management Practices
5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment	▪ Ordinance revision requiring post-construction stormwater management controls ▪ CEQA checklist revisions for post-construction stormwater management controls ▪ Development review for post-construction stormwater management ▪ Site inspection and self-certification for long-term maintenance ▪ Low Impact Development design standards manual ▪ Low impact development public education and outreach ▪ Low impact development incentive programs ▪ Integrated Regional Water Management Plan goals and objectives ▪ Revisions to the Conservation Element of the General Plan
6. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations	▪ County employee training program for stormwater pollution prevention ▪ Street sweeping program ▪ Storm sewer inspection and maintenance procedures and schedules ▪ Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) and inspections for Public Works corporation yards ▪ County road and bridge maintenance procedures for stormwater pollution prevention ▪ County facility stormwater pollution prevention inspections ▪ Hazardous material storage and spill prevention procedures stormwater pollution prevention ▪ County vehicle fuel dispensing and maintenance facility procedures stormwater pollution prevention ▪ County vehicle and equipment cleaning procedures stormwater pollution prevention ▪ Dechlorination procedures for pools and other sources of chlorinated water ▪ County landscaping and lawn care procedures stormwater pollution prevention

Detailed information about the BMPs selected for this SWMP is described in Section 4 which follows.

Section 4 Best Management Practices Implementation

The Best Management Practices (BMPs) described in this section are designed to meet the requirements for each Minimum Control Measure defined by the Stormwater Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit. The proposed BMPs were selected because they are specific to the needs of the communities in the SWMP coverage area, they protect and improve water quality, they are feasible based on the County's resources, and they are flexible to allow for continuous improvement over the course of the first five-year permit term.

Implementation of this SWMP will require that the County expend resources and staff time to ensure that the MEP requirement is satisfied. The County will take advantage of existing water quality activities related to stormwater, community volunteer groups, teamwork among county departments, and collaboration with a coalition of other agencies to implement the SWMP. By building upon the synergistic effect of these activities, the County will be able to implement a more effective and efficient SWMP.

There are numerous constraints that must be overcome to ensure that the SWMP is successful. Many of the unincorporated areas included in the SWMP are urban fringe areas and the County must coordinate with multiple agencies and community groups to implement BMPs across the SWMP coverage area. In many of the SWMP coverage areas, stormwater is conveyed through natural channels as opposed to a curb and gutter storm sewer drain and/or pipe system. In addition, the areas that will be covered by this SWMP are not congruent making implementation of BMPs that share common resources more difficult. To overcome these constraints, the County must implement BMPs that can be effective across multiple communities.

The BMPs selected by the County for implementation are described below.

Best Management Practice Implementation for the Six Minimum Control Measures

4.1 Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Public Education and Outreach

BMPs for Stormwater Pollution Prevention Public Education and Outreach are listed below:

1) Collaborative regional partnerships;
2) Public opinion surveys;
3) Stormwater pollution prevention television public service announcements;
4) Stormwater pollution prevention radio public service announcements;
5) Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting residential audiences;
6) Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting commercial businesses;
7) Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting industrial operations;
8) Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting the development community

and construction industry;
9) Stormwater pollution prevention educational programs for school age children;
10) Stormwater pollution prevention brochures targeting tourists;
11) Stormwater pollution prevention website;
12) Stormwater pollution prevention public presentations and workshops;
13) Stormwater pollution prevention public events and displays;
14) Stormwater pollution prevention telephone information and hotline;
15) Special pet waste management and responsible pet ownership public education and outreach campaign;
16) Special anti-litter/trash public education and outreach campaign with special emphasis on marine plastic debris;
17) Storm drain marking events;
18) Tributary, watershed, and interpretative signage and displays;
19) Sammy the Steelhead stormwater pollution prevention icon, logo, and slogan;
20) Public education and outreach for municipal employees;
21) Community based social marketing incentive programs to motivate stormwater pollution prevention behavioral changes.

Table 4.1 shows detailed information about each Stormwater Pollution Prevention (SWP2) Public Education and Outreach BMP, its intent, measurable goals and outcomes, implementation timeline, and the parties responsible for implementation. See Table 4.7 for Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP.

Section 4.1.1 illustrates examples of SWP2 public education and outreach BMPs that have been implemented to date. Refer to Appendix C for historical information about how the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Public Education and Outreach Program was developed.

Table 4.1 Best Management Practices Implementation for Public Education and Outreach

The Measurable Goals and Outcomes outlined below are due within 12 months from the annual anniversary of permit coverage under the MS4 General Permit for each year indicated by an "X". See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #1: PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

OBJECTIVE: To implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community and/or conduct outreach activities about the impacts of stormwater discharges on waterbodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
PE1	Use collaborative regional partnerships ("SLO County Partners for Water Quality") to leverage shared resources to distribute stormwater pollution prevention public education and outreach information, materials, and activities throughout the County. Target audiences include, but are not limited to: General Public, Residential, Commercial Business, Industrial, Construction, Development, Municipal and Quasi-governmental	To reduce the source of stormwater pollutants by reaching out to the public and providing educational information, materials, and activities about what each individual can do to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff.	**PE1A**: Manage monthly (12) SLO County Partners for Water Quality Meetings each year for planning and evaluating the status and performance of the stormwater pollution prevention public education and outreach program and for sharing information about what is working or not working. **PE1B**: Measure and record meeting participation rates. Increase outreach efforts if the participation rate falls below 50% of the total number of Partners.	**PE1A**: Managed meetings (Yes/No) Track benefits achieved through such participation. **PE1B**: Number of participants.	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
	agencies, as well as Tourists, School Age Children, and College Students. Topics to be covered are described in the BMPs below.		**PE1C**: Review and update the public education and outreach work plan annually. Review new materials gathered from other agencies and programs for inclusion in the program.	**PE1C**: Track number and type of materials gathered from other agencies and programs.	X	X	X	X	X	

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
PE2	Use public opinion surveys to understand local public awareness, perceptions, and attitudes toward the problem of urban runoff and to measure the effectiveness of the stormwater pollution prevention public education and outreach program over time.	To provide a means to identify program needs and measure program performance in eliminating the sources of stormwater runoff pollution.	**PE2A**: Conduct and analyze the initial (baseline) survey in Year One. Survey households in all of the communities in the permit coverage area (Cambria, Los Osos/Baywood Park, Nipomo, Oceano, Templeton, Santa Margarita, Garden Farms, and the urban fringes of San Luis Obispo, Atascadero, and Paso Robles). Target to achieve a 20% response rate or better. **PE2B**: Conduct and analyze follow up survey to measure changes in Year 5. Target to achieve at least a 50% increase in awareness by Year 5. **PE2C**: Use survey results to update the program for continuous improvement.	**PE2A**: Conducted baseline survey (Yes/No). **PE2B**: Survey conducted (Yes/No) Program updated based on survey results (Yes/No). Summarize Results.	X				X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
PE3	Broadcast stormwater pollution prevention television (TV) public service announcements	To reduce the source of stormwater pollutants using television to reach	**PE3A**: Measure and record the reach and frequency achieved using TV PSAs. Target to reach approximately	**PE3A**: Number of households reached. Track the number and types of responses and	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
	(PSAs) about actions the public can take to reduce stormwater pollutants such as sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, metals, and other chemicals.	out to the public and provide information about stormwater pollutants that impair local waterbodies and what actions the public can take to prevent stormwater pollution. See Pollutants of Concern analysis in Section 2.2.	180,000 households using 30 second television public service announcements broadcast on at least one local TV channel at least two times per year.	inquiries received on the stormwater hotline from the PSA's						Prevention Coordinator
PE4	Broadcast stormwater pollution prevention radio public service announcements about actions the public can take to reduce stormwater pollutants such as sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, metals, and other chemicals.	To reduce the source of stormwater pollutants using radio to reach out to the public and provide information about stormwater pollutants that impair local waterbodies and what actions the public can take to prevent stormwater pollution. See Pollutants of Concern analysis in Section 2.2.	**PE4A**: Measure and record the reach and frequency achieved using radio PSAs. Target to reach approximately 60,000 individuals using 30 second radio public service announcements broadcast on at least one local radio station at least two times per year.	**PE4A**: Number of individuals reached. Track the number and types of responses and inquiries received on the stormwater hotline from the PSA's	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
PE5	Distribute stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials targeting residential audiences. Topics to be included, but not limited to: General stormwater pollution prevention information about the impacts of urban runoff and the distinction between municipal storm sewer and sanitary sewer systems; Proper lawn and garden care; Proper automobile washing, repair and maintenance; Proper household hazardous waste storage and disposal including used motor oil; Proper septic system maintenance; Proper pet waste disposal; Proper trash and green waste storage and disposal; Waste reduction and recycling; Water and energy conservation; Integrated Pest Management and	To reduce the source of stormwater pollutants using printed materials to reach out to the public and provide educational information including both general and specific stormwater pollution prevention actions that people can take in their everyday activities to reduce stormwater pollutants such as sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, metals, and other chemicals.	**PE5A**: Distribute printed materials in all of the communities in the stormwater permit coverage area each year. Target to reach 90% of the households in the permit coverage area by Year 3 and again by Year 5.	**PE5A**: Number and type of brochures distributed.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
			PE5B: Post brochures on the County SWP2 website.	**PE5B**: Brochures posted on web site (Yes/No).	X	X	X	X	X	

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
	use of less toxic household products; Littering, illegal dumping, and illicit discharge prohibitions; Water quality laws, regulations, and permits; Public hotline reporting mechanisms; Sustainable landscaping; Proper washing, maintenance and repair practices for equipment and recreational vehicles; and Traffic reduction and alternative fuels.									
PE6	Distribute stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other educational materials targeting commercial business operations including, but not limited to: restaurants, automobile services, mobile cleaners, contractors, and landscape and property management services. Topics to be included, but not	To reduce the source of stormwater pollutants using printed materials to reach out to commercial businesses to provide educational information including both general and specific stormwater pollution prevention actions that businesses can take to reduce	**PE6A**: Distribute educational materials to 100% of the restaurants, automobile service, mobile cleaning, contractors, landscape service and property management companies in the stormwater permit coverage area by Year 3 beginning in Year 1 and continuing on an ongoing basis. **PE6B**: Post brochures on County website.	**PE6A**: Number and percentage of commercial businesses reached. **PE6B**: Post brochures on web	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE** Permit Year 1	2	3	4	5	**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS** WHO WILL DO IT
	limited to: General stormwater pollution prevention information about the impacts of urban runoff and the distinction between municipal storm sewer and sanitary sewer systems; Proper landscaping care; Proper equipment and vehicle washing, repair and maintenance; Proper hazardous waste storage and disposal; Proper spill prevention and clean up; Proper septic system maintenance; Proper solid waste storage and disposal; Waste reduction and recycling; Water and energy conservation; Integrated Pest Management and use of less toxic products; Littering, illegal dumping, and illicit discharge prohibitions; Water quality laws, regulations, and permits; Public	stormwater pollutants such as sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, metals, and other chemicals.		site (Yes/No)						

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
	hotline reporting mechanisms; Sustainable landscaping; Construction runoff control BMPs; Post Construction Stormwater Management; Low Impact Development; and Green Building. Also see BMPs PE 7, 8, 9, and 12 for outreach to other business sectors.									
PE7	Distribute stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials targeting industrial operations in the stormwater permit coverage area. Topics to be included, but not limited to: General stormwater pollution prevention information about the impacts of urban runoff and the distinction between municipal storm sewer and sanitary sewer systems; Proper landscaping care; Proper	To reduce the source of stormwater pollutants using printed materials to reach out to industrial operations to provide educational information including both general and specific stormwater pollution prevention actions that industrial operators can take in their everyday activities to reduce stormwater pollutants such as sediment,	**PE7A**: Distribute brochures to 100% of the industrial operations in the stormwater permit coverage area by Year 3 beginning in Year 1 and continuing on an ongoing basis. **PE7B**: Post brochures on County website.	**PE7A**: Number and percentage of industrial operations reached. **PE7B**: Post brochures on web site (Yes/No)	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE** Permit Year 1	2	3	4	5	**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS** WHO WILL DO IT
	equipment and vehicle washing, repair and maintenance; Proper hazardous waste storage and disposal; Proper spill prevention and clean up; Proper septic system maintenance; Proper solid waste storage and disposal; Waste Reduction and Recycling; Water and Energy Conservation; Integrated Pest Management and use of less toxic products; Littering, illegal dumping, and illicit discharge prohibitions; Water quality laws, regulations, and permits; Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans; Public hotline reporting mechanisms; Sustainable landscaping; Construction runoff control BMPs; Post Construction Stormwater Management; Low	pathogens, oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, metals, and other chemicals.								

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
	Impact Development; and Green Building									
PE8	Distribute stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials targeting the development community and construction industry including construction site owners and operators and contractors. Topics to be included, but not limited to: Construction Stormwater General Permit requirements; County ordinances and permits; Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirements; Erosion and sediment control BMPs; Non-stormwater management; Illicit discharge detection and elimination; and Proper disposal and recycling of	To reduce the source of stormwater pollutants using printed materials to reach out to the development community and construction industry to provide educational information including both general and specific stormwater pollution prevention actions that people can take in their construction and development activities to reduce stormwater pollutants such as sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, metals, and other chemicals.	**PE8A**: Distribute brochures with every building permit application for projects one acre or more in size. **PE8B**: Distribute brochures to 100% of the General Contractors, Builders, and Developers operating in San Luis Obispo County by Year 3 and again by Year 5. **PE8C**: Post brochures on the County website.	**PE8A**: Number of building permit applicants. **PE8B**: Number and percentage of brochures distributed. **PE8C**: Post brochures on web site (Yes/No)	X X	X X	X X X	X X	X X X	Department of Planning and Building Supervising Planner (Permit Center) with assistance from the Environmental Resource Specialist, the Public Works Solid Waste Coordinator and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
	construction materials. Also see BMP CON5.									
PE9	Distribute stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials about post-construction stormwater management BMPs targeting the development community and construction industry. Topics to be included, but not limited to: **Attachment 4 General Permit Requirements**; Low Impact Development (LID) Design Standards; LID Benefits and Incentives; Post-construction treatment BMPs, and Long-term maintenance requirements. Also see BMP PC6.	To reduce the source of stormwater pollutants using printed materials to reach out to the development community and construction industry to provide educational information including both general and specific stormwater pollution prevention actions they can take to reduce stormwater pollutants using post-construction stormwater management BMPs.	**PE9A**: Distribute brochures with every building permit application for projects one acre or more in size. **PE9B**: Distribute brochures to 100% of the Builders, Developers, Architects, Landscape Architects, and Engineering companies operating in San Luis Obispo County by Year 3 and again by Year 5. **PE9C**: Post brochures on County website.	**PE9A**: Number of building permit applicants. **PE9B**: Number and percentage of brochures distributed. **PE9C**: Post brochures on web site (Yes/No)	X X	X X	X X X	X X	X X X	Department of Planning and Building Supervising Planner (Permit Center) and Environmental Resource Specialist with assistance from the the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
PE10	Implement educational programs for school age children. Topics to be included, but not limited to: Why stormwater pollution prevention is important; Impacts on local waterbodies and ecosystems; What kids and their families can do to prevent stormwater pollution, Watershed stewardship service learning opportunities, the Don't Trash California campaign, the Our Water Our World Program, and the SWRCB Water Quality educational curriculum.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by educating school age children and their families abut stormwater pollution prevention and what actions they can take to reduce stormwater pollutants such as sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, metals, and other chemicals.	**PE10A**: Distribute educational materials targeting grades 2-5, middle school science, and high school students for all schools within the coverage area at least once every three years. This translates to approximately 35% of the schools each year.	**PE10A**: Track location, and grades receiving educational materials.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
			PE10B: Provide Sammy the Steelhead activity books for pre-school through grade 1 children.	**PE10A**: Books provided (Yes/No).	X	X	X	X	X	
			PE10C: Provide Sammy's Kid's Club educational materials and activities for children pre-school through Grade 6.	**PE10A**: Sammy Kids Club materials provided (Yes/No).	X	X	X	X	X	
			PE10D: Provide Sammy the Steelhead educational appearances at public events for children.	**PE10A**: Number and location of appearances.	X	X	X	X	X	
PE11	Collaborate with the local university and community college to provide stormwater pollution prevention	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by educating college students	**PE11A**: Asses what percentage of Cal Poly and Cuesta students live in the County's coverage areas. If the	**PE11A**: Summarize student populations within county coverage areas				X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
	educational information, materials, and activities for college students.	about stormwater pollution prevention and what actions they can take to reduce stormwater pollutants such as sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, metals, and other chemicals.	percentage is greater than or equal to 5%, then implement a program to provide education and learning activities to target students attending college.	Implementation Program required (Yes/No)						Prevention Coordinator
PE12	Distribute stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials targeting tourists through hotels and local tourist attractions. Topics to be included, but not limited to: Why stormwater pollution prevention is important; Impacts of urban runoff on local waterbodies; Keep the Central Coast Beautiful for Your Children and Grandchildren; Stormwater Pollution Prevention Travel Tips; Clean Water recreational guides;	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by educating tourists about stormwater pollution prevention and what actions they can take to reduce stormwater pollutants such as sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, litter and trash, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, metals, and other chemicals.	**PE12A**: Distribute brochures to 100% of the hotels and local tourist attractions in the coverage area by Year 3 and again by Year 5 beginning in Year 1. **PE12B**: Promote eco and sustainable agriculture tourism programs. **PE12C**: Provide interpretative stormwater pollution prevention signage in the top three high tourist impact areas in the permit coverage area.	**PE12A**: Number of hotels and tourist attractions reached. **PE12B**: Number of programs supported. **PE12C**: Number of programs supported.	X X	X X	X X	X X X	X X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
	Don't Feed the Wildlife, the Marine Plastic Debris Problem, and Don't Trash California campaign.									
PE13	Distribute stormwater pollution prevention educational materials using the County's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Website. Audiences and topics to be included, but not limited to: General Public; Residential BMPs; Commercial Business BMPs; Industrial BMPs; Tourists, School Age Children and Educators, and College Students. See BMPs above for topics to be covered.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by educating the public about the importance of stormwater pollution prevention and the public's role using the internet to distribute stormwater pollution prevention information and provide contact information for public comment and requests for additional information.	**PE13A**: Maintain and update the County Stormwater Pollution Prevention website at least once per quarter. **PE13B**: Record the number of website hits and document downloads to measure utilization. **PE13C**: Provide contact information and record the number and nature of website contacts and inquiries.	**PE13A**: Number and type of website updates. **PE13B**: Number of website hits and downloads. **PE13C**: Track nature of website contacts and inquiries.	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
PE14	Blank									

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
PE15	Provide public presentations and workshops about the importance of stormwater pollution prevention and what the public can do.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by providing water quality information for the public and by providing contact information for public comment and requests for information	**PE15A**: Target at least one public presentation or workshop in each community in the permit coverage area per year.. **PE15B**: Establish a speaker's bureau for public presentations including volunteer citizen educators.	**PE15A**: Number of events or displays a year. Number of people in attendance. Track amount of debris removed if clean-up event. Number of brochures given. Track public concerns. **PE15B**: Update speakers bureau list. (Yes/No)	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
PE16	Support and participate in public events and provide stormwater pollution prevention printed materials and public displays including, but not limited to: Watershed Fairs, Coast and Creek Cleanups, Home and Garden Shows, Educational Workshops, Community Events, and Farmers	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by reaching out to the public and providing stormwater pollution prevention educational displays and materials at public events especially events that involve the public in cleanup and watershed	**PE16A**: Support and participate in at least one public event or display per year in each community in the permit coverage area. **PE16B**: Record the number of people participating and the amount of printed materials distributed. Target to reach at least 10,000 people per year using public events and	**PE16A**: Number of events or displays a year including the location.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year 1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
	Markets.	stewardship activities to provide an interactive opportunity to learn by doing.	displays.	**PE16B**: Number of participants. Number of brochures given.	X	X	X	X	X	
PE17	Provide a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Telephone Information Line and a Pollution Reporting Hotline for the public to get more information and report stormwater pollution problems. Also see BMPs IL3 and CON8.	To identify stormwater problems areas by providing an easy to use means for citizens to report stormwater problems, complaints, and potential violations.	**PE17A**: Maintain the 788-FISH SLO County Partners for Water Quality Stormwater Information Line to direct users to their local stormwater pollution prevention program. **PE17B**: Promote the County Pollution Reporting Hotline (see BMP#IL3 and CON8) in printed materials and on the County Stormwater Pollution Prevention Website beginning in Year 1. **PE17C**: Record the number of Hotline calls received. Track and trend the types of reports and inquiries and how they were resolved.	**PE17A**: Maintain Partners for Water Quality Information Line (Yes/No) **PE17B**: Verify hotline and post hotline number on stormwater web site. **PE17C**: Number and types of calls received.	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
PE18	Implement a special pet waste management and responsible pet ownership public education and outreach campaign targeting dog, cat, horse and other animal owners. The program will place special emphasis on protecting sea otters and other sensitive wildlife. The program will also emphasize public health concerns for surfers and other recreational water users and shell fish harvesting as well as other water quality problems associated with urban runoff contaminated by pathogens and nutrients from fecal material. Critical topics include, but are not limited to: instructions on how to properly dispose of cat litter and other pet wastes in the trash rather than flushing it down the	To prevent the introduction of pathogen and nutrient contaminants in stormwater runoff from animal wastes in urban areas. To protect public health, sea otters and other wildlife, and water quality by educating the public about the proper disposal of pet and animal wastes and other responsible pet owner behaviors.	**PE18A**: Provide educational materials and mutt mitt stations in all County Parks in the permit coverage area by Year 3. Maintain mutt mitt supplies on an ongoing basis. **PE18B**: Adopt a pet waste ordinance including enforcement provisions by the end of Year 2. Publicize the pet waste ordinance on an ongoing basis. **PE18C**: Distribute pet waste management brochures with dog license renewals. **PE18D**: Distribute pet waste management brochures at Animal Shelters, Pet Stores, Veterinarian Offices, , and Farm Supply Stores in the permit coverage area.	**PE18A**: Number of education materials distributed and their locations. **PE18B**: Pet Waste ordinance adopted on schedule (Yes/No) Number and types of enforcement action resulting from ordinance, compare year to year. **PE18C**: Number of pet waste management brochures distributed. **PE18D**: Number of brochures distributed and the location.	 X X	 X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	General Services County Parks Superintendent, and Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
	toilet to keep pathogens out of creeks and the ocean; proper storage of pet food to avoid attracting opossums and other wildlife into urban areas, pet spay/neuter programs, and feral animal control programs. Also see BMP IL11 Pet Waste Management Ordinance.		**PE18E**: Post pet waste management public education and outreach information on the County website.	**PE18E**: Brochures posted on web site (Yes/No) number of hits.	X	X	X	X	X	
			PE18F: Distribute pet waste management educational information to general residential audiences using radio and TV PSAs.	**PE18F**: Number of people reached.	X	X	X	X	X	
			PE18G: Promote humane society and other nonprofit organizations dedicated to trap, neuter, and release/adopt programs for feral cats and dogs.	**PE18G**: Track number and types of promotions.	X	X	X	X	X	
			PE18H: Promote spray/neuter assistance programs to reduce feral cat and dog populations.	**PE18H**: Track number and types of promotions. Track number of spray/neuter.	X	X	X	X	X	
			PE18I: Provide pet spay/neuter educational materials and other information to promote responsible pet ownership through the Animal Services Division.	**PE18I**: Number of educational materials promoted	X	X	X	X	X	

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
			PE18J: Promote the use of off leash dog parks in County parks.	**PE18J**: Number of off leash dog parks at county parks.						
PE19	Implement a special Anti-Litter/Trash Public Education and Outreach Campaign with special emphasis on the marine plastic debris problem.	To reduce the amount of trash and litter introduced into waterbodies by educating the public about the problem and what they can do to help. To eliminate the sources of plastic litter that makes its way into the ocean. To protect marine wildlife and water quality.	**PE19A**: Discourage the use of polystyrene disposable food and beverage containers in County facilities. Encourage broader prohibitions on use. **PE19B**: Promote the use of reusable food and beverage containers. **PE19C**: Broadcast the Algalita Research River to Sea Marine Plastic Debris videos at public meetings and on local cable TV channels. **PE19D**: Provide educational materials at Coast and Creek Clean Up Days and Watershed Fairs. **PE19E**: Promote plastic recycling.	**PE19A**: Target all county staff encouraging the elimination of all disposable food and beverage containers. **PE19B**: Target all county staff encouraging the use of resusable containers. **PE19C**: Track number of broadcasts. **PE19D**: Number and type of	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator and Solid Waste Coordinator

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
			PE19F: Promote the Caltrans "Don't Trash California" Campaign" and the California "Erase the Water" program. **PE 19G**: Provide interpretative signage in high impact areas. Also see BMPs PE12, PE21, and IL8.	education materials provided **PE19E**: Promote on County Integrated Waste Management Authority Website **PE19F**: Keep Caltrans as a partner in the SLO County Partner for Water Quality **PE 19G**: Number of signs placed in high impact areas.	X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	
PE20	Storm Drain Marking Education and Outreach Events Also see BMP PP4.	To reduce the source of pollutants entering the storm sewer system by engaging the public in volunteer storm drain marking events to increase stormwater pollution prevention awareness.	**PE20A**: Mark all storm drains in the following communities according to schedule below:San Luis Obispo Fringe NipomoOceanoCambria TempletonSanta MargaritaGarden Farms Atascadero FringePaso Robles FringeLos Osos/Baywood	**PE20A**: Number and percentage of marked storm drains.	X X X X X	 X X	 X X X			Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator and Road Operations Superintendent
PE21	Tributary, Watershed, and Interpretative	To reduce the source of stormwater	**PE21A**: Add stormwater pollution prevention	**PE21A**: Task completion (Y/N)	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
	Signage and Displays	pollutants by increasing public awareness of local watersheds and water quality issues.	interpretative signage and displays in county government facilities. **PE21B**: Add tributary and/or watershed signage during new County road and bridge projects crossing major waterways. **PE21C**: Add "Do Not Dump" signage in areas of illegal dumping. Also see BMP IL8.	 **PE21B**: Task completed (Y/N) **PE21C**: Number of signs placed in areas of illegal dumping			X X	X X	X X	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator and Road Operations Superintendent and Development Services Engineer V
PE22	Use the Sammy the Steelhead Stormwater Pollution Prevention Icon, Logo, and Slogan for public education and outreach materials.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by educating the public about the importance of stormwater pollution prevention and the public's role using an effective stormwater pollution prevention icon, slogan, and logo that will be recognized countywide.	**PE22A**: Promote the use of Sammy the Steelhead, the SLO County Partners for Water Quality stormwater pollution prevention icon in the stormwater pollution prevention public education and outreach program. **PE22B**: Promote the use of the SLO County Partners for Water Quality logo and slogan, *"You are the solution to stormwater pollution."* in the stormwater pollution prevention public education and outreach	**PE22A**: Number of publications distributed utilizing Sammy the Steelhead Icon. **PE22B**: Number of publications distributed utilizing the SLO Partners logo and slogan.	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
			program. **PE22C**: Use the stormwater pollution prevention icon, slogan, and logo in at least three (3) media formats (print, television, radio and/or public displays/events. **PE22D**: Measure Sammy the Steelhead icon, logo, and slogan recognition in the public opinion surveys described in BMP PE2.	 **PE22C**: Task completed (Y/N) **PE22D**: Track percentage of recognition.	 X X	 X	 X	 X	 X	
PE23	Provide stormwater pollution prevention education and outreach to Municipal Departments and Personnel Also see BMP MO1.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by educating municipal departments and personnel that perform activities that can contribute to stormwater pollution.	**PE23A**: Distribute Stormwater Pollution Prevention Newsletters to municipal employees at least twice per year beginning in Year 1. Target to reach at least 400 employees per year. **PE23B**: Provide annual stormwater training to municipal operations employees. See BMP MO1	**PE23A**: Number and percentage of newsletters given to municipal employees. **PE23B**: Number and percentage of employees trained.	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator and Municipal Operations Division Heads
PE24	Provide stormwater pollution prevention education and outreach to Quasi-Governmental	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by educating quasi-governmental	**PE 24A**: Conduct public presentations to the Water Resource Advisory Committee (WRAC) which includes		X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
	agencies such as educational institutions, water and sanitation districts.	agencies that perform functions that can contribute to stormwater pollution.	members from educational institutions, and all the water and sanitary districts and municipalities in the County at least twice per year.							Prevention Coordinator
PE25	Implement Community Based Social Marketing incentive programs to motivate stormwater pollution prevention behavior changes.	To motivate behavior changes that will reduce the sources of stormwater pollutants.	**PE25A:** Implement Sammy's Kids Club to motivate children and their families to adopt behaviors that will prevent stormwater pollution.	**PE25A:** Post Sammy the Steelhead activities for kids on web-site. (Yes/No).	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
			PE25B: Implement Youth Patch Programs to motivate school aged children to adopt behaviors that will prevent stormwater pollution.	**PE25B**: Post Youth patch program link on web site (Yes/No).	X	X	X	X	X	
			PE25C: Provide Money Saving Pollution Prevention and Conservation Tips to motivate residents and businesses to adopt behaviors that will prevent stormwater pollution.	**PE25C**: Post Conservation Tips on web site (Yes/No).	X	X	X	X	X	
			PE25D: Develop and implement a Clean Water Business Recognition Award and	**PE25D**: Track number of businesses certified.		X	X	X	X	

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE Permit Year**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS WHO WILL DO IT**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
			Certification Program to motivate businesses to adopt behaviors that will prevent stormwater pollution.							
			PE25E: Promote Green Business Certification Programs to motivate businesses to adopt practices that will prevent stormwater pollution.	**PE25E**: Track number of businesses certified.		X	X	X	X	
			PE25F: Promote Green Building and Sustainable Development Programs.	**PE25F:** Track number of building permits which exceed the State Energy Code.	X	X	X	X	X	
			PE25G: Promote Sustainable Agriculture and Organic Gardening Programs.	**PE25G**: Track number of sponsored workshops.	X	X	X	X	X	
			PE25H: Promote Low Impact Development and Smart Growth implementation.	**PE25H**: Track number and percentage of projects utilitzing LID	X	X	X	X	X	

4.2 Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Public Participation and Involvement

The BMPs selected for Stormwater Pollution Prevention Public Participation and Involvement are listed below:

1) Compliance with public notice requirements for stormwater public participation and involvement activities;
2) Public stakeholder involvement meetings and workshops;
3) Support and participation in Coastal and Creek cleanup events;
4) Implementation of the volunteer storm drain marking program;
5) Support and participation in watershed stewardship programs including volunteer water quality monitoring, watershed planning, community reforestation, and other environmental restoration activities;
6) Meetings with the Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) for stakeholder input; and
7) Implementation of the volunteer Adopt-a-Road

Table 4.2 shows detailed information about each Public Participation and Involvement BMP, its intent, measurable goals and outcomes, implementation timeline, and the parties responsible for implementation. See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP.

Table 4.2 Best Management Practices Implementation for Public Participation and Involvement

The Measurable Goals and Outcomes outlined below are due within 12 months from the annual anniversary of permit coverage under the MS4 General Permit for each year indicated by an "X". See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #2: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

OBJECTIVE: To comply with all state and local notice requirements and include the public in developing, implementing, and reviewing the stormwater management program including efforts to reach out and engage the communities within the permit coverage area.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE** PERMIT YEAR					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS** *WHO WILL DO IT*
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
PP1	Comply with public notice requirements for stormwater public participation and involvement activities.	To ensure compliance with applicable public notice requirements.	**PP1A**: Determine public notice requirements for each public participation and involvement activity and ensure compliance.	**PP1A**: Maintain records indicating compliance with public noticing requirements.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
			PP1B: Maintain records for public participation and involvement events.	**PP1B**: Maintain written documentation of public noticing.	X	X	X	X	X	

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE** PERMIT YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS** *WHO WILL DO IT*
PP2	Hold Public Involvement Stakeholder Meetings /Workshops including volunteer educators and speakers.	To promote community support for the SWMP and to ensure the community has opportunities to provide input and direction regarding SWMP development, implementation, and review.	**PP2A**: Maintain a master stormwater stakeholder and interested parties list. **PP2B**: Solicit feedback from stakeholders on status and performance of the SWMP through posting of SWMP and annual report on County Website, educational brochures, educational workshops, events, and stakeholder meetings. .	**PP2A**: Maintain a master stormwater stakeholder and interested parties list. **PP2B**: Post SWMP and annual reports on County Website (Yes/No) Track number of events, workshops, brochures, and stakeholder meetings which solicited stakeholder feedback.	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE** PERMIT YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS** *WHO WILL DO IT*
PP3	Promote public participation in Coastal Cleanup Day and Creek Cleanups by providing advertising and incentives for participation as well as other support.	To promote community support for the SWMP and to reduce pollution from litter, trash, and illegal dumping.	**PP3A**: Promote and support at least 3 annual coast and creek cleanup opportunities within the SWMP coverage area. Record the amount and types of trash and debris removed. **PP3B**: Work with community groups, SLO County Partners for Water Quality, and nonprofit organizations to promote and support these programs.	**PP3A**: Number of cleanups. Amount and types of trash and debris removed. Track number of participants. **PP3B**: Number and names of participation groups	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
PP4	Storm Drain Marking Program Also see BMP PE20.	To promote community support for the SWMP and to reduce pollution from litter and illegal dumping.	**PP4A**: Recruit and organize community volunteers for storm drain marking events in the SWMP coverage area according to the following schedule: San Luis Obispo Fringe Nipomo Oceano Santa Margarita Garden Farms Cambria Templeton Atascadero Fringe Paso Robles Fringe Los Osos/Baywood	**PP4A**: Number of events. Track the percentage of completed community's.	 X X X X X	 X X	 X X X			Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator, Road Operations Superintendent and Development Services Engineer V

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS** *WHO WILL DO IT*
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
			PP4B: Include provisions for storm drain marking on all new development projects with storm drains.	**PP4B**: Provisions included in Public Works Standard Specifications and drawings (Yes/No)	X	X	X	X	X	
			PP4C: Maintain storm drain markings on an ongoing basis.	**PP4C**: Maintenance included in Roads Division routine storm drain inspections checklist (Yes/No)	X	X	X	X	X	
PP5	Promote and support Watershed Stewardship Programs including, but not limited to: volunteer water quality monitoring, watershed planning, community reforestation, storm drain marking, community cleanups, and other environmental restoration activities. Also see BMP PE16.	To promote community support for the SWMP and reduce pollution from urban runoff.	**PP5A**: Promote and support the introduction of Urban Watch and First Flush Monitoring Programs in SL0 County.	**PP5A**: Promote First Flush Program on county web site (Yes/No)	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
			PP5B: Promote and support Snapshot Day Citizen's Monitoring Program.	**PP5B**: Number of participants.	X	X	X	X	X	
			PP5C: Promote and support community reforestation programs.	**PP5C**: Track number of programs.	X	X	X	X	X	
			PP5D: Promote and support watershed planning activities.	**PP5D**: Track number of activities promoted.	X	X	X	X	X	

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS** *WHO WILL DO IT*
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
			Also see BMP PE16.							
PP6	Meet with Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) to obtain stakeholder input and feedback on stormwater issues, program priorities, and program performance.	To provide a mechanism to engage stakeholder involvement.	**PP6A**: Provide stormwater updates to the WRAC at least twice per year. **PP6B**: Record meeting attendance and comments.	**PP6A**: Number of WRAC updates presented to group **PP6B**: Track & trend number in attendance and comments received.	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
PP7	Promote the County Adopt a-Road Program	To provide a mechanism to reach out and engage the community in the Stormwater Management Program.	**PP7A**: Measure and record participation in the program. Target to increase participation by 10% per year starting in Year 1.	**PP7A**: Track number of participants.	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator and

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					PERMIT YEAR					***WHO WILL DO IT***
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
										Road Operations Superintendent

4.3 Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

BMPs selected for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) are listed below:

1) Adopt and enforce an IDDE ordinance to prohibit illicit discharges;
2) Implement the storm sewer GIS mapping program;
3) Maintain the stormwater pollution prevention hotline for the public to use to report illicit discharges;
4) Conduct IDDE inspections;
5) Conduct construction plan reviews for illicit connections;
6) Implement a sanitary sewer overflow and spill prevention and response program;
7) Implement a septic system management program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges from faulty septic systems;
8) Post signage prohibiting illegal dumping;
9) Promote recycling and hazardous waste programs;
10) Implement hazardous material spill protection and control procedures and training;
11) Adopt and enforce a pet waste ordinance; and
12) Conduct IDDE education and training.

Examples of how non-stormwater discharges can be addressed in the IDDE ordinance are described in BMP IL1 as shown in Table 4.3.1 below.

Table 4.3.1 Examples of Ways to Address Non-Stormwater Discharges
Note the exact language for the IDDE ordinance cannot be determined at this time because it will be subject to a public review process.

Water Source	Water Quality Concerns	Ways to Address Non-Stormwater Discharges in the IDDE Ordinance
Water line flushing	Chlorine	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system
Landscape irrigation	Pesticides, fertilizers, bacteria	Prohibit over-watering into the storm sewer system
Diverted stream flows	Sediment, turbidity, erosion	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system. Follow Army Corps of Engineer permit and any other permit requirements.

Water Source	Water Quality Concerns	Ways to Address Non-Stormwater Discharges in the IDDE Ordinance
Rising groundwaters	Depending on the situation, the water may be contaminated by septic system effluents, leaking underground tanks, or may be high in Total Dissolved Solids, nitrate, sulphates, radionuclides, or other contaminates that can be found in groundwater.	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system
Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration to separate storm sewers	No contamination concerns would be evident; however, groundwater may be naturally higher in TDS or other contaminates than the receiving waterbody.	May be unavoidable in areas with high groundwater table. Situation may be prevented with proper drainage design.
Uncontaminated pumped groundwater	No contamination concerns would be evident; however, groundwater may be naturally higher in TDS or other contaminates than the receiving waterbody.	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system
Discharges from potable water sources	Chlorine	Prohibit discharge to storm sewer system
Foundation drains	Depending on the situation, the water may be contaminated by septic system effluents, leaking underground tanks, or may be high in Total Dissolved Solids, nitrate, sulphates, radionuclides, or other contaminates found in groundwater.	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system
Air conditioning condensation	May be contaminated with metals, fungicides, bacteria, or other industrial fluids.	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system

Water Source	Water Quality Concerns	Ways to Address Non-Stormwater Discharges in the IDDE Ordinance
Irrigation water	Pesticides, fertilizers, and bacteria	Prohibit over-watering into the storm sewer system
Springs	May be high in temperature, sulfur, or TDS	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system
Water from crawl space pumps	May be contaminated by septic system effluents, leaking underground tanks, or may be high in Total Dissolved Solids, nitrate, sulphates, radionuclides, or other contaminates found in groundwater.	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system
Footing drains	May be contaminated by septic system effluents, leaking underground tanks, or may be high in Total Dissolved Solids, nitrate, sulphates, radionuclides or other contaminates.	Prohibit direct discharge to the storm sewer system
Lawn watering	Pesticides, fertilizers, and bacteria	Prohibit over-watering into storm sewer system
Individual residential car washing	Water temperature, sediment, trash/debris, organics, soaps, detergents, oils, automotive fluids, metals, and bacteria	Prohibit car wash discharges into the storm sewer system. Recommend using a commercial car wash that recycles wash water, diking wash water and collecting for discharge into the sanitary sewer system, or washing car using biodegradable, nontoxic materials on a lawn or other vegetated area not directly connected to a storm drain or waterbody.

Water Source	Water Quality Concerns	Ways to Address Non-Stormwater Discharges in the IDDE Ordinance
Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands	May be contaminated with nutrients, coliforms, or other pollutants.	Prohibit direct discharge into the storm sewer system
Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges	Bacteria and salinity/Total Dissolved Solids	Prohibit discharge to the storm sewer system. Discharge to the sanitary sewer system for treatment. Call wastewater service provider for instructions.

Table 4.3 shows detailed information about each IDDE BMP, its intent, measurable goals and outcomes, implementation timeline, and the parties responsible for implementation. See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

Table 4.3 Best Management Practices Implementation for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

The Measurable Goals and Outcomes outlined below are due within 12 months from the annual anniversary of permit coverage under the MS4 General Permit for each year indicated by an "X". See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #3: ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

OBJECTIVE: To adopt and enforce ordinances or take equivalent measures that prohibit illicit discharges and to implement a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges.

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					PERMIT YEAR					
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
IL1	Adopt an ordinance prohibiting illicit discharges and including enforcement provisions. **The ordinance must also address the categories of non-storm water discharges or flows listed in Section D.2.c. (6) of the MS4 General Permit. See Section 4.3 for information about how non-stormwater discharges will be addressed.** The ordinance will include a system of enforcement and penalties. Model ordinances will be used to help draft this ordinance.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by enforcing illicit discharge prohibitions.	**IL1A**: Ordinance to be drafted and adopted by Year 2. **IL1B**: Establish a system of enforcement and penalties and train inspectors. **IL1C**: Track and trend annual enforcement reports. Violation types will be evaluated to measure effectiveness over time.	**IL1A**: Ordinance adopted (Yes/No) **IL1B**: Enforcement procedures developed (Yes/No) Annual training for inspectors (Yes/No) **IL1C**: Tract number and types of violations.		X	X X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Manager and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
IL2	Use GIS to map the storm sewer system showing the location of storm sewer features and all outfalls and the names and locations of all waters of the US that receive discharges from those outfalls.	To reduce pollutants in storm water runoff by mapping the storm sewer system to facilitate tracking the source of stormwater pollutants.	**IL2A**: Complete storm sewer maps according to the following schedule: Santa Margarita Garden Farms Nipomo Oceano Cambria Templeton San Luis Obispo Fringe Atascadero Fringe Paso Robles Fringe Los Osos/Baywood **IL2B**: Update maps on an annual basis to include new and modified storm sewer facilities.	**IL2A**: Storm Drain Map completed (Yes/No) **IL2B**: Storm Drain Map updated (Yes/No)	 X X X X 	 X X X X X 	 X	 X	 X	Public Works Road Operations Superintendent and Development Services Engineer V with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
IL3	Maintain a Public Stormwater Pollution Prevention Hotline for citizens to report illicit discharges, illegal dumping, construction site runoff violations, and other stormwater pollution problems. Also see BMPs IL3 and CON8.	To reduce pollutants in storm water runoff by providing a mechanism to detect and eliminate illicit discharges, illegal dumping, construction site runoff violations and other stormwater pollution problems through citizen reporting.	**IL3A**: Enhance the County's existing Environmental Health Services pollution complaint reporting line to include illicit discharge, illegal dumping, and construction site runoff citizen reporting. **IL3B**: Advertise the availability of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention hotline and provide instructions for how to report stormwater	**IL3A**: Illicit discharge, dumping, and construction site run-off added to existing hotline (Yes/No) **IL3B,C,D**: Track number and types of complaints. Number and types	X X	 X	 X	 X	 X	Public Health Environmental Health Services Division Supervising Environmental Health Specialist, Hazardous Materials Section and Public Works Environmental Programs Division

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
			problems as part of the public education and outreach program. **IL3C**: Record the number of stormwater reports and document follow up actions and problem resolution. Track and trend report types. Report results in annual report. **IL3D**: Measure and record hotline follow-up response times.	of complaints resolved Compare complaints and requests from year to year.	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
IL4	Implement procedures for illicit connections/discharge inspections and dry weather screening for the storm sewer system including residential, commercial business, industrial and other governmental and quasi-governmental discharges. These procedures will apply to anyone discharging into the County storm sewer system. The procedures will ensure that any illicit connection or discharge detected will be detected and eliminated.	To reduce pollutants in storm water runoff by detecting and eliminating illicit connections and discharges to the storm sewer system.	**IL4A**: Develop and implement a procedure and checklist for detecting illicit connections and discharges. **IL4B**: Inspect for illicit connections and discharges during storm drain and cross-connection inspections. See MO3. **IL4C:** The enforcement and penalty provisions of the adopted ordinance in BMP IL1 will be	**IL4A**: Procedure and checklist developed (Yes/No) **IL4B**: Number of Inspections conducted. **IL4C**: Enforcement and penalties adopted (Yes/No)	X X	X X	X X X	X X	X X	Public Works Road Operations Superintendent and Public Health Environmental Health Services Division Supervising Environmental Health Specialist, Hazardous Materials Section with assistance from

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
			implemented in permit years three through five. **L4D:** Train restaurant health inspectors in illicit discharge detection and elimination. 100% of restaurants will be inspected annually through the health inspection program. Track and trend violations to determine additional preventive and corrective actions that may be needed. Report these results annually. For violations that occur within the permit coverage area, the County must follow up on all reports, and include response actions and response times in the Annual Report. **IL4E:** Train CUPA inspectors in illicit discharge detection and elimination. Track and trend violations to determine additional preventive and corrective actions that may be	**IL4D**: Number and percentage of inspectors trained to detect and report illicit discharges. Number and type of violations and the corrective actions taken. Average response times **IL4E**: Number and percentage of inspectors trained to detect and report illicit discharges. Number and type of violations and the			X	X	X	the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION										
BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	BMP INTENT	MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES	EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES	BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR 1	2	3	4	5	COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS
			needed. Report these results annually.. For violations that occur within the permit coverage area, the County must follow up on all reports, and include response actions and response times in the Annual Report. **IL4F**: Establish a system of enforcement and penalties to ensure illicit connections and discharges are eliminated according to the adopted ordinance in BMP IL1. The enforcement and penalty provisions of the adopted ordinance described in IL1 will be implemented in permits years three through five. .	corrective actions taken. Average response times **IL4F**: Established a system of enforcement and penalties (Yes/No)						

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
IL5	Incorporate illicit connection prohibitions and inspections in construction plan review and building inspections for new development and redevelopment projects.	To prevent the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff by preventing new illicit connections in new development and redevelopment projects.	**IL5A**: Revise inspection checklists and procedures to prohibit illicit connection and discharge to the storm sewer system. **IL5B**: Include stormwater illicit connections and discharges in construction plan review and building inspections on an ongoing basis for all new development and redevelopment projects.	**IL5A,B**: Illicit connections added to construction plan review checklist and plan review checklist (Yes/No)		X X	 X	 X	 X	Department of Planning and Building Chief Building Official and Public Works Development Services Engineer V

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
IL6	Sanitary Sewer Overflow Prevention and Spill Response Program	To reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from sanitary sewer overflows and spills from County operated wastewater systems.	**IL6A**: Audit the adequacy of the operations and maintenance programs for county-operated wastewater treatment systems to ensure that these systems are properly operated and maintained to prevent sanitary sewer overflows and spills into the storm sewer system. **IL6B**: Track and trend sanitary sewer overflow events and implement corrective and preventive measures. Report performance annually.	**IL6A**: Annual audit of county facilities self-inspection program (Yes/No) **IL6B**: Number of sewer overflow events.	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Public Works Utilities Division Supervisors
IL7	Implement the Septic System Management Program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges from faulty septic systems.	To reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from faulty septic systems.	**IL7A**: Identify and map areas in the SWMP coverage area served by septic systems including county operated systems. **IL7B**: Establish inspection/monitoring criteria for key areas. **IL7C**: Inspect 25% of the county owned septic systems and septic systems in key areas per year.	**IL7A**: Identified and mapped coverage area septic systems (Yes/No) **IL7B**: Established inspection/monitoring criteria (Yes/No) **IL7C**: Inspected 25% of county owned septic systems annually (Yes/No)	X X	X	X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building Chief Building Official and General Services for county-owned septic systems General Services County Parks Superintendent

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
IL8	Post signage prohibiting littering and illegal dumping.	To reduce pollution in storm water runoff from litter and illegal dumping.	**IL8A**: Survey county road maintenance employees for field observations about littering and illegal dumping activities. Identify and prioritize the top ten locations experiencing littering and illegal dumping in the stormwater permit coverage area.	**IL8A**: Percentage of maintenance employees surveyed. Identify top ten illegal dumping sites (Yes/No)	X					Public Works Road Operations Superintendent and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
			IL8B: Post signs prohibiting illegal dumping in the top ten illegal dumping areas by permit year 3 beginning in permit year 1.	**IL8B**: Percentage of dumping sites with posted signs.	X	X	X			
IL9	Support and promote the SLO County Integrated Waste Management Authority (IWMA) Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Programs.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from litter and illegal dumping by promoting recycling and household hazardous waste programs.	**IL9A**: Include the SLO County IWMA Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Programs in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention public education and outreach and public participation and involvement BMPs.	**IL9A**: IWMA programs posted on web site (Yes/No)	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Solid Waste Coordinator and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
			IL9B: Coordinate activities with the IWMA.	**IL9B**: Number of coordination efforts with IWMA	X	X	X	X	X	

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
IL10	Enhance hazardous spill protection and control procedures and training to prevent illicit discharge into the storm sewer system. Also see Municipal Operations BMP MO1.	To reduce the chance of hazardous materials spills into the storm sewer system.	**IL10A**: Revise hazardous spill protection and control procedures and training to emphasize preventing illicit discharge into the storm sewer system.	**IL10A**: Revised hazardous control procedures to emphasize illicit discharges (Yes/No) Number of municipal employees trained in the facility self-inspection checklists.	X	X	X	X	X	Department of Public Health Environmental Health Services Department of Public Works Road Operations Superintendent General Services County Parks Superintendent
IL11	Adopt and enforce a Pet Waste Management Ordinance	To reduce pollutants in storm water runoff by adopting and enforcing a pet waste ordinance to prohibit the introduction of animal wastes into waterbodies.	**IL11A**: Adopt and enforce a pet waste ordinance according to schedule. The ordinance adoption process includes public review.	**IL11A**: Ordinance adopted (Yes/No)		X	X	X	X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
IL12	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Education and Training Program	To reduce the incidences of illicit discharges and illegal dumping in the storm sewer system by educating municipal employees, commercial businesses, industrial operations, and the General Public.	**IL12A**: Emphasize IDDE in the municipal operations employee training program. See BMP MO1. **IL12B**: Include IDDE in public education and outreach BMPs.	**IL12A**: Percentage of municipal employees trained to detect and report illicit discharges. **IL12B**: Track number of calls to reporting hotline.	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Public Works Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

4.4 Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Construction Site Runoff Control

BMPs selected for Construction Site Runoff Control are listed below:

1) Revise County grading ordinances to require erosion and sediment controls for projects that disturb one acre or more of land and provide sanctions to ensure compliance. The ordinance will also include requirements for construction operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, sanitary waste and other materials at construction sites that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;
2) Conduct construction site plan reviews that incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts;
3) Conduct construction site inspections and enforce control measures;
4) Provide construction site runoff control public education and outreach;
5) Provide a construction site BMP policy and procedures manual;
6) Conduct training for municipal operations employees involved in construction; and
7) Implement a stormwater pollution prevention hotline for citizen reporting of construction violations.

Table 4.4 shows detailed information about each Construction Site Runoff Control BMP, its intent, measurable goals and outcomes, implementation timeline, and parties responsible for implementation. See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

Table 4.4 Best Management Practices Implementation for Construction Site Runoff Control

The Measurable Goals and Outcomes outlined below are due within 12 months from the annual anniversary of permit coverage under the MS4 General Permit for each year indicated by an "X". See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #4: CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL

OBJECTIVE: To develop a program to control the discharge of pollutants from construction sites greater than or equal to one acre in size. The program must include inspections of construction sites and enforcement actions against violators.

CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
CON1	Revise County grading ordinances (Titles 22 and 23) to update erosion and sediment control requirements and enforcement provisions for projects that disturb one acre or more of land to comply with the MS4 General Permit and Construction Stormwater General Permit requirements. Model ordinances will be used to draft these ordinance revisions.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by controlling the discharge of pollutants from construction sites greater than or equal to one acre in size by adopting and enforcing ordinances requiring construction site runoff controls required by the MS4 General Permit and Construction Stormwater General Permit.	**CON1A**: Revise existing grading ordinances to require additional specific construction site runoff control measures as required by the MS4 General Permit and Construction Stormwater General Permit including, but not limited to: use of good site planning, minimization of soil movement, erosion and sediment control BMPs, good housekeeping practices for recycling and disposal of discarded building materials, concrete truck washouts,	**CON1A**: Revise and approval of County Title 22 and 23 Ordinances. (Yes/No)			X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building Chief Enforcement Official

CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
			chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at construction sites. The ordinance revisions must include provisions for enforcement and penalties for noncompliance. **CON1B**: Enforce new ordinance requirements.	**CON1B**: Number of construction sites subject to the Construction General Permit, compared to the number inspected.			X	X	X	
CON2	Conduct Construction Site Plan Reviews	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by controlling the discharge of pollutants from construction sites greater than or equal to one acre in size using construction site plan reviews.	**CON2A**: Implement procedures for reviewing grading plans to verify that erosion and sediment control BMPs are included and are adequate before issuing permits for projects that involve one acre or more of land disturbance according to schedule. **CON2B**: Establish a protocol to verify that the project proponent has coverage under the General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with	**CON2A**: Erosion control requirements added to building and grading plan review checklist (Yes/No). Percentage of plan review staff trained in proper BMP's. **CON2B**: WDID number added to building and grading plan review checklist. (Yes/No)	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Department of Planning and Building Grading Specialist, Supervising Planner (Permit Center) and Public Works Development Services Engineer V

CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
			Construction Activity for projects that involve one acre or more of land disturbance before issuing permits. Record the WDID number.							
CON3	Conduct construction site inspections and enforce construction site runoff control requirements.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by controlling the discharge of pollutants from construction sites greater than or equal to one acre in size using construction site inspections and enforcement.	**CON3A**: Create a procedure for inspecting construction site stormwater BMPs to ensure that they are being implemented and are properly maintained.	**CON3A**: Inspection procedures implemented (Yes/No). Track number of complaints.		X	X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building Chief Building Official and Public Works Development Services Engineer V
CON4	Conduct a public education and outreach program for construction runoff controls targeting project applicants, contractors, developers, property owners and other responsible parties. Also see BMP PE8.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by controlling the discharge of pollutants from construction sites greater than or equal to one acre in size using public education and outreach.	**CON4A**: Issue construction site education and outreach information with 100% of all construction permit applications for projects with one acre or more of land disturbance. **CON4B**: Include construction site runoff control public education and outreach information in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Public	**CON4A**: Education brochure given with each building permit (Yes/No). Compare compliant sites to non-compliant sites year to year. **CON4B**: Number of stormwater newsletters distributed to development community and construction	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Department of Planning and Building Supervising Planner (Permit Center) and Environmental Resource Specialist and Public Works Development Services Engineer V

CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
			Education and Outreach Program. **CON4D**: Post information on County website.	industry. Number of public education and outreach presentations. **CON4D**: Posted on web site (Yes/No)	X	X	X	X	X	
CON5	Develop and disseminate a construction site BMP policy and procedures guidance manual. The CASQA Construction BMP Manual can be used as a model.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by controlling the discharge of pollutants from construction sites by providing guidance on policies and procedures.	**CON5A**: Disseminate policy and procedure guidance materials according to schedule.	**CON5A**: BMP policy and procedures guidance manual developed (Yes/No)		X	X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building Environmental Resource Specialist
CON6	Train municipal operations staff involved in reviewing grading plans, inspecting construction sites, or managing or monitoring construction sites for runoff control.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by controlling the discharge of pollutants from construction sites by training County staff in erosion and sediment control and all other aspects of	**CON6A**: Provide construction site runoff control training for County staff on an ongoing basis. The training will include at a minimum the Construction Stormwater General Permit requirements	**CON6A**: Number and percentage of employees who attended workshops and training courses.						Department of Planning and Building Manager and Supervisors, Public Works Construction and , Environmental Division Managers, and

CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
	Also see BMP MO1.	effective construction site runoff control.	and erosion and sediment control BMPs.							Development Services Engineer V and General Services Park Superintendent
CON7	Use the Public Stormwater Pollution Prevention Hotlline for citizen reporting on construction site runoff violations. Also see BMPs PE17 and IL3.	To reduce the discharge of pollutants from construction sites using citizen reporting.	**CON7A**: Train hotline operators to forward citizen reports about construction runoff violations to County Planning and Building Code Enforcement. **CON7B**: Record the number of citizen reports and problem resolution and report annually.	**CON7A**: Number and percentage of operators trained. **CON7B**: Compare number and type of construction site runoff complaints year to year.	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Department of Planning and Building Chief Enforcement Official and Public Work Environmental Programs Division Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

4.5 Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Post-Construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment

BMPs selected for Post-Construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment are listed below:

1) Adopt and enforce ordinance revisions requiring post-construction stormwater management controls. The ordinance must include the requirements in Attachment 4 of the MS4 General Permit;
2) Revise the CEQA initial study checklist to include post-construction stormwater management controls;
3) Conduct development review for post-construction stormwater management;
4) Conduct site inspection and require self-certification for long-term maintenance;
5) Develop and implement a Low Impact Development design standards manual;
6) Provide Low Impact Development public education and outreach;
7) Develop and implement Low Impact Development incentive programs;
8) Implement Integrated Regional Water Management Plan goals and objectives for Low Impact Development and Smart Growth; and
9) Add post-construction stormwater management to the revised Conservation Element of the General Plan.

Table 4.5 shows detailed information about each Post-Construction Stormwater Management BMP, its intent, measurable goals and outcomes, implementation timeline, and the parties responsible for implementation. See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

Table 4.5 Best Management Practices Implementation for Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

The Measurable Goals and Outcomes outlined below are due within 12 months from the annual anniversary of permit coverage under the MS4 General Permit for each year indicated by an "X". The schedule for Joint Effort Hydromodification BMP implementation refers to the eight three month quarters (e.g., Q2, Q4, etc. - indicated by an "*") of the two-year Joint Effort and the first quarter following (Q9). For purposes of implementing and tracking Joint Effort BMPs, Quarter 1 will begin upon notification from the Central Coast Water Board. Water Board staff will notify San Luis Obispo County by electronic mail of the date that will serve as the start date for Quarter 1.

The County will achieve Joint Effort Measurable Goals by the end of Q2, Q4, Q8, and Q9. The County must report to the Water Board on completion of Measurable Goals within 30 days of the end of the quarter in which the Measurable Goal is scheduled for completion. Reporting must include evidence of adequate detail and substance for Water Board staff to determine whether the Measurable Goal is complete. (Water Board Staff will evaluate scheduling conflicts resulting from circumstances beyond the control of participating municipalities and make necessary adjustments)

See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #5: POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE: To require long-term post-construction BMPs that protect water quality and control runoff flow to be incorporated into new development and significant redevelopment projects. Post-construction programs are most effective when they stress (1) low impact design; (2) source controls; and (3) treatment controls.

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT						
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE** **PERMIT YEAR** **1 2 3 4 5**	**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
PC1	Adopt and enforce revisions to the County Land Use Ordinances (Titles 22 and 23) to require specific post-construction stormwater management controls for new development and redevelopment projects that disturb one acre or more of land and provide enforcement sanctions to ensure compliance. Model ordinances will be used to draft these revisions.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by requiring long-term post-construction BMPs that protect water quality and control runoff in new development and significant redevelopment projects.	**PC1A**: Revise existing ordinances to require specific post-construction stormwater management controls including **the Design Standards specified in Attachment 4 of the MS4 General Permit** according to the schedule shown. **See Appendix D for Attachment 4 requirements**.	**PC1A**: Revised existing ordinances to include post-construction controls (Yes/No)			X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building Code Enforcement Chief Investigator
PC2	Revise the CEQA initial study checklist to include urban runoff quantity and quality and post-construction stormwater management considerations.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by checking for good site design and post-construction stormwater management during the CEQA process.	**PC2A**: Revise the CEQA initial study checklist according to schedule.	**PC2A**: CEQA checklist revised (Yes/No).			X	X	X	Department of Planning and Building Environmental Resource Specialist

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
PC3	Include post-construction stormwater management in the development review process.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by checking for good site design and post-construction stormwater management during the development review process.	**PC3A**: Add post-construction stormwater management to development review beginning in Year 1.	**PC3A**: Number and percentage of project referrals reviewed for LID possibility. Develop sign-off inspection checklist specifically for post construction stormwater management (Yes/No)	X	X	X	X	X	Planning and Building Planning Staff and Public Works Development Services Engineer V
PC4	Include post-construction stormwater management in site inspection and ongoing storm sewer system inspections. Include self-certification to ensure long-term maintenance of post-construction stormwater management controls.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by inspecting for post-construction stormwater management controls during the site inspection and ongoing storm sewer inspection processes.	**PC4A**: Inspect project sites one acre or more in size for compliance with post-construction stormwater management controls as defined in the revised County Land Use Ordinances. Inspections must include a check to verify that that post-construction runoff controls have been implemented and are being maintained. **PC4B**: Add a self-certification requirement to ensure long-term	**PC4A**: Track number of post construction inspections. Track percentage of sites in compliance with maintenance inspection program. **PC4B**: Self-certification program implemented			X X	X X	X X	Department of Planning and Building Staff and Road Operations Superintendent

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
			maintenance of post-construction stormwater facilities.	(Yes/No).						
PC5	Develop and implement a Low Impact Development (LID) Design Standards Manual. The Los Angeles County Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) can be used as a model for developing this manual.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by implementing Low Impact Development Design Standards in San Luis Obispo County.	**PC5A**: Develop and publish the LID Design Manual. **PC5B**: Provide copies of the LID Design Manual on the County website and at the Permit Center.	**PC5A**: LID Manual created (Yes/No) **PC5B**: LID Manual posted on web site (Yes/No) LID Manual available at the Permit Center (Yes/No).		X X	 X	 X	 X	Department of Planning and Building Planning Staff and Public Works Development Services Engineer V with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
PC6	Provide Low Impact Development public education and outreach for project applicants, contractors, developers, architects, property owners, and other interested parties. Also see BMP PE9.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by educating the public about the benefits, value, and standards for Low Impact Development and maintenance of long-term post-construction stormwater management facilities in San Luis Obispo County.	**PC6A**: Distribute LID and impervious surface reduction public education and outreach information with construction permit applications for projects involving one acre or more of land disturbance. **PC6B**: Include LID and impervious surface reduction public education and outreach information on the County website and at the Permit Center Front Desk.	**PC6A**: Number of building permit applicants. Number and percentage of LID brochures distributed with permit applicants. **PC6B**: Post LID brochures on web site and at Permit Center (Yes/No)	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Department of Planning and Building Supervising Planner (Permit Center), Environmental Resource Specialist and Public Works Development Services Engineer V
PC7	Develop and implement a Low Impact Development incentive program to encourage the use of low impact development integrated management practices.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by implementing Low Impact Development Design Standards in San Luis Obispo County.	**PC7A**: Implement the LID incentive program by Year 2.	**PC7A**: LID incentive program implemented (Yes/No).		X	X	X	X	Planning and Building Environmental Resource Specialist with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
PC8	Implement the San Luis Obispo County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan goals and objectives for Smart Growth and LID which have been identified as high priorities for the County.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by implementing Low Impact Development Design Standards and Smart Growth in San Luis Obispo County.	**PC8A**: Monitor these IRWM Plan goals on an annual basis.	**PC8A**: Annual review and update of the IRWMP reached (Yes/No)	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Utilities Division Water Resources Engineer and Planning and Building Planning Staff with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
PC9	Include the importance of post-construction stormwater management in the revised Conservation Element of the General Plan.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by requiring implementation and long-term maintenance of post-construction stormwater management BMPs.	**PC9A**: Include post-construction stormwater management in the new revision of the Conservation Element.	**PC9A**: Post construction stormwater management included in Conservation Element (Yes/No).	X	X	X	X	X	Planning and Building Planning Staff with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
PC10	Develop and/or modify enforceable mechanisms that will effectively implement hydromodification controls and LID. Enforceable mechanisms may include municipal codes, regulations, standards, and specifications. * *(The schedule for BMP implementation refers to the eight three month quarters (e.g., Q2, Q4, etc.) of the two-year Joint Effort and the first quarter following (Q9). For purposes of implementing and tracking Joint Effort BMPs, Quarter 1 will begin upon notification from the Central Coast Water Board. Water Board staff will notify San Luis Obispo County by electronic mail of the date that will serve as the start date for Quarter 1.)*	To reduce pollutants by having the authority to implement hydromodification controls in the planning and development review process.	**PC10A:** Review County Land Use Ordinances, Public Improvement Standards and Specifications, LID Handbook, and General Plan Elements that identifies modifications and/or additions necessary to effectively implement hydromodification controls and LID. (Due *Q2*) **PC10B:** Approve modified Land Use Ordinances, Public Improvement Standards and Specifications, LID Handbook, and General Plan Elements with enforceable mechanisms that effectively resolve regulatory conflicts and implement hydromodification controls and LID in new and redevelopment	**PC10A:** Analyze the County Land Use Ordinance (Yes/No). Review County Public Improvement Standards and Specifications (Yes/No). Review County General Plan Elements (Yes/No). Review LID Handbook (Yes/No) **PC10B:** Enforceable mechanisms included in County Ordinances, Public Improvement Plans & Specifications, LID Handbook, and General Plan Elements (Yes/No). Approve the modified County Ordinances, General Plan Elements, and Public Improvement				*	*	Planning and Building Planning Staff with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator Development Services Division

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
			projects. (Due *Q8*) **PC10C:** Apply enforceable mechanisms to all applicable new and redevelopment projects. (Due *Q9*)	Standards and Specifications, LID Handbook (Yes/No). **PC10C:** Track number the percentage of applicable new and redevelopment projects that have enforceable mechanisms for LID					* *	
PC11	Derive specific criteria for controlling hydromodification in new and redevelopment projects using Water Board-approved methodology developed through the Joint Effort ** (The schedule for BMP implementation refers to the eight three month quarters (e.g., Q2, Q4, etc.) of the two-year Joint Effort and the first quarter following (Q9). For purposes of implementing and tracking Joint Effort BMPs, Quarter 1 will begin upon notification*	To reduce pollutants by having the authority to implement hydromodification controls in the planning and development review process.	**PC11A:** Apply methodology to derive criteria suited for County Watersheds. (Due *Q8*)	**PC11A:** Criteria derived (Yes/No).					*	Planning and Building Staff with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator Development Services Division

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
	from the Central Coast Water Board. Water Board staff will notify San Luis Obispo County by electronic mail of the date that will serve as the start date for Quarter 1.)									
PC12	Select Applicability Thresholds for applying Hydromodification Control Criteria to new and redevelopment projects. Applicability thresholds will be consistent with long-term watershed protection. * *(The schedule for BMP implementation refers to the eight three month quarters (e.g., Q2, Q4, etc.) of the two-year Joint Effort and the first quarter following (Q9). For purposes of implementing and tracking Joint Effort*	To reduce pollutants by determining the most appropriate hydromodification controls for each proposed development project.	**PC12A:** Compile existing criteria from other guidance manuals to determine if it can be used within County jurisdiction. (Due *Q4*) **PC12B:** Identify historical project scale data to determine municipal growth, development, and redevelopment patterns. (Due *Q4*) **PC12C:** Complete an existing parcel inventory and review General Plan for planned growth. (Due	**PC12A:** Compile preliminary list of criteria versus applicability thresholds (Yes/No). **PC12B:** Historical and Legacy data identified (Yes/No). **PC12C:** Inventory created (Yes/No).				* *	 *	Planning Staff with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
	BMPs, Quarter 1 will begin upon notification from the Central Coast Water Board. Water Board staff will notify San Luis Obispo County by electronic mail of the date that will serve as the start date for Quarter 1.)		*Q6*) **PC12D:** Compile, review, summarize statistics of current development trends and future development sites. (Due *Q6*) **PC12E:** Match hydromodification control criteria against future projects to establish thresholds. (Due *Q8*)	 **PC12D:** Compile development trends summary (Yes/No). **PC12E:** Compile actual list of criteria versus applicability thresholds. (Yes/No).					* *	
PC13	Develop and enact a strategy for implementing LID and hydromodification control for new and redevelopment projects. The strategy will provide appropriate education and outreach for all applicable target audiences, and will include specific guidance for LID BMP design and for complying with hydromodification control criteria. The strategy will also apply LID principles and	To reduce pollutants by implementing a strategy to educate target audiences on LID and Hydromodification controls for new and redevelopment projects.	**PC13A:** Develop, advertise and make available LID BMP Design Guidance suitable for all stakeholders. (Due *Q4*) **PC13B:** Develop specific guidance on how to achieve and demonstrate compliance with the hydromodification control criteria and LID requirements	**PC13A:** Develop LID BMP Design Guide (Yes/No) Advertise Guide in quarterly newsletter per BMP (CON4B) Post Guide on web-site (Yes/No) **PC13B:** Developed specific guidance (Yes/No)				*	 *	Planning and Building Staff with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator Development Services Division

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
	features to new and redevelopment projects during the two-year period preceding adoption of hydromodification control criteria. * *(The schedule for BMP implementation refers to the eight three month quarters (e.g., Q2, Q4, etc.) of the two-year Joint Effort and the first quarter following (Q9). For purposes of implementing and tracking Joint Effort BMPs, Quarter 1 will begin upon notification from the Central Coast Water Board. Water Board staff will notify San Luis Obispo County by electronic mail of the date that will serve as the start date for Quarter 1.)*		made available to new and redevelopment project applicants. (Due *Q8*) **PC13C:** Documentation of goals, schedules, and target audiences for education and outreach the municipality will conduct in support of the following strategic objectives: enforceable mechanisms, hydromodification control criteria, applicability thresholds, LID BMP design, and compliance with LID and hydromodification control criteria. (Due *Q2*) **PC13D:** Tracking Report indicating municipality's accomplishments in education and outreach supporting implementation of LID and hydromodification	**PC13C:** Documentation of goals, schedules, and target audiences created for the following: 1. Enforceable Mechanisms 2. Hydromod Control Criteria 3. Applicability Thresholds 4. LID BMP Design 5. Compliance with LID and Hydromod (Yes/No) **PC13D:** Tracking Report completed (Yes/No).				*	*	

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
			control for new and redevelopment projects. (Due *Q8*)							
			PC13E: Apply LID principles and features to applicable new and redevelopment projects (Due *Q2 - Q8*)	**PC13E:** Apply LID principles and features to projects through discretionary review process (Yes/No).				*	*	
			PC13F: Tracking Report, for the period Q2 to Q8, identifying LID design principles and features incorporated into each applicable new and redevelopment project. (Due *Q9*)	**PC13F:** Track number of projects which applied LID principles and features. This tracking shall be reported to the RWQCB on an annual basis.					*	

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
PC14	Develop, modify, or verify enforceable mechanisms that effectively implement buffer zones for riparian areas and wetlands.	To reduce pollutants by protecting riparian areas and wetlands during construction.	**PC14A:** Review County Land Use Ordinances, Public Improvement Standards and Specifications, General Plan Elements, and development review process that identifies buffer zone requirements.	**PC14A:** Reviewed and identified buffer zone requirements (Yes/No).					X	Planning and Building Staff with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
			PC14B: Determine appropriate setback limits for buffer zones within permit coverage area. (coastal zone setbacks already exist)	**PC14B:** Determined setbacks (Yes/No).					X	
			PC14C: Adopt if applicable buffer zone enforceable mechanisms which protect riparian and wetland areas.	**PC14C:** Adopt and specify buffer zone enforceable mechanisms (Yes/No).					X	

4.6 Best Management Practices and Measurable Goals for Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

The County operates a number of municipal facilities within the SWMP coverage area. These facilities include roads, bridges, storm drains, detention basins, corporation yards, water and waste water treatment plants, parks, swimming pools, golf courses, and government buildings. These facilities have the potential to impact stormwater runoff and water quality. For example, roads can contribute sediment, oil and grease and parks can contribute pesticides and herbicides to stormwater runoff. Operation and maintenance of these facilities with stormwater pollution prevention procedures in place will help achieve pollutant reduction to MEP and will provide a model for the community. The County is currently engaged in a number of activities at the municipal level that will continue under this SWMP. The BMPs in the following section have been selected to make efficient use of existing practices while expanding training and educational opportunities for employees.

BMPs for Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations are listed below:

1) Implement a county municipal operations employee training program for stormwater pollution prevention;
2) Implement a street sweeping program;
3) Implement storm sewer inspection and maintenance procedures and schedules;
4) Implement Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) and inspections for Public Works corporation yards;
5) Implement county road and bridge maintenance pollution prevention procedures;
6) Conduct county facility stormwater pollution prevention inspections;
7) Implement hazardous material storage and spill prevention procedures;
8) Implement county vehicle fuel dispensing and maintenance facility stormwater pollution prevention procedures;
9) Implement county vehicle and equipment stormwater pollution prevention cleaning procedures;
10) Implement dechlorination procedures for pools and other sources of chlorinated water; and
11) Implement county landscaping and lawn care stormwater pollution prevention procedures.

Table 4.6 shows detailed information about each Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations BMP, its intent, measurable goals and outcomes, implementation timeline, and parties responsible for implementation. See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

Table 4.6 Best Management Practices Implementation for Good Housekeeping and Pollution Prevention for Municipal Operations

The Measurable Goals and Outcomes outlined below are due within 12 months from the annual anniversary of permit coverage under the MS4 General Permit for each year indicated by an "X". See Table 4.7 for the Progress Measurements, target Pollutants of Concern, and linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for each BMP below.

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #6: GOOD HOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS

OBJECTIVE: To examine the County's activities and develop a program to prevent the discharge from these activities. At a minimum, the program must educate staff in pollution prevention and minimize pollutant sources.

GOODHOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
MO1	Implement an employee training program for municipal operations employees including, but not limited to, road maintenance, park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, water and wastewater system operators, and stormwater system maintenance operations employees. The training program includes provisions for new employee training and annual refresher	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by preventing the discharge of pollutants from municipal operations.	**MO1A**: Implement an employee training program for Public Works, General Services, Planning and Building, and Environmental Health staff covering how to incorporate pollution prevention and good housekeeping into municipal operations. **MO1B**: Provide stormwater pollution prevention training to municipal operations staff on an annual basis.	**MO1A**: Implement Training Program (Yes/No) **MO1B**: Number and percentage of staff trained.	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	Municipal Operations Supervisors in Public Works, Planning and Building, and General Services with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

GOODHOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
	training.		**MO1C**: Measure the effectiveness of the training using scored quizzes and evaluations. Repeat training for scores less than 70%.	**MO1C**: All employees receive a passing score (Yes/No).	X	X	X	X	X	
MO2	Implement a County street sweeping program in the NPDES permit coverage area.	To reduce the amount of pollutants in stormwater runoff from paved county roads with curb and gutter.	**MO2A**: Sweep county roads with storm drains, curb, and gutter in the NPDES permit coverage area on a quarterly basis or sooner in heavily soiled areas.	**MO2A**: Amount of material collected and miles of streets swept. Compare data to adjust coverage and scheduling.			X	X	X	Public Works Road Operations Superintendent
MO3	Implement Storm Sewer Inspection and Maintenance Procedures and Schedules	To reduce the amount of pollutants in stormwater runoff by inspecting and properly maintaining the storm sewer system	**MO3A**: Implement routine inspection and cleaning procedures and schedules for storm drain catch basins and other components of the storm sewer system that require cleaning at least twice per year on an ongoing basis. Additional cleaning may be needed based on historical need in specific locations.	**MO3A**: Routine inspection and procedures implemented (Yes/No) Number of storm drains cleaned per year and frequency. Update schedule as necessary.		X	X	X	X	Public Works Road Operations Superintendent with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

GOODHOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
MO4	Implement Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) and Self-Inspection Checklists for Public Works Corporation Yards	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff by preventing the discharge of pollutants from County Public Works Corporation Yards	**MO4A**: Develop and implement SWPPPs for Public Works corporation yards. **MO4B**: Use a self-inspection checklist to conduct biannual inspections. **MO4C**: Track the number and type of nonconformances and response time for preventive and corrective actions.	**MO4A**: Self inspection checklist developed (Yes/No) **MO4B**: Number of inspections. **MO4C**: Number and type of nonconformances. Response time and action taken.	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	Public Works Road Operations Superintendent with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator
MO5	Implement County road and bridge maintenance procedures to prevent the discharge of pollutants during maintenance operations	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from County roads and bridges	**MO5A**: Maintain the County road and bridge inventory. **MO5B**: Develop and implement a road and bridge maintenance procedure manual that includes water quality protections including, but not limited to, proper stockpiling, erosion and sediment control BMPs, spill prevention and cleanup, saw cutting, paving and striping, equipment maintenance, proper fueling, and storm sewer system maintenance.	**MO5A**: Inventory created (Yes/No) **MO5B**: Manual developed (Yes/No).	X 	X X	X X	X X	X X	Public Works Road Operations Superintendent with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

GOODHOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS										
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
			MO5C: Train road and bridge maintenance employees to the manual.	**MO5C**: Number and percentage of employees trained. Track number of pollutant discharges during maintenance operations year to year.		X	X	X	X	
MO6	Conduct County Facility Stormwater Pollution Prevention inspections including, but not limited to, County Golf Courses, Parks, Polls, Operational Facilities and Buildings, Vehicle and Equipment service and fueling stations, county construction sites, water and wastewater facilities, and fleet and corporation yards in the permit coverage area.	To reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from County facilities.	**MO6A**: Use a self-inspection checklist to inspect county facilities for stormwater pollution prevention practices and procedures. **MO6B**: Inspect facilities annually at a minimum to ensure ongoing compliance.	**MO6A**: Self inspection checklist created (Yes/No) **MO6B**: Track number and percentage of county facilities inspected. Track number and type of noncompliance conditions and the corrective actions.	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	General Services County Parks Superintendent Public Works Road Section Supervisors Public Works Construction Division Manager Public Works Utilities Supervisors with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator

GOODHOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
MO7	Monitor hazardous materials storage and spill prevention and control procedures for stormwater pollution prevention in County facilities.	To reduce the possibility of pollutants entering the County storm sewer system from hazardous material storage or spills from County facilities.	**MO7A**: Audit existing hazardous materials storage and spill prevention and control procedures and practices for stormwater pollution prevention requirements.	**MO7A**: Procedures created for hazardous materials and storage and spill prevention (Yes/No).	X	X	X	X	X	General Services County Parks Superintendent Public Works Road Section Supervisors
			MO7B: Include checks for proper hazardous materials storage and spill prevention on the self-inspection checklist used for the county facility inspections described in MO6 above.	**MO7B**: Checklist developed and implemented (Yes/No)	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works Construction Division Manager Public Works Utilities Supervisors
			MO7C: Report the number of noncompliances and preventive and corrective actions implemented.	**MO7C**: Track number and type of noncompliance conditions and the corrective actions. Include response times.	X	X	X	X	X	with assistance from the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Coordinator and Environmental Health Division Supervising Environmental Health Specialist, Hazardous Materials Section

GOODHOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
MO8	Implement procedures to prevent stormwater runoff pollution from County vehicle fuel dispensing and maintenance facilities.	To prevent stormwater runoff pollution from County vehicle fuel dispensing and maintenance facilities.	**MO8A**: Audit county vehicle maintenance and fueling procedures and practices for stormwater pollution prevention BMPs including, but not limited to, proper material storage and spill prevention and control, proper cleaning procedures, proper material disposal, and oil recycling.	**MO8A**: Annual Audit conducted (Yes/No) Number pollution discharges.	X					General Services County Parks Superintendent
			MO8B: Revise procedures and retrain employees based on audit findings by Year 2.	**MO8B**: Number of revised procedures. Number of employees trained annually.		X				
			MO8C: Inspect for compliance on an ongoing basis according to BMP MO6.	**MO8C**: Annual compliance inspection performed (Yes/No).		X	X	X	X	

GOODHOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
MO9	Implement procedures to prevent stormwater runoff pollution from County vehicle and equipment washing.	To prevent stormwater runoff pollution from County vehicle and equipment washing.	**MO9A**: Maintain oil water separator systems at least biannually.	**MO9A**: Track number and type of maintenance.	X	X	X	X	X	General Services County Parks Superintendent and Road Operations Superintendent
			MO9B: Use commercial vehicle washing systems that do not discharge into the storm sewer system. Systems that treat and recycle wash water should be used.	**MO9B**: Track number and percentage of vehicles using commercial washing systems.	X	X	X	X	X	
MO10	Implement procedures to prevent stormwater runoff pollution from County pools and other municipal operations that use chlorinated water.	To prevent stormwater runoff pollution from County operations that use chlorinated water.	**MO10A**: Implement procedures for dechlorinating water from County operated swimming pools and water and wastewater treatment facilities that use chlorinated water.	**MO10A**: Number and percentage of county pools plumbed to sanitary sewer systems. Number and percentage of pools requiring dechlorinating prior to release.	X	X	X	X	X	General Services County Parks Superintendent and Public Works Utilities Supervisors
			MO10B: Inspect for compliance annually during the county facility inspections described in BMP MO6.	**MO10B**: Annual compliance inspection completed (Yes/No)	X	X	X	X	X	

GOODHOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS											
BMP ID#	**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)**	**BMP INTENT**	**MEASURABLE GOALS AND OUTCOMES**	**EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES**	**BMP IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE PERMIT YEAR**					**COUNTY OF SLO IMPLEMENTERS**
					1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	
MO11	Implement County landscaping and lawn care stormwater pollution prevention procedures for County facilities in the permit coverage area including, but not limited to: parks, golf courses, and other recreational facilities, government buildings, operational facilities, and parking lots.	To prevent stormwater runoff pollution from County facility landscaping and lawn care operations.	**MO11A**: Audit County landscape and lawn care procedures and practices for stormwater pollution prevention including, but not limited to: the proper use of less toxic alternative products for pesticide and herbicide use, proper use of fertilizers, proper green waste disposal, proper irrigation practices, proper trash management and recycling practices, proper storage and maintenance of equipment, riparian corridor protection, and sustainable landscape design.	**MO11A**: Audit procedures and practices created (Yes/No). Track number of Couty audits per year. Track number of noncompliance conditions	X					General Services County Parks Superintendent
			MO11B: Revise procedures and retrain employees based on audit findings.	**MO11B**: Number of revised procedures.		X				
			MO11C: Inspect for compliance during facility inspections described in BMP MO6.	**MO11C**: Annual compliance inspection conducted (Yes/No)			X	X	X	

4.7 Progress Measurements, Target Pollutants of Concern, and Linkages Among BMPs and Existing Water Quality Activities

Table 4.7 shows the Progress Measurements, Target Pollutants of Concern, and Linkages among BMPs and existing water quality activities for this SWMP.

Progress measurements are valuable for use in evaluating SWMP performance and compliance. In this initial five-year permit term it is difficult to establish meaningful and accurate quantitative measurable goals and progress measurements for some BMPs. Many of the BMPs are new activities for which there are no baseline data available to set reasonable expectations for performance. It is difficult to estimate how much something can be improved without some baseline information to build upon. In addition, many activities depend upon the adoption of new or revised ordinances for which there is no history of use. This SWMP enables data to be collected in this first five-year permit term to set more accurate and meaningful measurable goals in the future.

In these first years of SWMP implementation, it is important that BMPs remain flexible enough to enable new learnings to be incorporated, rather than being rigidly locked into arbitrary details about activities that have never been tried in this county. Every community is different and a rural county like San Luis Obispo County should not be compared to an ultra-urban Phase I community like Los Angeles that has been implementing NPDES stormwater management for more than ten years.

An adaptive management approach will allow for continuous improvement and capacity building in San Luis Obispo County. Rather than waiting for the "perfect SWMP" *(if it is even possible for one to exist in any moment in time amidst ever evolving standards and the constant influx of new information)*, water quality will improve much faster by implementing this SWMP under NPDES Phase II permit coverage as soon as possible and allowing the SWMP to evolve as was originally intended for NPDES Phase II communities.

The annual reporting process as provided for in the MS4 General Permit allows for opportunities to correct the SWMP on an annual basis as it is being implemented. The best form of learning is to learn by actually doing, rather than by continuously revising the SWMP document. Although, the measurable goals and progress measurements may not be as quantitative as desired in the short-term, the SWMP is comprehensive and will benefit water quality greatly in both the short and the long-term.

Table 4.7 Progress Measurements, Target Pollutants of Concern, and BMP Linkages

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #1: PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH				
PE1	Regional partnerships to distribute stormwater pollution prevention public education and outreach information, materials, and public participation and involvement activities	▪ Number of meetings conducted ▪ Partner participation rates ▪ Annual review of work plan conducted (Yes/No) ▪ Amount of material distributed ▪ Number of activities conducted	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	The SLO County Partners for Water Quality Coalition have been actively pursing SWP2 public education and outreach and public participation and involvement activities since early 2004.
PE2	Public opinion surveys	▪ Baseline survey results in Year 1 ▪ Follow up survey results in Year 5 ▪ % increase in stormwater pollution awareness over baseline by Year 5	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity.
PE3	Television (TV) public service announcements (PSAs)	▪ Reach and frequency of 180,000 households at least twice per year	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals	Television SWP2 PSAs have been broadcast in San Luis Obispo County for the last two years.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
			Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PE4	Radio public service announcements	▪ Reach and frequency of 60,000 individuals at least twice per year	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity.
PE5	Stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials targeting residential audiences.	▪ Number of households reached ▪ Number of brochures distributed ▪ % of total households reached ▪ Brochures posted on website (Yes/No)	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	SWP2 brochures have been distributed to the public by the Partners for the last three years. This BMP proposes far deeper and broader coverage. Other agencies such as Solid Waste Management, IWMA, UC Cooperative Extension. Animals Services, Parks, City-County Library, and Planning and Building, and others also distribute similar materials.
PE6	Stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other educational materials targeting commercial business operations including, but not limited to: restaurants, automobile	▪ Number of commercial businesses reached as a percent of the total (target is 100%)	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash	This is a new activity. The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Program has provided educational

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
	services, mobile cleaners, contractors, and landscape and property management services.	▪ Number of brochures distributed ▪ Brochures posted on website (Yes/No)	Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	materials for restaurants.
PE7	Stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials targeting <u>industrial</u> operations	▪ Number of industrial operations reached as a percent of the total (target is 100%) ▪ Number of brochures distributed ▪ Brochures posted on website (Yes/No) ▪ Brochures posted on website (Yes/No)	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity for the SWMP. Many of these operations are already regulated under the Industrial Stormwater General Permit.
PE8	Stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials about construction site runoff controls targeting the <u>development community and construction industry</u>	▪ Number of building permit applicants reached as a percent of the total. (Target is 100%) ▪ Number of brochures distributed ▪ Number of General Contractors, Builders, and Developers reached (Target is 100%) ▪ Brochures posted on website (Yes/No)	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) **Sediment** Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances **Building materials and chemicals** **Construction waste and debri**s Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Information about the Construction Stormwater General Permit has been distributed with permit applications since 2003. CON4

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
PE9	Stormwater pollution prevention brochures and other printed materials about post-construction stormwater management BMPs targeting the development community and construction industry.	▪ Number of building permit applicants reached as a percent of the total. (Target is 100%) ▪ Number of brochures distributed ▪ Number of General Contractors, Builders, Architects, Landscape Architects, Engineering companies, and Developers reached (Target is 100%) ▪ Brochures posted on website (Yes/No)	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity. PC6
PE10	Educational programs for school age children	▪ Number of schools covered each year ▪ Number of students covered each year ▪ Amount of educational materials distributed ▪ Number of kids enrolled in Sammy's Kids Club ▪ Number of Sammy public appearances and number of outreach "touches"	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This BMP expands upon current efforts to date. Opportunities to Partner with the CREEC Network in the SLO County Office of Education
PE11	Educational information, materials, and activities for college students.	▪ Number of events and activities for College students. ▪ Amount of educational material distributed ▪ Number of college students who	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals	Opportunities to partner with Cal Poly State University and Cuesta Community College which have their own separate SWMPs

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
		participate in activities	Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PE12	Brochures targeting tourists	▪ Number of hotels and tourist attractions reached ▪ Number of eco tourism and sustainability programs promoted ▪ Number of signs installed	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity for the SWMP. Eco-tourism and sustainable/organic agriculture tourism programs are actively promoted in the County.
PE13	County Stormwater Pollution Prevention Website.	▪ Website updates on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Number of website hits to measure utilization ▪ Number and type of website contacts and inquiries	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	The original County SWP2 website has been up for more than two years.
PE14	Library of stormwater pollution prevention educational materials for community and school groups	▪ Number of requests for materials	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics	This is a new activity for the SWMP.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
			Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PE15	Public presentations and workshops	▪ Number of presentations given per year ▪ Number of people attending ▪ Number of speakers participating	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PE16	Public events and displays	▪ Number of events and displays per year ▪ Number of communities with displays or events ▪ Number of people in attendance ▪ Amount of printed materials and giveaways distributed	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PE17	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Telephone Information and a Pollution Reporting Hotline	▪ Number of information calls received from communities in the permit coverage area ▪ Number and types of hotline calls received	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease	County Environmental Health Services has an existing hotline for citizen reporting. This BMP will enhance the existing pollution hotline.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
		▪ Number and types of problems resolved	Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	BMPs IL3 and CON7
PE18	Special pet waste management public education and outreach campaign	▪ Number of County Parks with mutt mitt stations ▪ Pet waste ordinance adopted on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Number of pet waste management brochures distributed ▪ Number of TV and radio PSAs about pet waste management broadcast ▪ Rates of participation in spay. neuter and feral cat and dog programs ▪ Number of responsible pet ownership brochures distributed	**Pathogens** Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates)	The Animal Services Division offers a Spay/Neuter incentive program and provides responsible pet ownership public education and outreach.
PE19	Special Anti-Litter/Trash Public Education and Outreach Campaign emphasizing the marine plastic debris problem.	▪ Number of cloth bags distributed ▪ Number of polystyrene disposal containers used in County facilities before and after campaign ▪ Number of times the marine plastic debris videos are broadcast ▪ Number of ant-litter/trash and	**Trash and Litter** **Marine Plastic Debris**	This is a new special emphasis campaign. Caltrans “Don’t Trash California” campaign California Erase the Waste Program Algalita Research Rivers to Sea Program IWMA Plastic Recycling

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
		marine plastic debris printed materials that are distributed ▪ Number of events with anti-litter/trash displays and number of people attending ▪ Rates of plastic recycling before and after campaign		Program
PE20	Storm Drain Marking Education and Outreach Events	▪ Number of volunteers participating ▪ Number of storm drain markers applied	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	The first storm drain marking event was held in May 2006. BMP PP4 and the IDDE BMPs
PE21	Tributary, Watershed, and Interpretative Signage and Displays	▪ Number of signs and displays installed	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity for this SWMP.
PE22	Sammy the Steelhead Stormwater Pollution Prevention Icon, Logo, and Slogan	▪ Number of Sammy appearances ▪ Percent of survey respondents	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment	Sammy was adopted as the Partners SWP2 Icon in 2004.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
		recognizing Sammy and his message ***"You are the solution to stormwater pollution"***	Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PE23	Stormwater pollution prevention education and outreach to Municipal Departments and Personnel	▪ Number of employee newsletters published ▪ Number of employees receiving the newsletters ▪ Number of employees trained each year	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	BMP MO1
PE24	Stormwater pollution prevention education and outreach to Quasi-Governmental agencies	▪ Number of presentations made ▪ Number of quasi-governmental agencies attending	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
PE25	Community Based Social Marketing incentive programs	▪ Number of Community Based Social Marketing incentive programs implemented.	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash	This is a new activity for this SWMP.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
		▪ Numbers of participants	Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #2: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT				
PP1	Comply with public notice requirements for stormwater public participation and involvement activities	▪ Maintain records for events requiring public notice	N/A	The County currently complies with Brown Act requirements.
PP2	Public Involvement Stakeholder Meetings /Workshops	▪ Number of stakeholders and interested parties on master list ▪ Number of stakeholder meetings held per year ▪ Annual report posted (Yes/No)	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Meetings have been held since 2003.
PP3	Coastal and Creek Cleanups	▪ Number of clean up events ▪ Number of participants ▪ Amount and types of trash and debris removed	Litter and Trash	Partners have participated since 2003.
PP4	Storm Drain Marking Program	See BMP PE20 above. Storm drain markings maintained (Yes/No)	Same as BMP PE 20 above.	BMP PE20

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
PP5	Watershed Stewardship Programs including, but not limited to: volunteer water quality monitoring, watershed planning, community reforestation, storm drain marking, community cleanups, and other environmental restoration activities.	▪ Number of programs supported ▪ Number of participants	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Many excellent opportunities to partner with existing programs. BMP PE16
PP6	Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC) stakeholder input	▪ Number of meetings per year ▪ Number of participants ▪ Number and types of comments and questions	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Currently meet with WRAC to discuss stormwater issues about twice a year.
PP7	County Adopt a-Road	▪ Number of participants ▪ Percent increase in participation ▪ Number of roads adopted	Litter and Trash	The Adopt a Road program was already in existence; the storm drain component is new. This BMP will enhance the existing program.
MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #3: ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION				
IL1	Ordinance prohibiting illicit discharges and including enforcement provisions.	▪ Ordinance adopted on schedule (Yes/No)	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides	This will be a new ordinance.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
			Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
IL2	GIS maps of the storm sewer system in the permit coverage area	▪ Storm sewer maps completed on schedule (Yes/No)	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity that began in August 2005.
IL3	Public Stormwater Pollution Prevention Hotline for citizens to report illicit discharges, illegal dumping, construction site runoff violations, and other stormwater pollution problems.	▪ Number and types of complaints reported ▪ Number and types of complaints resolved	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	County Environmental Health Services has an existing hotline for citizen reporting BMPs IL3 and CON 7
IL4	Illicit connections/discharge inspections and dry weather screening	▪ Procedure and checklist implemented on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Number of inspections conducted	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease	Cross-connection inspections and standards already exist for water and sanitary lines.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
		▪ Number of violations issued ▪ Violation trends over time	Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
IL5	Illicit connection prohibitions and inspections in construction plan review and building inspections for new development and redevelopment projects	▪ Procedures and checklists revised and implemented on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Number of inspections conducted ▪ Number of violations issued	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	New activity for stormwater cross-connections
IL6	Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Prevention and Spill Response Program	▪ Audit conducted (Yes/No) ▪ Sanitary sewer overflow trends and number of corrective and preventive actions taken	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances	SSO Procedures and reporting systems are already in place
IL7	Septic System Management Program	▪ Maps completed on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Inspection/monitoring criteria completed (Yes/No) ▪ Number of inspections conducted	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Organics Oxygen demanding substances	Also regulated under AB 885

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
IL8	Signage prohibiting littering and illegal dumping	▪ Survey completed on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Top ten illegal dumping locations ▪ Number of signs installed	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Existing signs in place. This BMP enhances the current program.
IL9	Support and promote the SLO County Integrated Waste Management Authority (IWMA) Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Programs.	▪ Number of Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste materials distributed	Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Excellent programs are already in place.
IL10	Hazardous spill protection and control procedures and training to prevent illicit discharge into the storm sewer system.	▪ Number of procedures revised ▪ Number of people trained	Solvents Fuels Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Priority Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other hazardous chemicals	Procedures are already in place. BMP MO1
IL11	Adopt and enforce a Pet Waste Management Ordinance	▪ Ordinance adopted on schedule (Yes/No)	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates)	This is a new activity.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
IL12	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Education and Training Program	▪ Number of employees trained ▪ Number of IDDE materials distributed	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity.
MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #4: CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL				
CON1	Revise County grading ordinances to comply with the MS4 General Permit and Construction Stormwater General Permit requirements.	▪ Ordinance revised according to schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Ordinance enforced on schedule (Yes/No)	**Sediment** Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances **Building materials and chemicals** **Construction waste and debris** Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Erosion and sediment controls are required in the existing County grading ordinances. A construction material recycling ordinance is already in place.
CON2	Conduct Construction Site Plan Reviews	▪ Procedures implemented on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Percent of project applications of one acre or more that are reviewed and have WDID number before permit approval.	**Sediment** Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics	Grading plans are already being reviewed and WDID number required.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
			Oxygen demanding substances **Building materials and chemicals** **Construction waste and debris** Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
CON3	Conduct construction site inspections and enforcement	▪ Inspection procedures implemented on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Number of inspections conducted	**Sediment** Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances **Building materials and chemicals** **Construction waste and debris** Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This BMP will expand current efforts.
CON4	Construction site runoff control public education and outreach	▪ Number of brochures issued with building permits (Target is 100% of all applications for project one acre or more in size)	**Sediment** Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances **Building materials and chemicals** **Construction waste and debris** Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Information about the Construction Stormwater General Permit has been distributed with permit applications since 2003. BMP PE8

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
CON5	Construction site BMP policy and procedures guidance manual	▪ Manual developed and distributed on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Number of manuals distributed	**Sediment** Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances **Building materials and chemicals** **Construction waste and debris** Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity. Model manuals and reference materials such as the CASQA and Caltrans construction BMP manuals are readily available.
CON6	Train municipal operations staff involved in reviewing grading plans, inspecting construction sites, or managing or monitoring construction sites for runoff control.	▪ Number of employees trained	**Sediment** Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances **Building materials and chemicals** **Construction waste and debris** Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	BMP MO1
CON7	Public Stormwater Pollution Prevention Hotlline for citizen reporting on construction site runoff violations.	▪ Number of hotline operators trained ▪ Number and types of citizen reports ▪ Number and types of problem resolution or violations resulting from citizen reporting	**Sediment** Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics	BMPs PE17 and IL3

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
			Oxygen demanding substances **Building materials and chemicals** **Construction waste and debris** Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	
MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #5: POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT				
PC1	Adopt and enforce revisions to the County Land Use Ordinances (Titles 22 and 23) to require specific post-construction stormwater management controls for new development and redevelopment projects that disturb one acre or more of land and provide enforcement sanctions to ensure compliance.	▪ Ordinance adopted and enforced on schedule (Yes/No)	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Many of these requirements will be new to the existing ordinances.
PC2	Revise the CEQA initial study checklist to include post-construction stormwater management controls	▪ Checklist revised on schedule (Yes/No)	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Water quality impacts are already considered. This BMP will enhance current efforts.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
PC3	Include post-construction stormwater management in the development review process.	▪ Development reviews incorporating post-construction stormwater management in schedule (Yes/No)	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity.
PC4	Post-construction stormwater management on-site inspection and ongoing storm sewer system inspections and self-certification requirement for long-term maintenance of post-construction runoff control BMPs.	▪ Inspections beginning on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Certification process for long-term maintenance on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Number of inspections conducted	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity.
PC5	Low Impact Development (LID) Design Standards Manual	▪ LID Design Standards Manual developed and published on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Number of copies of manual distributed	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity. Several model documents are available.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
PC6	Low Impact Development public education and outreach for project applicants, contractors, developers, architects, property owners, and other interested parties.	▪ Number of LID brochures distributed (Target is 100% of permit applicants with projects one acre or more in size)	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity. Some initial efforts have been made. BMP PE9
PC7	Low Impact Development incentive program	▪ Program implemented on schedule(Yes/No)	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity.
PC8	Implement the San Luis County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan goals integrating land use planning and water resource management. The IRWM Plan includes goals and objectives to improve water quality with Smart Growth and LID as high priorities for the County.	▪ Plan monitoring on schedule (Yes/No)	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	The San Luis Obispo IRWM Plan was adopted in December 2005.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
PC9	Include the importance of post-construction stormwater management in the revised Conservation Element of the General Plan.	▪ Revisions include post-construction stormwater management considerations (Yes/No)	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity. The Conservation Element has been scheduled for revision at this time.
MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE #6: GOOD HOUSEKEEPING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS				
MO1	Employee training program for municipal operations employees.	▪ Number of employees trained. ▪ Annual training schedule met (Yes/No) ▪ Training effectiveness score results	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Some training has already been conducted and a new training program has been developed and is ready for use.
MO2	Implement a County street sweeping program in the NPDES permit coverage area.	▪ Number/miles of streets swept ▪ Estimated amount of sediment, trash, and debris removed from streets and prevented from entering the storm drains ▪ Street sweeping	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Metals Oxygen demanding substances	This will be a new activity.

BMP ID#	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)	PROGRESS MEASUREMENTS & EFFECTIVENESS	TARGET POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN	BMP LINKAGES & ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING ACTIVITIES
		schedule met (Yes/No)		
MO3	Implement Storm Sewer Inspection and Maintenance Procedures and Schedules.	▪ Number of storm drains inspected and maintained ▪ Inspections and maintenance activities on schedule (Yes/No)	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Metals Oxygen demanding substances	The storm sewer system is being maintained; however, this SWMP requires a more rigorous and documented inspection and cleaning schedule.
MO4	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) and Self-Inspection Checklists for Public Works Corporation Yards	▪ SWPPPs and inspections implemented on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Number of nonconformances and corrective and preventive actions	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This is a new activity. Many model checklists are available.
MO5	Implement County road and bridge maintenance procedures to prevent the discharge of pollutants during maintenance operations.	▪ Number of procedures developed and implemented ▪ Number of employees trained	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This BMP will enhance current efforts by documenting procedures and employee training.

MO6	County Facility Stormwater Pollution Prevention inspections	▪ Number of inspections conducted ▪ Number of nonconformances and preventive and corrective actions taken	Pathogens Fecal Coliforms (used as indicator organisms) Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	This BMP expands the current program.
MO7	Monitor hazardous materials storage and spill prevention and control procedures for stormwater pollution prevention in County facilities.	▪ Audit conducted on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Hazardous material checks added to inspection checklists (Yes/No) ▪ Number of nonconformances and preventive and corrective actions taken	Solvents Fuels Toxics Oxidants Corrosives Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances	Hazardous material storage and spill prevention and control procedures are already in place in County facilities.
MO8	County vehicle fuel dispensing and maintenance facilities	▪ Audit conducted on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Number of procedures revised ▪ Number of employees trained	Fuels Automotive fluids Metals Oil and grease	
MO9	County vehicle and equipment washing procedures	▪ Oil water separators cleaned on schedule ▪ Commercial washing systems used? (Yes/No)	Fuels Automotive fluids Metals Solvents Soaps and Detergents Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances	Procedures are already in place.

MO10	Implement procedures to prevent stormwater runoff pollution from County pools and other municipal operations that use chlorinated water.	▪ Dechlorination and disposal procedures implemented on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Inspections on schedule (Yes/No)	Chlorine Total Dissolved Solids Pathogens Fecal coliforms	
MO11	Implement County landscaping and lawn care stormwater pollution prevention procedures for County facilities in the permit coverage area including, but not limited to: parks, golf courses, and other recreational facilities, government buildings, operational facilities, and parking lots.	▪ Audit conducted on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Ongoing inspections on schedule (Yes/No) ▪ Number of procedures revised and employees trained	Nutrients (including nitrates and phosphates) Sediment Litter and Trash Pesticides and Herbicides Oil and Grease Metals Organics Oxygen demanding substances Other chemicals from urban surfaces that come in contact with stormwater and non-stormwater discharges	Many procedures are already in place. County golf courses participate in the Audubon International Cooperative Sanctuary Program.

Section 5 Monitoring, Annual Review and Reporting

What is required?

The NPDES Phase II Final Rule and the MS4 General Permit require that the County as a Permittee report annually on the progress of SWMP implementation. The County must track and assess its program to ensure BMP effectiveness and must conform to other monitoring requirements that may be imposed by the RWQCB.

MS4 General Permit Section F cites the Permittee monitoring, annual review, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements as follows:

Monitoring:

Chemical monitoring by Permittees is not required by the MS4 General Permit. The RWQCB may impose additional monitoring requirements, which may include a reporting component. RWQCBs may adopt such requirements on an individual or group basis.

The MS4 General Permit says:

"Inspections, as a form of visual monitoring, are important to a stormwater program. Inspections of stormwater runoff and infrastructure (such as drop inlets, basins, and gutters) can say a lot about the effectiveness and needs of a stormwater program. Through inspections, non-stormwater discharges can be discovered and subsequently stopped, maintenance needs can be identified, and visual pollutants and erosion problems can be detected. Inspections of facilities are also important for public education and outreach, to ensure proper BMP implementation and maintenance, and to detect non-stormwater discharges. Additionally, chemical monitoring can be used to involve the public through citizen monitoring groups, detect pollutants, identify and target pollutants of concern, illustrate water quality improvements and permit compliance, and participate in TMDL development and implementation."

"More specifically, the objectives of a monitoring program may include:

- Assessing compliance with this General Permit
- Measuring and improving the effectiveness of the SWMP
- Assessing the chemical, physical, and biological impacts on receiving waters resulting from urban runoff
- Characterizing stormwater discharges
- Identifying source of pollutants; and
- Assessing the overall health and evaluating long-term trends in receiving water quality."

It is important to monitor water quality to determine whether or not improvements are taking place. The Phase II Stormwater regulations note that it may be infeasible for jurisdictions to develop independent water quality monitoring programs. As a result, a jurisdiction may monitor water quality individually or take part in regional monitoring efforts.

Non-profit organizations and other agencies in San Luis Obispo County are currently monitoring water quality in the county and the Central Coast region. These groups have relatively well-developed programs. The most effective means of monitoring water quality improvements under this SWMP will be achieved through coordination with this existing monitoring network. The County can provide support to these programs by providing opportunities to increase public education and awareness and by assisting in obtaining grant funds. The County can also provide a central location for synthesizing information and for reporting results. Continued monitoring at the regional level will provide a better overall picture of water quality in the County and will make the most efficient use of County resources.

Inspections, as a form of visual monitoring, are a key aspect of the County's stormwater management program. Storm sewer and county facility stormwater pollution prevention inspections are incorporated into the SWMP. In addition, the County's public education and outreach and public participation and involvement BMPs such as the storm drain marking and adopt-a-drain programs are intended to increase stormwater awareness and watershed stewardship enabling citizens to monitor the storm sewer system in addition to inspections by county employees.

In addition to monitoring water quality and visual inspections, the County will monitor the individual BMPs in the SWMP. Monitoring the individual BMPs is described under the annual review.

Annual Review:

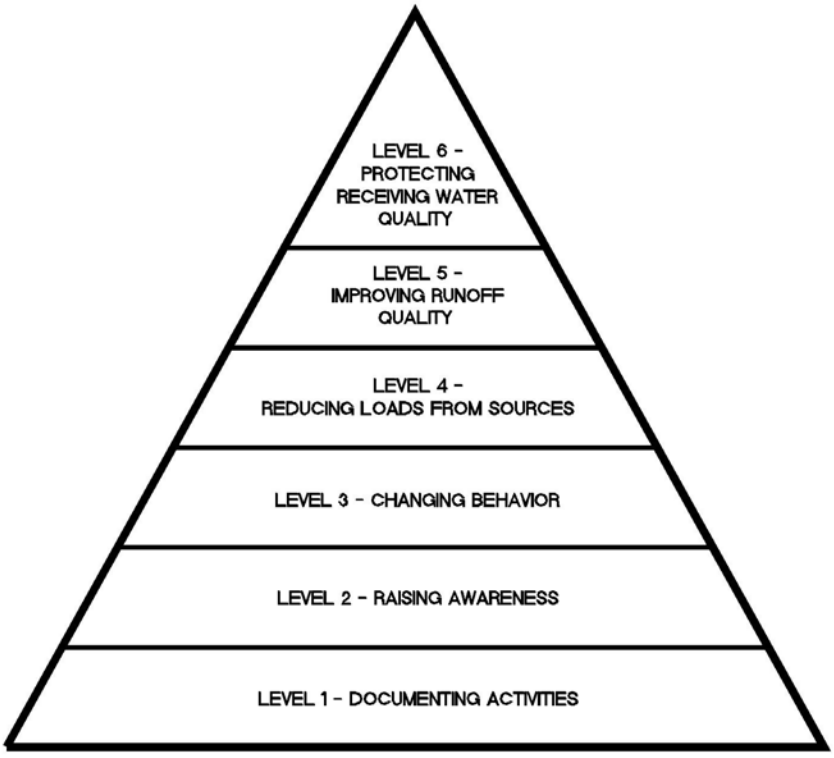
"The MS4 General Permit requires that regulated Small MS4s (Permittees) develop a SWMP designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) and to protect water quality. The SWRCB finds that the MEP standard is an ever-evolving, flexible, and advancing concept, which considers technical and economic feasibility. As knowledge about controlling urban runoff continues to evolve, so does that which constitutes MEP. Reducing the discharge of stormwater pollutants to MEP in order to protect beneficial uses requires review and improvement, which includes seeking new opportunities. To do this, the Permittee must conduct and document evaluation and assessment of each relevant element of its program and revise activities, control measures, BMPs, and measurable goals, as necessary to meet MEP. The purpose of the annual performance review is to evaluate:

(1) the SWMP's effectiveness;
(2) the implementation of the SWMP;
(3) the status of measurable goals; and
(4) effectiveness of BMPs; and
(5) improvement opportunities to achieve MEP."

Assessment of Program Effectiveness

Effectiveness assessment is a fundamental and necessary component of developing and implementing a successful stormwater program. The SWMP focuses on reducing pollutants in stormwater to the maximum extent practicable by implementing BMP's in a manner that most effectively and cost-efficiently achieves regulatory compliance and protects the beneficial uses of receiving waters. To ensure the SWMP's effectiveness, the NPDES stormwater permit contains specific requirements for periodic assessments. The county plans to report on the program's effectiveness assessment in our annual report. The California Stormwater Quality Association's (CASQA) Municipal Stormwater Program Effectiveness Assessment guide will be used as a template for the county to address the SWMP's effectiveness and implement the SWMP.

The CASQA manual has a six-level approach, which the County plans to follow in order to assess the effectiveness of the SWMP. It is important to note that the SWMP aims to achieve a measurable impact (that is, improvement) in water quality as a result of program implementation as soon as possible; however, it is difficult to make a direct link between programmatic BMPs, such as public education, outreach BMPs, and water quality, especially during the initial years of the program. Often such change takes many years to become apparent. However, using the CASQA assessment system, early program outcomes can be observed and often measured to determine if the program is progressing towards its goals. All six levels are very important in achieving a successful stormwater program. Since each of these levels may take a considerable amount of time, it is the County's goal to achieve the highest level of effectiveness possible. Initially this may be only up to Level 3. Level 4 may be achieved initially by the results of neighboring MS4's who are involved in TMDL's reductions. The ultimate goal of Levels 5 & 6 will be outlined in the programs future permit cycles.



Level 1: Documenting Activities. Many specific activities are either prescribed by or established under stormwater NPDES permits. Examples include conducting education to encourage BMP implementation, inspecting facilities, and enforcing discharge prohibitions. The most basic means of assessing effectiveness is to determine compliance with activity-based permit requirements. Level 1 outcomes may therefore take the form of a simple yes/no answer. They may also be quantified, counted, or tracked over time to demonstrate effort or progress. Level 1 outcomes are assumed to be beneficial to water quality, but often lack a factual basis to support these assumptions. Their fundamental characteristic is that they reflect program activity only; they are not indicators of the effect of implementation on people or the environment. Examples of targeted outcomes include:

- Tracking the number of brochures distributed, and outreach event conducted. (Multiple BMP's in Public Education and Outreach section)
- Tracking the number of inspections conducted (CON3A)
- Tracking the number of employees who attended workshops and training courses (MO1b)
- How many illicit discharges were identified (IL3)

Level 2: Raising Awareness. An important goal of stormwater programs is to increase the level of knowledge and awareness among target audiences such as residents, businesses, and municipal employees. Similar to the discussion above, augmenting awareness and changing attitudes about stormwater pollution and BMPs is generally assumed to be beneficial to the environment because increased awareness and attitudinal changes provide the basis for behavioral change. Measuring Level 2 outcomes is a useful way of gauging whether educational efforts are progressing toward these changes.

Various methods and tools, both quantitative and qualitative, are currently utilized to measure changes in knowledge and awareness. These generally take the form of surveys and quizzes. Changes may also be inferred by tracking levels of public involvement (e.g. through complaints or requests for information received via stormwater hotlines). However, there may be limitations to using this method because many different factors influence levels of public involvement. Examples of targeted outcomes include:

- Comparing the number of enforcement actions taken for a particular event. For instance, comparing the number of construction sites complying with erosion and sediment control requirements to the number of enforcement action taken against sites not in compliance. (CON3A)
- Comparing the number of stormwater complaints and requests for information received through the stormwater hotline (IL3C)

Level 3: Changing Behavior. Building on increases in knowledge and awareness, a key focus of management programs is to effect changes in behavior. Level 3 outcomes measure the effectiveness of programs in motivating target audiences to change their behaviors and implement appropriate BMP's. Methods used to measure behavioral changes include those described above for Level 2 outcomes, as well as direct observation via site visits and reporting by dischargers or third parties. Examples of targeted outcomes include:

- Tracking the number of restaurants which use correct BMP's and are participating in the Green Business program (IL4D)
- Tracking the amount of recycled plastic (PE19F)
- Tracking the number of citizen reports and compare with previous years (CON7B)

Level 4: Reducing Loads from Sources. Most activities implemented through stormwater programs are intended to reduce the loading of pollutants from targeted sources. Load reductions should in turn result in improvements to discharge and receiving water quality. Load reductions quantify changes in the amounts of pollutants associated with specific sources before and after a BMP or other control strategy is employed. They are most valuable for making broad comparisons or for helping managers to distinguish where resource allocations are likely to be most useful. Developing a baseline of data and information to support load reduction estimates is key to their application. In the future, it is hoped that the development of such a baseline, as well as approaches for

incorporating direct measurement, will enable a significant expansion of the use of load reduction estimates. Examples of targeted outcomes include:

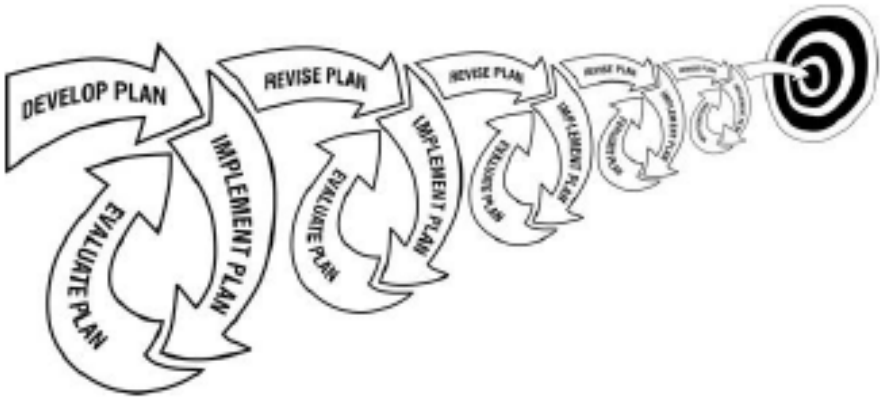
- To be determined

Level 5: Improving Runoff Quality. As discussed above, a primary focus of stormwater management programs is to reduce pollutants in stormwater and non-stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable, and to ensure that these discharges do not cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards in receiving waters. In many respects, Level 5 outcomes are the most direct expression of successful program implementation. They may be measured as reductions in one or more specific pollutants, and may reflect effectiveness at a variety of scales ranging from site-specific to programmatic. Examples of targeted outcomes include:

- To be determined

Level 6: Protecting Receiving Water Quality. The ultimate objective of stormwater management programs is the protection of water bodies receiving discharges from MS4s. Changes to receiving water and environmental quality may be expressed through a variety of outcomes such as compliance with regulatory benchmarks, protection of biological integrity, and beneficial use attainment. Regardless of the outcomes targeted, it is useful to keep in mind that receiving water quality often reflects more than the quality of stormwater discharges alone. Examples of targeted outcomes include:

- To be determined



The annual report process is intended to be an iterative, adaptive management process that enables continuous improvement as learning proceeds through program implementation. Therefore, the SWMP is a living document and the County plans to re-evaluate its effectiveness measures on an ongoing basis. Furthermore, new methods to measure effectiveness will be evaluated as they become available.

Reporting: The Permittee must submit annual reports to the appropriate RWQCB by June 8th of each year, or as otherwise required by the RWQCB Executive Officer, unless exempted under MS4 General Permit Provision D.6. The report shall summarize the activities performed throughout the reporting period (March 23 through March 22) and must include individual BMP examples of assessment methods and measures by outcome level.

The reporting schedule for Joint Effort Hydromodification BMP implementation refers to the eight three month quarters (e.g., Q2, Q4, etc.) of the two-year Joint Effort and the first quarter following (Q9). For purposes of implementing and tracking Joint Effort BMPs, Quarter 1 will begin upon notification from the Central Coast Water Board. Water Board staff will notify the county by electronic mail of the date that will serve as the start date for Quarter 1.

The county will achieve Joint Effort Measurable Goals by the end of Q2, Q4, Q8, and Q9. The county must report to the Water Board on completion of Measurable Goals within 30 days of the end of the quarter in which the Measurable Goal is scheduled for completion. Reporting must include evidence of adequate detail and substance for Water Board staff to determine whether the Measurable Goal is complete. (Water Board staff will evaluate scheduling conflicts resulting from circumstances beyond the control of participating municipalities and make necessary adjustments).

Assessment Methods are the specific activities, action, or processes used to obtain and evaluate assessment data or information. Depending on the particular outcome in question, numerous assessment methods may be possible. Reasons for selecting a particular method include cost, ease of use, need for statistical rigor, applicability, and clarity in communicating progress to the general public. For example, headline indicators are objective measurements that reflect in simple terms how a stormwater program is progressing towards its goals. They are based on fundamental factors determining environmental quality and how easily they are understood. Many types of assessment methods can be used, including the following activities:

- **Confirmation** consists of documenting whether an activity or task has been completed. It is always expressed as a positive or negative outcome (i.e. yes or no), and should be used almost exclusively at Outcome Level 1.

- **Tabulation** consists of simple accounting, and can be expressed in both absolute (e.g., the number of people participating in an event) and relative terms (e.g., percent increase in pounds of household hazardous waste collected). Tabulation is an extremely common and useful method for assessing activities at Outcome Levels 1 through 3.

- **Surveying** encompasses a variety of methods (e.g., random-digital-dial phone surveys, intercept surveys in a shopping mall) designed to discern the knowledge, attitudes, awareness, or behaviors of specific population (residents, school children, automotive enthusiasts, etc.). Surveys vary greatly in the degree to which they are quantitative and statistically valid. Surveys are applicable for Outcome Levels 2 and 3.

- **Quantification** applies primarily to Outcome Levels 4-6 and refers to efforts to quantify reduction sin loading or runoff discharges, or to improvements in environmental quality. Often, particularly at Outcome Level 4, quantification requires the use of estimates that are based on various untested assumptions. Estimation will remain a highly utilized method until many of these assumptions can be verified or refined.

- **Inspections or Site Visits** include any method utilized to directly observe or assess practices used by a targeted audience. They may be regulatory or conducted as part of an information gathering exercise or educational outreach effort. Inspections may be proactive or reactive. Proactive, or scheduled, inspections are most commonly conducted to assess practices at commercial or industrial facilities, construction sites, and municipal facilities. In addition to each of these source types, reactive, or complaint-initiated, inspections are also conducted at residences in addition to commercial and industrial sites.

- **Reporting** is the receipt of implementation, compliance, or other assessment-related information generated by parties other than stormwater program staff. This may include discharger reporting or third party audits.

- **Monitoring** is the measurement of environmental or water quality conditions, including changes over time. Monitoring methods apply exclusively to Outcome Levels 4, 5, and 6. Monitoring is accomplished through sampling or through observation. Sampling includes collecting water, sediment, or biota in order to directly measure pollutant levels in the environment. Observation includes visual surveys of habitat condition and the use of remote sensing to assess environmental conditions such as vegetative cover or imperviousness.

Table - Examples of Assessment Methods and Measures by Outcome Level

Outcome Level	Assessment Method Type	Assessment Measure Type	Examples
Documenting Activities	Confirmation Tabulation	▪ Task completion (Y/N) ▪ Implementation (# or %) ▪ Change	▪ Completed update of source inventory ▪ Number of inspections completed ▪ Increase since 2008 etc.

Raising Awareness	Survey Tabulation	▪ Knowledge ▪ Change ▪ Action ▪ Change	▪ Knowledge of storm drain vs. sanitary sewer ▪ Increase in awareness since last survey ▪ Number of hotline calls/website hits ▪ Increase over last year
Changing Behavior	Inspection Reporting (Discharger or 3rd party) Survey	▪ Implementation (# or %) ▪ Change ▪ Implementation (# or %) ▪ Change ▪ Implementation (# or %) ▪ Change	▪ Installation of berms around trash areas ▪ Increase since beginning of program ▪ Installation of storm drain inserts ▪ Percent (%) increase ▪ No. of people picking up pet waste ▪ Increase over last year
Reducing Loads from sources	Quantification Monitoring (Sampling)	▪ Loading ▪ Change ▪ Loading ▪ Change	▪ Copper released from brake pads ▪ Decrease since 2007 ▪ Diazinon loading from lawns ▪ Decrease since 2007
Improving Runoff Quality	Monitoring (Sampling)	▪ Benchmark ▪ Loading ▪ Change ▪ Concentration ▪ Change	▪ Comparison of Cu to Water Quality Objective ▪ Phosphorous loading to MS4 ▪ Increase since 2007 ▪ TSS levels in runoff ▪ Increase since 2007
Protecting Receiving Water Quality	Monitoring (Sampling) Monitoring (Observation)	▪ Benchmark ▪ Concentration ▪ Biological condition ▪ Physical habitat ▪ Biological condition ▪ Physical habitat	▪ Comparison of Zn to Water Quality Standard ▪ Nitrate concentration in Rainbow Creek ▪ Stream biodiversity ▪ Scouring of Stream bank ▪ Loss of riparian canopy ▪ Erosion of stream bank

Reporting Examples for County BMP:

PE10A	Distribute educational materials targeting grades 2-5, middle school science, and high school students for all schools within the coverage area at least once every three years. This translates to approximately 35% of the schools each year.

Outcome Level	**Assessment Method Type**	**Assessment Measure Type**	**Examples**
Documenting Activities	Confirmation Tabulation	▪ Task completion (Yes) ▪ Implementation (300) ▪ Change (50%)	▪ Distributed education materials targeting grades 2-5 ▪ Number of grade school children reached. ▪ Decrease of 50% versus prior year

		▪ Implementation (300)	▪ 300 brochures distributed.

Discussion: This measurable goal was achieved. Approximately 300 grade school children in 12 classrooms in three schools in two different unincorporated communities received the "Where does that water go?" Stormwater Pollution Prevention Classroom Presentation in Year two. In addition, approximately 22 students at Baywood Elementary in Los Osos, 55 in Atascadero Academy, and 30 in San Luis Obispo received the Sammy Activity Book for the classroom. The total translates to 6/17 or 35% of the schools reached in year two. Preschool students in Oceano, San Luis Obispo, and Los Osos received the Sammy the Steelhead coloring book along with a copy of the storybook " All the Way to the Ocean" for storytime.

CON7B	Record the number of citizen reports and problem resolution and report annually. 100% of citizen reports will be responded to..

Outcome Level	**Assessment Method Type**	**Assessment Measure Type**	**Examples**
Documenting Activities	Confirmation Tabulation	▪ Task completion (YES) ▪ Implementation (37) ▪ Change (50%)	▪ Track number of citizen complaint/reports ▪ Number of citizen Complaints/Reports received ▪ 50% Increase since previous year.
Raising Awareness	Survey Tabulation	▪ Knowledge ▪ Change ▪ Action ▪ Change	▪ The number of calls to the hotline has increased since previous years ▪ Continue to promote hotline to the public

Discussion: Code Enforcement received 37 complaints of illegal grading during the reporting period. 27 resulted in cases and 10 were not determined to be illegal grading. Of these 27 cases 15 involved waterways and potential siltation violations. Seven were referred to the USDA upper Salinas/Las Tablas Resource conservation District for Alternate Review as they qualified agricultural grading other than crop cultivation. The remaining cases resulted in as-built grading permits. Two cases were submitted to the District Attorney for prosecution (currently ongoing). Four cases were referred to the Department of Fish and Game as they involved waterways.

Recordkeeping Requirements: **"**The Permittee must keep records required by the MS4 General Permit for at least five years or the duration of the General Permit if continued. The RWQCB Executive Officer may specify a longer time for record retention. The Permittee must submit the records to the RWQCB Executive Officer upon request. The Permittee must make the records, including the permit and SWMP, available to the public during regular business hours."