August 1, 2018

Dominic Roques
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, California 93401-7906

Re: Transmittal of City of Salinas Year 6 (2017-2018) NPDES Annual Report for Order No. R3-2012-0005, NPDES Permit No. CA0049981

Dear Mr. Roques:

The City of Salinas has prepared its 2017-2018 NPDES Permit Program Annual Report. We are transmitting this document to you electronically. Once you have received the document, we would appreciate you sending a confirmation email to Heidi Niggemeyer of the City’s Public Works Department, at the following e-mail address: heidin@ci.salinas.ca.us.

This submittal fulfills the City’s obligation with regards to the Year 6 Annual Report for NPDES Permit No. CA0049981, Order No. R3-2012-0005.

Sincerely,

Donald Reynolds
Acting Public Works Director

Encl: 2017-18 Annual Report
cc: Heidi Niggemeyer
    Brian Frus
    Jim Sandoval
City of Salinas

STORMWATER ANNUAL REPORT
Permit Year 6 (2017-2018)

Order No. R3-2012-0005
NPDES Permit No. CA0049981

Prepared for:
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA. 93401-7906
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1 August 2018

State of California
Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Coast Region
Attention: Dominic Roques
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906

Re: City of Salinas NPDES Permit No. CA0049981 2017 – 2018 Annual Report Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direct supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based upon my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Jim Sandoval
City Engineer/Assistant Public Works Director
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E.15.c – Reporting requirements since Year 2

E.15.c.i – Description of progress made implementing the strategy developed in Year 2 to increase amount of curb miles swept.
During Years 1 and 2, the City began performing car counts to determine areas where sweepers were unable to access the curbs. In Year 3, due to safety reasons, the sweeper operators discontinued the car counts; however, Maintenance Services staff still noted areas of high car counts during their daily routes. In Year 3, the City began working with RouteSmart Technologies to restructure the street sweeping routes to make them more efficient and, in tandem with a parking enforcement program, increase the amount of curb miles swept. It took two years to create new street sweeping routes that more efficiently utilized current manpower and sweeper availability while still meeting the requirements of the City’s NPDES permit. Simultaneously, the City was working to develop a parking enforcement and signage program that would provide better street sweeper access to curbs.

In November 2016, the City Council approved a lease agreement with Serco to provide parking enforcement services for the City. Parking enforcement was initially implemented just in the downtown area but has now expanded to areas with schools and preferential (permitted) parking. In January 2018, a pilot program to test the proposed parking signage program, “No Parking on (whatever the street sweeping day is)”, was implemented in the Monte Bella subdivision. Signage was posted; however, due to contracting issues, sweeping will not commence until early July. Once this pilot project is complete, the City will then initially “roll out” the parking enforcement/signage program in various priority areas where past data has shown to have high car counts. The City is currently collecting new data to update the GIS map of high density parking areas. Maps depicting the new RouteSmart street sweeping routes used during the last half of Year 6 and the current areas mapped that have high parking density are located in Appendix E.

E.15.c.iii – Maintenance of Structural BMPs

E.15.c.iii.1, and 6 City and Privately Owned Structural BMPs
The City contracted with 2nd Nature (2N) in August 2016 to inventory and assess the City’s private and public structural BMPs. The scope of work included uploading all necessary information into the BMP RAM tool, assessing all structural BMPs via the BMP RAM methodology, and preparing a final report providing recommendations for those structural BMPs that could not be assessed due to their current condition. The City is utilizing the BMP RAM tool as an effective information management system to track all structural BMPs. This web-based application with mapping and data collection for field use via Wi-Fi tablets is utilized to assess City-owned structural BMPs annually and privately owned structural BMPs once every 5 years. The City was working to have all structural BMPs assessed by the end of year 5; however, due to the heavy rains experienced that year, a lot of structural BMPs, especially the infiltration BMPs, had to be assessed at a later date.

In February 2017, the City was informed by 2N that it as recommended that the assessments be delayed until dry season (after May 2017). Assessments began again in May 2017 and were complete in September 2017. A BMP Remediation Memo was submitted to the City by 2N outlining corrective actions to be taken on all structural BMPs that either failed the assessment, were not assessible due to condition, or were not accessible (private property). This memo is included in Appendix E. Of the 305 structural BMPs within the City, 253 were
assessed with 40 scoring a RAM score below 3.0. Only one City-owned BMP required corrective action. The bioswale at Cesar Chavez library needs vegetation restored. The remaining BMPs requiring corrective action are privately owned. An additional 39 BMPs were not assessed as their condition was not in an acceptable state to establish benchmark and threshold conditions. An additional 9 BMPs were inaccessible and require manufacturer inspections. In total, 87 privately-owned BMPs require remediation. The City is working on a notification process to inform owners of the maintenance requirements of their structural BMPs.

Also, in May, the City and 2N held an online meeting with the Central Coast Water Board (CCWB) staff to request staff use the 2N platform for all future reporting of structural BMP assessment status; they agreed this was an acceptable reporting method. Each year, all new structural BMPs installed in during the permit year will be reported in the annual report; however, the status of all other structural BMPs can be accessed through 2NFORM platform. This tool will house all the reporting information required under Section E.15.c.

Structural BMPs designed to achieve a quantitative storm water management objective were maintained such that they continue to achieve the specifications they were designed to achieve. City owned and operated structural BMPs were inspected at least once each year. The City maintains records for maintenance of Structural Controls and surface water drainage channels in an excel spreadsheet for permit year 2017-2018. The data is maintained and reflects the maintenance activities for each reporting period. Surface drainage systems are inspected and cleaned as required a minimum of once monthly. Structural BMPs have been successfully maintained by implementing a more aggressive schedule than the minimum requirement of the Permit. City owned structural BMP’s are inspected monthly and assessed annually via BMP RAM. A total of 2143.1 cubic yards of debris was removed from City surface drainage areas and City owned structural BMP’s.

Sites that are considered priority locations that are inspected at least 3 times annually are:

- Santa Rita Creek
- Carr Lake/Laurel Basin
- Treatment Plant 1 (storm pump station)
- Natividad Creek
- Expo Ditch
- Salinas River Outfall

The Surface Drainage and Structural BMP Maintenance Log is located in Appendix E. A total of 2143.1 cu yds of debris was removed during maintenance activities.

**E.15.c.iii.2 Total Number of Structural BMPs**

The total number of structural BMPs installed to date to comply with the requirements for Priority Development is 315. This total includes flood control project BMPs. A listing of these BMPs is included in Appendix E.

**E.15.c.iii.8 Structural BMPs Installed in Permit Year 6**

Nine structural BMPs were installed in Permit Year 6. The required information is listed below.
### BMP ID, Site Address, LID Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BMP ID</th>
<th>Site Address</th>
<th>LID Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCBMP17-0002</td>
<td>722 &amp; 726 La Guardia St</td>
<td>• Underground filtration chamber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCBMP17-0003</td>
<td>1566 Moffett St</td>
<td>• Underground filtration chamber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCBMP17-0004</td>
<td>1492 Constitution Blvd</td>
<td>• Bioretention Basin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Flow-thru planter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Pervious pavers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCBMP17-0006</td>
<td>787 Airport Blvd</td>
<td>• StormTech underground filtration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Contech Jellyfish Filter underground chamber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCBMP17-0008</td>
<td>1511 Constitution Blvd</td>
<td>• Biofiltration basin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Underground detention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCBMP17-0010</td>
<td>713 La Guardia St</td>
<td>• Bioretention planter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCBMP17-0014</td>
<td>17 Anne St</td>
<td>• Earth swale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCBMP18-0002</td>
<td>129 Williams Rd</td>
<td>• Permeable pavers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### E.15.c.iv Flood Management Projects

There were no flood management projects in the planning stage during permit year 6.

### E.15.c.v Salinas River Outfall Pollutant Reduction Plan

A history of the progress of the Salinas River Outfall Pollutant Reduction Plan is given below.

In accordance with Section E.12 of the City’s stormwater discharge permit (Order No. R3-2012-0005, NPDES Permit No. CA0049981) the City prepared a Pollutant Load Reduction Plan (June 2013). This Plan describes the City’s proposed methods of reducing pollutant loads being discharged from the City’s Salinas River stormwater outfall. The Plan identified (1) Urban Runoff and (2) Groundwater Infiltration and Potential Agricultural Impacts as the potential sources of pollutants in the stormwater discharge. The specific pollutant types that were assessed for each of these two sources were nutrients, salts, pathogen indicators, and pesticides. The Plan concluded that Urban Runoff was only likely to be a significant source of the orthophosphate and pathogen indicators, and that groundwater infiltration from surrounding Agriculture was likely to be a significant source of the nutrient nitrate and salts.

Discharges from the Salinas River Outfall (309SDR) were analyzed for pyrethroid pesticides in sediment in Permit Years 2 and 4. The results were mostly Non-Detect (ND); there were some levels of pyrethroids in discharges sampled during storm events in February and December of 2014, and October 2016. Corresponding results were also noted during these same storm events in the discharges from the Salinas Pump Station (309U19). To date the City has not been able to determine the source of the pyrethroids in the pump station discharge; however, we do believe the source of the pesticides at the Salinas River Outfall is potentially from Agriculture field infiltration into a leaking discharge pipe that runs underneath the Agriculture fields to the Salinas River Outfall.

Based upon the identified pollutant sources, and the beneficial use impairments that have been documented in the Salinas River downstream of the stormwater outfall discharge, the Plan prioritized sources as follows:

1. Pathogen indicators in Urban Runoff
2. Nitrate in Groundwater Infiltration
3. Orthophosphate in Urban Runoff
4. Salts in Groundwater Infiltration
5. Pesticides in Urban Runoff and/or Groundwater Infiltration

The Plan developed an effectiveness ranking system and evaluated treatment control BMPs, site-design BMPs, source control BMPs, and non-stormwater BMPs for each of the five prioritized sources of pollutants to determine the BMPs having the greatest potential to measurably reduce pollutant loads in the outfall discharge. These BMPs were then prioritized based on their feasibility of implementation, cost, and whether they addressed a potential major pollutant source. The selection of which BMPs to implement was to be determined based on other TMDL and MS4 Permit requirements, with an emphasis being placed on enhancing BMPs that were already in place in the City.

A plan was developed for monitoring the discharge of the City’s Salinas River outfall. That plan listed the constituents to be monitored and the monitoring frequency. The constituents consisted of General Parameters (which included salts as TDS), Nutrients, Bacteria, Metals, and Pesticides. Monitoring was to consist of two dry-weather events (July and September) and three wet-weather events, with monitoring to commence with the September 2013 dry-weather sampling event. Samples were to be taken at two locations: (1) the Salinas River stormwater pump station (309-U19) and (2) at the point of discharge of the Salinas River stormwater outfall (309-SDR). These paired sets of samples were recommended to assess the impact of irrigation water infiltrating into the pipeline section between the pump station and the point of discharge. This section of pipeline underlies agricultural fields, which are considered to be a potential source of pollutants infiltrating into this section of pipeline.

The Plan proposed to assess the effectiveness of the pollutant reduction actions based on pollutant load reductions in the discharge from the Salinas River stormwater outfall. The Plan also proposed to establish preliminary pollutant reduction goals to assist in the effectiveness evaluation, after completion of the first year of paired monitoring of the water quality at the Salinas River stormwater pump station and the Salinas River stormwater outfall.

The Implementation Plan included an Implementation Schedule broken down into the following categories:

1. Outfall monitoring (ongoing annually)
2. Identification of actions aimed at pesticide reductions
3. Implementation of actions aimed at pollutant reductions in urban runoff
4. Implementation of actions aimed at pollutant reductions from agricultural runoff

In July 2017, the Central Coast Waste Board (CCWB) approved a new, revised Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP). This new water quality monitoring program more efficiently addresses the primary concerns of urban stormwater programs, which include water quality conditions affected by urban runoff. The results may then be used to make informed program management decisions to increase effectiveness over time. The new program focuses less on receiving water monitoring and more on urban discharges. The City also received permission from CCWB staff to discontinue monitoring at the Salinas outfall and the points upstream and downstream of the outfall. It was determined that Salinas could not be held accountable for the pollutants that were infiltrating into the pipeline from the pump station to the outfall; this was the responsibility of Ag. The monitoring results at the Salinas Pump Station (309U19), albeit still a bit influenced by Ag, were a better representation of the water quality coming from Salinas. Monitoring results for the First Flush collected on January 9, 2018 show the following:
- Fecal coliform continues to be high (3130 MPN/100 ml)
- Total zinc continues to be high (63 ug/l)
- Presence of Dichloran (DCNA) and Pendimethalin

The drainage area for 309U19 is comprised of mainly high density residential, schools, and minimal commercial. There is an animal shelter in near proximity to the pump station that has outdoor runs that may have pet waste. This may be a source of the high fecal coliform concentrations during rain events. Manpower is limited at the City due to budget cuts. If the manpower is available, the City will perform a source tracking investigation during dry weather to determine if there is an illicit discharge contributing to these results. Additionally, an extra sample will be collected at 309U19 during First Flush for PCR testing to determine if the fecal coliform is indeed from animal origin.

Tires, galvanized metal, and motor oil/hydraulic fluid are common source of Zn in stormwater runoff. The City’s stormwater system is comprised of reinforced concrete or cast-in-place concrete so these are not the source of the Zn in the runoff. Residential areas may have galvanized metal roof gutters or downspouts which may also be a source of Zn. Chain-link fencing, which often surrounds school yards, may also be a contributor. Due to the Ag industry and the shortage of affordable housing in Salinas, there are many areas where there are high concentrations of cars continuously parked in the streets. Because the cars are moved at various times throughout the day (if they move at all), the street sweepers sometimes do not get to the curbs to remove pollutants, which may be comprised of tire dust and motor oil. Any cars that leak oil may contribute to the high Zn levels in the discharge. Salinas is currently working to implement a “No Parking on Street Sweeping Days” signage program to address this issue. Additionally, the continual traffic from schools and school buses may also contribute to the high Zn concentrations. If funding allows, the City will perform a Zn source inventory in the 309U19 drainage area to help determine possible sources of high Zn in stormwater runoff.

Dichloran (DCNA) is a pre- and post-harvest fungicide formulated as either a dust, wettable powder, or liquid. Aerial application of dust and wettable powder are prohibited. There are no residential uses of this pesticide. Pendimethalin is a selective herbicide which can be used on crop areas as well as residential lawns. However, the EPA has determined that use of Pendimethalin for residential application is not practical or feasible. It may contaminate surface water from spray drift associated with aerial and ground spray application, or in runoff from rainfall events; however, it’s high affinity to bind to soil and sediment should limit its concentrations in surface waters. Neither of these are present in most residential lawn care products. Therefore, these pesticides are probably not coming from Salinas urban sources. Salinas cannot control the chemicals used on the surrounding Ag fields so reductions in pollutants from Ag runoff is not feasible.

The City received Prop. 1 funding to construct a Flow Diversion Project to divert Ag processing wash water to the local wastewater treatment plant for treatment and re-use or aquifer storage. This project is part of a larger project called Pure Water Monterey. The First Flush discharges will also be diverted for treatment and storage. The actions required by the Permit (which involve illicit connection removal, sanitary sewer overflow repair, catch basin/sump clean out, landscaping/fertilizer IPM education for homeowners, and residential/commercial wash water management) were all ongoing during the current Permit Year. Other actions involving the implementation of permeable pavers, porous pavement, detention and infiltration basins and trenches are considered during project plan review for LID requirements. The City is always looking for opportunities for regional collaboration regarding landscaping irrigation management and IPM education for homeowners. Constructed wetlands and riparian restoration are a priority for implementation when the Carr Lake parcel is deeded over to the City from the Big Sur Land Trust.
The City has collected data regarding homeless encampments throughout the City, homeless encampments being a potential source of fecal coliform in the storm drain system. A map indicating the locations of all homeless encampment cleanups for 2017-2018 is located in Appendix E. As the map shows, the homeless encampments have moved and are now either near an area called Chinatown or fall along the edge of Salinas waterbodies. The Reclamation Ditch (Rec Ditch) has become lined with homeless encampments, mainly because the Rec Ditch may be used for showers or washing clothes, etc. The land along most of the edge of the Rec Ditch and the Ditch itself are owned and are the responsibility of the Monterey County Water Resources Agency. During this permit year, the City passed an ordinance banning occupation of its outfalls by the homeless in an effort to reduce pollutants discharged to the Rec Ditch. However, homelessness is an issue much bigger than a City’s MS4 NPDES program. Each time the City has tried to remove homeless encampments or provide alternative resources to the homeless, they move right back to the edges of waterbodies.

The City spent $300k in Permit Year 5 and $200k this permit year to perform homeless encampment cleanups; these costs to the City are not sustainable. In Permit Year 4, 42 cleanups occurred removing 100 tons of trash and other debris from the City. In Permit Year 5, 172 cleanups were necessary which removed 405 tons of trash/debris. In Permit Year 6, 214 cleanups occurred removing 256 tons of trash/debris. The tonnage is less because the encampments have become smaller due to the frequency of cleanups. Although there were more cleanups in Year 6, the City ran out of funding for homeless encampment cleanups, so they were discontinued mid-year (December 2017). They began again in March 2018. Because of the instability in funding and frequency, it has not become possible to compare encampment cleanup amounts year to year. Had the City had enough funding, cleanups may have continued the entire year and more debris may have been removed. Since there is little support from CalTrans or Union Pacific, homeless encampment cleanups have become quite the challenge for the City. As mentioned earlier, the continued costs of homeless encampment cleanups are unsustainable to the City budget.

There are areas within the City that are still on septic systems instead of the local sanitary sewer system. These may be a source of the fecal coliform. Humans, however, are not the only source of fecal coliform pollution. In Year 7, the City will begin performing PCR testing at outfalls with drainage from high fecal coliform areas and the Salinas Pump Station to determine if the fecal coliform is related to humans or potentially caused by manure placed on the Ag fields. There are no concentrated animal feedlots or ranches around the City of Salinas that would potentially be another source of fecal coliform.

E.15.e.i– Municipal Inventory

A municipal inventory of the following was developed in Year 2:

- Salinas catch basins
- High Priority Private Development areas
- Structural BMPs owned or operated by the City of Salinas
- Facilities, maintenance operations, and events

The municipal inventory was reviewed in Year 6 and no modifications were made. A listing of all City catch basins, high priority facilities and maintenance operations was included in the Year 4 Annual Report. The map of the City’s structural BMPs, as well as their current maintenance status, can be viewed through use of 2NForm BMP RAM tool.

E.15.e.ii – Minimum BMPs for Municipal Facilities, Maintenance Operations and Events

There were no updates made to the BMPs utilized at municipal facilities, during maintenance operations or for events. BMPs applicable to municipal facilities, maintenance operations and events in the municipal inventory were included in the Year 4 Annual Report. The BMPs utilized were selected from the CASQA Municipal BMP
handbook and are available to staff for personnel training or as a reference document to ensure BMPs are properly implemented.

**E.15.e.iii and iv – Updates made to High Priority Municipal Facility and Event SWPPPs as well as Maintenance Operations SOPs**

**Pollutant Discharge Potential Assessment**
The pollutant discharge potential assessment for municipal maintenance facilities and operations was included in the Year 4 Annual Report. An assessment of pollutant discharge potential for outdoor public events was performed during the development of the new Special Events SWPPP. For special events, a weekly Special Events planning meeting is held to discuss storm water program requirements with each special event applicant. The handout of requirements for public events is included in the new Special Events SWPPP located in Appendix E; this handout, in addition to the site plan and parade route examples, is given to each event applicant and returned with their signature. The Special Events SWPPP was revised in Year 5 to update the document and to add examples for site layout diagrams and/or parade routes that are now required to be submitted with the event application. Additionally, a Special Event inspection checklist was developed and was implemented in Year 6. Each applicant is required to provide a site map for their event that includes the locations of all catch basins in the immediate vicinity of the event area, locations of any portable restrooms or hand wash stations, locations of their trash management/recycling areas, locations of any outdoor food vendor stations, and locations of any animal activities or face painting activities. From the site maps submitted, applicants are provided a summary of required storm water BMPs for implementation during the event. The City provides catch basin covers to help protect the catch basins/inlets from trash generated from the event.

**High Priority Municipal Facilities, Maintenance Operations, and Events**
A listing of high priority facilities, maintenance operations, and events was submitted in the Year 4 Annual Report. As reported in Year 4, there are 72 municipal facilities (each sanitary sewer lift station counted individually) of which 13 are high priority; 10 maintenance operations of which six are high priority, and four “types” of special events, each designated as high priority. Vehicle/Equipment Maintenance and Repair (MOP 5) and Landscape Maintenance (MOP 9) were added as high priority in Year 4 due to the types of chemicals used in the operations and the pollutants that are generated from these maintenance activities. The high priority municipal facilities, maintenance operations, and events are as follows:

**High Priority Facilities**
- City of Salinas Corporation Yard
- Sanitary Sewer Lift Stations
  - Lake Street
  - Carpenter Hall
  - Mille Lake
  - Santa Rita
  - Vista Nueva
  - Las Casistas
  - Airport – La Guardia
  - De La Torre
  - Harkins Road
  - Spicer
  - TP2
  - Airport Industrial Waste
High Priority Maintenance Operations

- Roads, Street, and Highways Operations and Maintenance – MOP 1
- Building and Grounds Maintenance and Repair – MOP 2
- Parking Lot, Plaza, Sidewalk Maintenance and Cleaning – MOP 3
- Vehicle/Equipment Maintenance and Repair – MOP 5
- Sewer Utility Operation and Maintenance – MOP 7
- Landscape Maintenance – MOP 9

High Priority Events

- Parades/Processions/Walks/Runs
- Fair/Festivals/Carnivals
- Farmer’s Markets
- BBQs

The inventory of municipal facilities, maintenance operations, and special events is reviewed annually and revised if necessary; determination of the “high priority” facilities, operations, and events is re-evaluated annually. Proximity to a 303(d) waterbody was added as a criterion for High Priority designation in Year 6.

High Priority Municipal Facilities, Maintenance Operations, and Events SWPPPs

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) were developed in Year 2 for the City of Salinas Corporation Yard and the Sanitary Sewer Lift Stations/Sanitary Sewer Collection System; a new SWPPP for Special Events was developed in Year 5. The SWPPP for the Sanitary Sewer Lift Stations/Sanitary Sewer Collection System was included in the Year 2 (2013-2014) Annual Report, Volume 2. Copies of the other two SWPPPs were included in the Year 4 Annual Report. The Special Events SWPPP was revised in Year 6 to revise the BMP/Trash inspection ratings to more align with actual situation. Events that were Moderate Risk Level yet completely in compliance were receiving a “C” rating, which was not indicative of the actual event compliance status. A copy of the revised inspection checklist, as well as an example completed checklist for a Farmers Market event (High Priority) are included in Appendix E. Please note the new inspection rating system in not in accordance with Attachment G. It does not seem reasonable that an event that is completely in compliance, no matter what the discharge risk level, could receive below a “B”. The goal of these inspections is to bring all inspected entities to a BMP and Trash inspection rating of “B” or higher. Per Attachment G, facilities and events in compliance that have moderate or high discharge risk level can never attain a “B” rating.

The remaining Corporation Yard SWPPP and Sanitary Sewer Lift Station SWPPP will be reviewed and revised in Year 7 to include the required inspection checklists, inspection schedules for weekly observations, quarterly inspections, and visual observations of stormwater discharges.

E.15.e.v – Description of BMPs to reduce tracking of dirt in the streets

To reduce tracking of dirt, the City requires street sweeping in all construction projects. In Year 5, the City did perform outreach to Cal Trans and the County to inform them of our stormwater permit requirements to prevent and/or reduce the tracking of dirt onto City streets. Additionally, outreach does occur to the surrounding Ag community where the tracking of mud becomes an issue. The City’s practice to date has been to send out street sweepers to address any issues regarding dirt that has been tracked into the streets, mainly from surrounding Ag.
E.15.e.vi – Summary of Weekly Visual Observations
Currently there are three areas that perform daily/weekly visual observations/inspections – parks, parking lots, and sewer lift stations. Weekly visual observations have not occurred for all municipal facilities and operations due to manpower constraints. The City determined that parking lots, parks, and sewer lift stations have the greatest probability of discharging pollutants to the City’s MS4; these facilities were inspected as required.

Park Division Summary of Weekly Observations:

- Park maintenance staff duties have always included daily observation and inspection, (not just weekly) of all city park facilities, including park landscape and hardscape areas, parking lots and medians.

- Our current documentation of these tasks includes a daily park route assignment inspection form developed originally for playground safety inspections, which also includes areas for reporting and documenting existing or resolved park issues, hazards or conditions.

- In addition, the park supervisor and the manager regularly check park areas for issues including excessive litter, garbage, irrigation problems, homeless encampments, contractor operations, and other issues that affect storm water quality, as well as for structural and safety concerns. The results of these inspections are currently not documented except where follow up was required by Emergency Services or Wastewater under Hazardous Material, Illicit Discharge, or Homeless Encampment policies, or if Contractors were needed and purchase orders were generated.

- The park route checklists include inspections of all city parks, libraries, and major thoroughfares on a daily basis, exceeding the weekly observations requirement of the permit.

- These checklists ensure that the areas are assigned daily and that the employees will observe, report, and/or correct major problems, including potential storm water related issues, as well as make every effort to remove daily litter to the maximum extent practicable with current staffing levels. Those levels and seven-day work weeks for park operations results in many minimal staffing days of 4-5 employees for four days of the week and a maximum of 10 employees for 3 days of the week (two employees on holidays), which is well below past staffing levels of 40+ employees available for park route duties.

- To improve effectiveness of this BMP, the dept. holds tailgate training meetings directly related to parking lot maintenance and incorporates a specific parking lot inspection component to the daily route checklist forms. The City continues to stress the importance of preventing pollutants from entering storm water systems and ensuring that staff make specific efforts to maximize their effectiveness by addressing obvious major sources of pollution, such as illicit dumping of vehicle parts and fluids, large visible trash, other hazardous materials, and litter and debris cleanup as time and available manpower allows. Areas directly flowing to storm drains is prioritized for debris removal.

- Contract landscape operators are used to supplement park staff in litter and garbage removal in many areas, including medians and parks such as:
  - Alisal and Market St., Davis Road, Blanco Road, and Abbot St landscape and median areas on a weekly basis, park staff also monitor and drive these areas daily to control litter and inspect irrigation systems for problems.
  - Monte Bella Park (daily litter control) & the Aquatic Center and associated parking lot and landscaping at Sherwood Park (daily litter control).
Landscape Contractors attend an annual meeting for information regarding NPDES permit requirements, including pesticide application use and scheduling, litter and garbage control as contracted, and protection of storm drains during landscape operations to prevent storm water contamination.

- Individual volunteers and groups are also utilized to assist in litter and garbage removal in parks, parking lots and surface drainage and structural BMP areas in various parks when available.
  - Salinas Social Vocational Services provide additional litter removal once per week in the park and parking lots at Cesar Chavez & Natividad Creek.

- Any problems discovered by park employees or contractors during daily park routes, supervisor or manager observations, contractor operations, calls from other agencies or the public regarding litter, irrigation problems, illegal dumping, homeless encampments, or any other issues in park facilities or medians affecting storm water are evaluated and assigned for follow up as they are discovered or reported.
  - Park staff pick up litter to the MEP during daily assigned park routes, empty garbage cans as needed on a daily basis, and remove any illegally dumped materials in parks or parking lots as discovered, if it is within their capability.
  - If they cannot handle the issue themselves, they report it to their supervisor for follow up action: i.e.:
    - Hazardous materials on streets or in parks and parking lots are reported to Wastewater or Emergency Services as the conditions and Hazardous Waste Training requires.
    - Illegal dumping is picked up by park staff as possible, reported to Streets Division, or contracted out if required.
    - Homeless Encampments in park facilities or medians are reported for cleanup via the City’s Homeless Encampment Policy, which involves proper notification to the individuals, and follow up removal of any debris or garbage left behind upon their departure.

**Parking Lot Inspections:**

Daily inspections occur for the following City-owned parking lots. All issues found are addressed immediately. Due to the fact that these visual observations were not documented in Year 5, an overall assessment of recurring issues and how these issues were resolved cannot be performed. Methods to document these daily inspections are under development. The City is developing a GIS application to perform the various inspections required by the permit. A map of all City parking lots and parking garages is located in Appendix E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lot #</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>219 Salinas Ct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>345 Salinas St</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>222 Monterey St</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>300 Monterey St</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>210 Salinas St</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>128 Salinas St</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sewer Lift Station Weekly Inspections:
The sewer lift stations were designated as High Priority. These stations are inspected at least weekly. Samples of inspection reports are in Appendix E. It should be noted that these inspection forms used have now been incorporated into the SWPPP for the Sewer Lift Stations.

E.15.e.vii – Quarterly and Annual Inspections
Quarterly inspections for High Priority facilities, operations, and events has not been completely implemented. Currently, the sewer lift stations, designated as high priority, are inspection at least weekly. And the Corporation Yard is inspected annually. Parking lots and parks, not designated as high priority, are being inspected daily. The entire inspection program for facilities, operations and events needs to be revised to meet permit conditions/frequencies. The only high priority operation being inspected quarterly is Vehicle Equipment Maintenance and Repair. A new inspection form for Special Events was created in Year 5 and revised in Year 6; an example of a special event inspection is attached in Appendix E. The Corporation Yard Annual Inspection had an inspection rating of “C” for BMP compliance. The inspection is performed by our Environmental Compliance Officer who also performs our commercial/industrial inspections. It’s important to note that the corporation yard has a closed storm drain system whereby all runoff is diverted to sanitary sewer. The rating system being used prior to Year 5 in our Commercial/Industrial program was not IAW Appendix G; the rating system was corrected and all commercial and industrial inspections now follow the correct inspection rating system.

E.15.e.viii – Summary of Municipal Facilities, Operations, and Events Assessments
The list of High Priority municipal facilities, operations, and events and their assessments for pollutant discharge potential were included in the Year 4 Annual Report. Those facilities, operations and events that had the highest potential for pollutant discharge to the MS4 system we designated as High Priority. The proximity of a facility or event to a 303(d) waterbody was also used in the High Priority determination. These will be reassessed annually.

E.15.e.ix – Catch Basin Cleaning and Inspection
The City continues to use the modified cleaning program including measuring and recording sediment and debris depth in compliance with the implementation plan for 2017 – 2018 reporting year. The depth of sediment and debris detected in each catch basin is recorded during each inspection and prioritized on the basis
of data collected. A summary of debris removed from catch basins in Years 1 – 6 is located in Appendix E. Program modifications were made in Year 3 to clean all catch basins with a debris depth of 2 inches or greater to increase the number of catch basins cleaned and to be more protective of water quality objectives. The data shows that utilizing the 2” threshold actually resulted in a reduced amount of debris removed as there were less catch basins that met the threshold level. The catch basins that met the 2” threshold level in Year 5 were considered High Priority for cleaning in Year 6 in addition to the catch basins in the new zones being cleaned. Year 6 data will be used to modify the cleaning schedule for permit year 7. The cleaning schedule for further years will be based on similar criteria—debris depth of over 2 inches.

Modifications to the catch basin inspection process were made in Year 3. The total number of catch basins in the City were divided up into zones in the City. This allowed for approximately the same number of catch basins to be inspected each year (20%/year for 5 years). Zones 18, 6, and 5 were inspected and cleaned in Year 3; Zones 1 – 4 were inspected and cleaned in Year 4; Zones 8, 9, and 11 were inspected and cleaned in Year 5; Zones 10, 12, 14, and 16 were inspected and cleaned in Year 6. Priority for inspections in permit year 6 were based on addressing inspection zones with the most debris collected in permit year 5 (2016-2017), with all catch basins in the City’s inventory to be inspected over a 5-year cycle per permit requirements. Catch basins with a debris level of 2 inches or greater became high priority catch basins for inspection in Year 6 in addition to the Zones scheduled to be inspected and cleaned that year.

In Year 5, catch basin cleaning was modified to incorporate 300-foot buffers along all 303d waterbodies within the City. These additional catch basin inlets have been deemed as high priority for inspection and cleaning. In Zones 10, 12, 14, and 16 there were 620 catch basins inspected for the 2017 – 2018 reporting period (462 regular priority; 158 303d catch basins). Of the 158 303d catch basin inlets, 85 were cleaned. There were 150 high priority catch basins for inspection from previous years’ inspections (in various zones); there were 348 high priority inspections for the current year with 85 of these basins located within a 300 ft buffer along 303(d) waterbodies within the City. Total catch basins inspected for FY 2017 – 2018 is 968 with 348 catch basins cleaned. Catch basins that contained trash of any amount were cleaned in addition to catch basins that met or exceeded the 2-inch cleaning threshold. 93 catch basins were cleaned for trash.

All data will be reviewed for further evaluation of the catch basin cleaning and inspection program in subsequent years. The criteria used for cleaning catch basins in permit year 5 was occlusion of a catch basin equal to or greater than 2 inches of sediment, trash or debris. A summary of catch basin cleaning and debris totals as well as a comparison with Years 1 - 5 in included in Appendix E. The data from Years 1 and 2 can be used to show increased debris removal because all catch basins were cleaned each year. However, starting in Year 3, only 20% of the total catch basins, in addition to the High Priority catch basins from the previous year, were cleaned. There is really no debris removal trend that can be determined from Year 3 on. The Zones that were cleaned in Year 5 were not areas of large tree cover so not a lot of debris was in these basins. The volume of debris removed in Year 6 was the largest of Years 3 – 6.

E.15.e.x – Catch Basin Prioritization
The assessment of catch basin prioritization is located in the tables in Appendix E. In Year 4 there were 15 high priority catch basins in Zones 8, 9, and 11. The results of the Year 5 inspections and cleanings increased this amount to 50. Zone 8 had an increase of 3 catch basins, Zone 9 had an increase of 13 catch basins, and Zone 11 had an increase of 19 catch basins. The results of Year 5 inspections increased the overall number to 77 high priority catch basins. Year 6 inspections and cleanings increased the number of high priority catch basins to 257; Zone 10 had an increase of 71 catch basins, Zone 12 had an increase of 9 catch basins, Zone 14 had an increase
of 4 catch basins, and Zone 16 had an increase of 96 catch basins. Year 7 will complete the entire rotation of catch basin cleaning zones; all catch basin inspections will be completed in Year 7. A map of the catch basin cleaning zones used for Years 1 – 6 is included in Appendix E. In Year 7 (2018 – 2019), this same map and cleaning zones will be used, and cleaning in all zones will be complete. In Year 8 (2019 – 2020), a new catch basin cleaning zone map will be used which has zones re-delineated to fall within the subwatershed boundaries. This will more easily facilitate determination of debris removal within each subwatershed. This new map is also included in Appendix E.

E.15.e.xi (see E.15.c.i previously reported)

E.15.f.i – MS4 O&M
Information management systems have been completed for all data collection/reporting requirements in Section E except for daily park inspections. The City has moved towards a data management system where data collection applications are being developed for electronic collection of field data. This data is then transferred to the City’s database for utilization in GIS mapping and consistent spreadsheet reporting. Electronic forms for all permit-required data collection/reporting are being developed so hard copy, populated reports can be generated.

E.15.f.ii – Street Sweeping
1. The number of route miles swept and the total volume of debris collected for each sweeping event for each individual route is included in the street sweeping data in Appendix E. During the first half of the permit year (May 2017 – September 2017) the old sweeping routes were used. The new sweeping routes (shown in Appendix E) were implemented starting October 2017. The entire street sweeping program is currently under revision. New street sweeping routes have been developed to increase sweeping efficiency, potentially increase curb miles swept in conjunction with the new “No Parking on street sweeping days” signage program, and ensure efficient manpower usage. The new routes have been designed to maintain a weekly sweeping schedule for those routes initially required to be swept weekly per the permit. The City is working to evaluate the new sweeping routes as they relate to the trash collection routes/times to determine what the final routes will be so that the “No Parking” signage can be implemented throughout the City. As manpower is available, a desktop exercise using Google Earth is being performed to determine high density parking areas throughout the City and update the current map.

The total volume of debris collected for all sweeping events per individual route is as follows:

May 2017 – September 2017:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route Type</th>
<th>Payday</th>
<th>Non-Payday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>281 cu yds</td>
<td>339 cu yds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>302 cu yds</td>
<td>340 cu yds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>355 cu yds</td>
<td>395 cu yds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
October 2017 – April 2018:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Cu yds</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Cu Yds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>114</td>
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<tr>
<td>102</td>
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<td>EW2</td>
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<td>182</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>1597</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>1858</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total volume of debris collected for all sweeping events for all routes combined is 5467 cu yds, a decrease of 765 cu yds from Y5. A comparison of debris removed during dry season for years 1 – 6 is shown below. There appears to be a steady decline in the amount of debris removed during dry season each year. Because there are many reasons why this may occur (less curb miles swept, sweeper inefficiency, cleaner streets over time, etc), it is difficult to come to any conclusion as to the cause of the decline in debris removed. An evaluation of the data for debris removal does not indicate a clear trend up or down. Due to the upcoming implementation of “No Parking” signage for street sweeping days, an increase in the amount of curb miles swept may be achieved.
Debris Removed During Dry Season

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>May</td>
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<td>497</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>308</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>412</td>
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<td>605</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>588</td>
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<td>Aug</td>
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<td>477</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>432</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3094</td>
<td>2536</td>
<td>2205</td>
<td>2191</td>
<td>2192</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. All routes were swept IAW the required schedule to the best of our ability. As usual, there were various maintenance issues that required alternate sweepers, when available, to provide coverage for the routes normally swept by the broken sweeper. And there were staff absences that resulted in reduced sweeping at times. Normal issues for maintenance activities.

3. Parking Lots and Parking garages are visually inspected daily. Daily inspections are not documented. The daily inspection performed involves checking for trash and debris, both solid and liquid. Anything found is cleaned up at that time. Any storm drains within the lot and the surrounding area downstream are inspected for any trash and debris, both solid and liquid. Any necessary cleaning is performed by Public Works Waste Water staff that day. Any illicit discharges are report and addressed. Documented weekly inspections are performed on the last day of the week, as early in the morning as possible, when fewer cars are present.

Surface lots are swept weekly by a private contractor with a vacuum sweeper. The amount of debris and trash removed by sweeping is not currently documented. Parking Garages are not swept with a vacuum sweeper due to low clearance ceilings. Parking garages are inspected daily as described above by surface lot daily inspections. Weekly documented inspections are performed at the time the surface lots are done. Any needed cleaning is performed at the 20 East Market Street Garage by on site staff. The 320 Salinas Street Garage is cleaned by a private contractor once a week or as needed by the daily inspections. The Transit Center lot (ITC or Intermodal Transit Center) is cleaned once a week by the same contractor who services 320 Salinas Street Garage.

4. **May 2017 – September 2017:** Avg removed – 0.26 cu yds/route mile swept

   **Residential:** Payday – 0.24 cu yds/route mile swept  
   Non-Payday – 0.26 cu yds/route mile swept

   **Commercial:** Payday – 0.28 cu yds/route mi swept  
   Non-Payday – 0.29 cu yds/route mile swept

   **Industrial:** Payday – 0.24 cu yds/route mile swept  
   Non-Payday – 0.24 cu yds/route mile swept
October 2017 – April 2018: Avg removed – 0.37 cu yds/route mile swept

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Cu yds/route mile swept</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Cu Yds/route mile swept</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>0.32</td>
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<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>EW1</td>
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<td>EW2</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Avg:</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

5. The City used to perform car counts to determine what percentage of the sweeping route was not accessible. In Year 2, this was determined to be a safety issue (distraction of the driver) so this was discontinued. From early data, the City has identified areas with high car to curb ratios; however, the miles swept in these areas can vary weekly. Once the new “No Parking during sweeping days” signage program is implemented, a better estimate of actual curb miles swept can be accomplished. The first pilot project for this program is currently being rolled out in the Monte Bella area of the City. Signage has been posted and a sweeping contractor contract is in process. Additionally, in Year 7, a desk top Google Earth exercise will be performed to determine areas of high parking density within the City. This will then be confirmed with an app very similar to the 2NFORM app used for trash visual assessments.

6. The City has three Elgin Eagle Mechanical Broom sweepers. These were purchased in 2002, 2013 and 2015. The oldest sweeper is used as a backup. A new Elgin Whirlwind Vacuum sweeper was purchased in 2016 to replace the unit from 2002 at the cost of $303k. The City has one Vac All that is currently used as a backup.
sweeper in case other sweepers fail. It is primarily used to eliminate large amounts of leaves from neighborhoods. The City has 3 sweeper operators that alternate doing the high density hand sweeping in the dead ends (areas infeasible for street sweeping). The sweeper operators indicate that 2-3 cu yds of materials are removed from hand sweeping. However, this is not documented and has not been accounted for in the debris removal totals in Appendix E. The information management system for the collection of street sweeping data has been revised to address the new RouteSmart system put in place in Year 5. The City is also working to develop methods to account for debris hand swept from dead ends.

7. The City maintains sweeper spec sheets in the Maintenance Dept.

8. The City contracts a sweeper to clean dirt from the roads in the Monte Bella subdivision and other areas throughout the City where Ag operations track dirt onto the roads. The debris removed is not documented by the contracted sweeper and therefore is not included in the sweeping data in Appendix E.

9. Dead ends of streets in residential areas are hand swept by sweeper operators. Parking garages are also hand swept due to the low clearances. The amount of debris removed is not documented.

10. See item 6.

E.15.f.iv – Training
Staff training for Wastewater staff was completed for reporting period 2017-2018. In support of Municipal Maintenance activities, the following training was provided to the Wastewater Division. The Wastewater Dept. staff are the primary first responders to illicit discharges, illegal dumping, sewer and storm systems maintenance, surface drainage channel maintenance, and dry weather screening.

May 24, 2017: GHS/SDS Hazard Communication Training
14 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division. Training was given by Ken Jackson with Industrial Safety Inc. and covered GHS/SDS labeling requirements and how interpret labels. A GHS labeling learning exercise consisting of 15 true/false questions was given. A Safety Data Sheets learning exercise was also given consisting of 15 true/false questions.

June 7, 2017: Illicit Discharge Response and Reporting Training
11 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division. Gary Gabriel, Wastewater Crew Manager for the City of Salinas, conducted the training. Proper reporting of Sanitary Sewer Overflows using the SSO reporting form from the City of Salinas. Included in training was “how to categorize a spill”, “estimating spill volumes” and how to correctly fill SSO form out.

June 20, 2017: Enlisting Citizens to Report Illicit Discharges Training
3 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division. Training was done via Webinar; Trainer was Eric Eckl. The learning objectives were; review and assess available technology options for collecting stormwater reports from residents, determine effective strategies for multi-jurisdictional collaboration on responding to tips, analyze techniques and best practices for promoting and explaining the hotline to residents and evaluate methods for measuring the success of the promotional and educational effort. A Certificate of completion was given for successfully completing the course.

June 21, 2017: Hazwoper Training
12 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division. Training was given by Ken Jackson with Industrial Safety Inc. and covered Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response; Topics discussed were, purpose
of the HAZWOPER standard, levels of response, first responder awareness level and emergency response reporting procedures. The training included a 10-question multiple choice, safety quiz.

**June 22, 2017: Electrical Safety in Lift Stations Training**
*13 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division.* Training on Electrical Safety in Lift Stations was given by Lucas Carrillo from Alameda Electric Supply Co. Topics covered were, identifying Arc Flash dangers and proper Arc Flash protection.

**July 24, 2017: Wash Down BMP’s (Mobile Washers and Cleaners) Training**
*10 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division.* Training was given regarding BMP’s for Mobile Washers and Cleaners. Topics covered included; Industries served by mobile washers, solutions, general business practices, BMP’s during washing, cleaning up, handling materials & wastes and disposal options, were covered. Trainer was Ray Lerma, Wastewater Crew Supervisor.

**August 17, 2017: ECI Toolbelt Training**
*3 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division.* Training was given on onsite NPDES inspection of the San Francisco Airport. Topics covered included, Wastewater Treatment Overview, Inspection Process, Challenges and Stormwater Inspection Training. Gary Gabriel, David Lewellen and Michael Barnhart of the Wastewater Department attended and received a Certificate of Completion. Trainer was Shannon Simmons of P3S in association with Larry Walker Associates and CWEA.

**August 22, 2017: CIWQS Data Submitter and Legally Responsible Official Training**
*2 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division.* Training on SSO reporting using the State of California Database. Topics covered were; SSO Categories, Pre-Inspection Questionnaire, Internal Self-Audits, CIWQS Registration, SSO Database use, SSO Reports and Private Lateral Sewer Discharge (PLSD) Reporting. Wastewater Manager (Gary Gabriel) and Wastewater Supervisor (Ray Lerma) attended and received a Certificate of Completion. Trainer was Andy Morrison of DFK Solutions Group.

**September 5, 2017: Dry Weather Testing Application Use Training**
*8 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division.* Training on how to use the City of Salinas Dry Weather Testing Application. Topics covered included; How to Navigate through Application, How to Input Test Results, Follow-up Testing Protocol and Required Follow-up Procedures. Trainer was Gary Gabriel, Wastewater Manager.

**September 7, 2017: Sanitary Sewer Spill Estimation and Reporting Training**
*11 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division.* Training on how to estimate Sanitary Sewer Spills using the SMART method from DFK Solutions Group LLC. Topics discussed included; estimation methods (eyeball, drop bucket, photo comparison, area/volume, flow, lateral, lift station, duration and service cleanout). Worksheets were provided as a tool for correctly estimating spill and two methods of estimation are required. Trainers were Gary Gabriel, Wastewater Manager and Ray Lerma, Wastewater Supervisor.

**September 19, 2017: Certified Stormwater Inspector Training**
*1 employee of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division and 1 employee of the Streets, Maintenance Division.* Training given on performing Stormwater Inspections. The training was provided by The National Stormwater Center and the training given by John Whitescarver. The course focused on Stormwater Permit Compliance and intent of regulations. The course was specifically designed for Municipalities with MS4 personnel. A multiple-choice test was given at the end of the two-day course, with a minimum 75% overall score required to pass. Michael Barnhart (Environmental Inspector II) and Marcos Quintero (Streets Supervisor) both successfully
passed the course and were awarded their certification. The Certified Stormwater Inspector Certification is valid for five years at which time a Re-Certification is course is required.

**September 20, 2017: CCTV Inspection/Data Collection Training**

4 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division. CCTV Inspection Training. The class was provided by Restoration Management Company and included expert speakers in the CCTV field. Topics covered included, importance of quality CCTV Data and how it is used to make O&M, point repair, line replacement and capacity restoration decisions. A Certificate of Completion was awarded to Gary Gabriel, Ray Lerma, Robert Reyna and Manuel Mata for their participation.

**September 27, 2017: Monterey County Environmental Compliance Workshop**

14 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division attended an Environmental Compliance Workshop hosted by the Monterey County Environmental Health Bureau. The topics covered included, stormwater compliance, firefighter stormwater considerations, hazardous waste storage and disposal, hazardous materials, aboveground and underground petroleum storage and the impact of technology on our shared professional field. A Certificate of Attendance was given to all attendees.

**October 31, 2017: Hydrogen Sulfide Hazard Recognition Training**

10 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division. Training given on the hazards of Hydrogen Sulfide using a power point presentation. Training was given by Gary Gabriel, Wastewater Manager. Topics covered included, what is Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S), where H2S is commonly found, properties of H2S, detection of H2S, how H2S affects individuals, protection against H2S hazards and emergency response and rescue procedures.

**November 16, 2017: Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) Training**

5 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division. Training/overview given of the City of Salinas, Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). Trainer was Ray Lerma (Wastewater Crew Supervisor). Topics covered included, purpose of plan, safety, GWDR requirement, actions to take in response to an (SSO, main collapse, pump failure), timelines, bypass preparation and response, notification, documentation, investigation and debriefing.

**December 20, 2017: Protocol for Responding to reports of Spills, Illicit Discharges/Illegal Connections Training**

12 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division. Training given on the City of Salinas Standard Operating Procedures for Spills, Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination. Trainer was Ray Lerma (Wastewater Crew Supervisor). Topics covered included legal discharges, illicit discharges, procedures, determination, enforcement and administrative action.

**January 31, 2018: Mobile Business BMP’s Training**

9 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division. Training on mobile business BMP’s. Trainer was Ray Lerma (Wastewater Crew Supervisor). Topics covered included, why should we be concerned with wash water disposal, what about biodegradable and non-toxic cleaning products, how to plan ahead, options for wash water disposal and BMP checklist.

**February 22,23 & 28, 2018: QAlert/Salinas Connect Training**

19 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division were trained on the QAlert reporting system for reporting all maintenance activities. Topics covered included, how to create a QAlert, how to add an activity to a QAlert and how to close a QAlert. QAlert is a new city-wide citizen request management system that will allow the city to track all of its maintenance activities. Training was provided by QScend Technologies Inc.
March 28, 2018: Creek Rapid Trash Assessment Protocol Training
6 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division were trained on Rapid Trash Assessment Methods. Trash Data collection, Scoring & Quality Assurance were discussed using SWAMP (Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program) from California Water Boards. Trainer was Ray Lerma, Wastewater Crew Supervisor.

April 25, 2018: Monterey County Environmental Compliance Workshop
4 employees of the Wastewater, Maintenance Division attended the Environmental Compliance Workshop. Topics covered included, CERS updates, onsite wastewater treatment systems and LAMP, agriculture engine registration program, illegal dumping, safety in the agriculture industry, water well update, call before you dig program and hazardous materials inspections. Training was provided by the Monterey County Health Department.
Provision F: Commercial and Industrial

F.11 – Reporting Requirements

F.11.b: Y2 & On-going Reporting Requirements

F.11.b.i: Commercial and Industrial Inventory
The Commercial and Industrial Inventory can be found in Appendix F.

F.11.b.ii: IMS summary/update
The information management system for collecting commercial and industrial data is under development. A centralized location for data management/reporting and an electronic field app for commercial and industrial inspections will be available for use during the next permit year.

F.11.b.iii: BMP Summary
Designated source-control BMPs for commercial and industrial facilities have been selected and implemented from CASQA BMPs for the following categories:

1. Industrial/Light Industrial Facilities
   - SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading
   - SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Operations
   - SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup
   - SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
   - SD-32 Trash Storage Areas
   - SD-13 Storm Drain Signage
   - Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
   - Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges

2. Commercial Food Services
   - SC-71 Plaza and Sidewalk Cleaning
   - SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
   - SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance
   - SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
   - SD-13 Storm Drain Signage
   - Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
   - Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges

3. Commercial Automotive Repair Facilities and Operations
   a. Gas Stations Retail or Wholesale Gasoline Outlets
      - SD-30 Fueling Areas
      - SD-13 Storm Drain Signage
      - SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup
      - SC-71 Plaza and Sidewalk Cleaning
      - SD-32 Trash Storage Areas
      - Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
      - Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges
   b. Automotive Repair, Cleaning, and Maintenance, Commercial Carwashes
      - SC-41 Building & Grounds Maintenance
✓ SC-22 Vehicle and Equipment Repair
✓ SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup
✓ SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
✓ SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
✓ SD-13 Storm Drain Signage
✓ Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
✓ Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges

4. Transportation, Trucking Centers
✓ SC-41 Building & Grounds Maintenance
✓ SC-22 Vehicle and Equipment Repair
✓ SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
✓ SD-30 Fueling Areas
✓ SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup
✓ SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
✓ SD-32 Trash Storage Areas
✓ SD-13 Storm Drain Signage
✓ Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
✓ Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges

5. Commercial and Retail Centers
   a. Department Stores
      ✓ SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance
      ✓ SC-71 Plaza and Sidewalk Cleaning
      ✓ SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance
      ✓ SD-13 Storm Drain Signage
      ✓ SD-32 Trash Storage Areas
      ✓ Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
      ✓ Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges

   b. Building Materials
      ✓ SC-41 Building & Grounds Maintenance
      ✓ SC-71 Plaza and Sidewalk Cleaning
      ✓ SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading
      ✓ SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Operations
      ✓ SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
      ✓ SD-13 Storm Drain Signage
      ✓ SD-32 Trash Storage Areas
      ✓ Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
      ✓ Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges
c. Paint-Glass-Wallpaper
   ✓ SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
   ✓ SC-71 Plaza and Sidewalk Cleaning
   ✓ SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
   ✓ SC-43 Parking/Storage area Maintenance
   ✓ SD-32 Trash Storage Areas
   ✓ SD-13 Storm Drain Signage
   ✓ Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
   ✓ Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges

d. Property Management
   ✓ SC-43 Parking/ Storage Area Maintenance
   ✓ SC-41 Building & Grounds Maintenance
   ✓ SC-71 Plaza and Sidewalk Cleaning
   ✓ SD-12 Efficient Irrigation
   ✓ SD-13 Storm Drain Signage
   ✓ SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
   ✓ SD-32 Trash Storage Areas
   ✓ Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
   ✓ Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges

e. Distributor
   ✓ SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
   ✓ SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup
   ✓ SC-43 Parking/Storage area Maintenance
   ✓ SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading
   ✓ SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Operations
   ✓ SD-13 Storm drain Signage
   ✓ SD-32 Trash Storage Areas
   ✓ Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
   ✓ Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges

6. Commercial Mobile Operations
   a. Mobile Auto Detailing
      ✓ SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges
      ✓ SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
      ✓ SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading
      ✓ SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Operations
      ✓ SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup
      ✓ SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
      ✓ SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
      ✓ SD-32 Trash Storage Areas
      ✓ Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
      ✓ Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges

   b. Mobile Maintenance Services, Carpet Cleaning etc.
      ✓ SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges
      ✓ SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
      ✓ SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading
      ✓ SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Operations
      ✓ SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup
      ✓ SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
- SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
- SD-32 Trash Storage Areas
- Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
- Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges

c. Welding & Fabrication
- SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup
- SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance
- SC-30 Outdoor Loading / Unloading
- SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Operations
- SD-13 Storm Drain Signage
- SD-32 Trash Storage Areas
- Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
- Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges

7. Commercial Trash and Garbage Facilities and Operations
- SC-75 Waste handling and Disposal
- SC-41 Building & Grounds Maintenance
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, control & Cleanup
- SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading
- SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Operations
- SD-13 Storm Drain Signage
- SD-32 Trash Storage Areas
- Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
- Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges

8. Aviation, Marine, and Equipment Facilities and Operations
a. Aviation
- SC-41 Building & Grounds Maintenance
- SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
- SC-75 Waste Handling and disposal
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup
- SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
- SD-32 Trash Storage Areas
- Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
- Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges

b. Equipment Rental
- SC-22 Vehicle and Equipment Repair
- SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
- SC-41 Building & Grounds Maintenance
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup
- SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading
- SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Operations
- SD-13 Storm Drain Signage
- SD-32 Trash Storage Areas
- Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
- Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges

c. Equipment Sales
- SC-22 Vehicle and Equipment Repair
- SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
✓ SC-41 Building & Grounds Maintenance
✓ SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control Cleanup
✓ SC-30 Outdoor loading/Unloading
✓ SD-13 Storm drain Signage
✓ SD-32 Trash Storage areas
✓ Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
✓ Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges

9. Commercial Landscaping and Pest Control Operations
   a. Specialty Contractors
      ✓ SC-41 Building & Grounds Maintenance
      ✓ SC-22 Vehicle and Equipment Repair
      ✓ SC-21 Vehicle and equipment Cleaning
      ✓ SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading
      ✓ SC-32 Outdoor equipment Operations
      ✓ SD-12 Efficient irrigation
      ✓ SD-32 Trash Storage Areas
      ✓ SD-13 Storm drain Signage

   b. Cemeteries and Golf Courses
      ✓ SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
      ✓ SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup
      ✓ SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance
      ✓ SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading
      ✓ SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Operations
      ✓ SD-13 Storm Drain Signage
      ✓ SD-32 Trash Storage Areas
      ✓ Salinas Hand Out- Pressure Washing BMP Handout
      ✓ Salinas Hand Out- Illicit Discharges

10. Miscellaneous Commercial Facilities or Operations

F.11.b.iv: Inspection Notification Procedures
Each inspected facility is sent a letter notifying them of the City of Salinas' permit requirement to perform the inspection. A sample inspection sheet is included with the mailing in case the business would like to perform a self-assessment prior to the official inspection. Each facility is notified one month prior to the inspection visit. 100% of all commercial and industrial facilities inspected in Year 6 were notified of their inspection, provided a sample inspection form, and provided relevant BMP brochures during the inspection visit. Please review Appendix F for sample notification letters, inspections sheets, BMP brochures and detailed list of facilities. Notified owners and operators are assigned minimum BMPs specific to each business category.

F.11.b.v: Inspection Procedures
The City of Salinas (City) is currently updating its Commercial and Industrial Inspection Guidance Manual. An updated manual will be available during the next permit reporting period.

F.11.c: Y3 & On-going Reporting Requirements

F.11.c.i: Summary of Inventory and Prioritization Updates
An updated commercial and industrial inventory can be found in Appendix F.
The City of Salinas and the Monterey One Water (formerly MRWPCA) held an annual kickoff meeting to discuss the Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) between the City of Salinas and Monterey One Water and the results of the inspections performed in Year 5 (Prior year inspections). Planned inspections of commercial and industrial facilities for Year 6 as well as determining which facilities were considered High Priority were discussed. Prioritization of facility inspections was based on previous inspection performance, those with diversion valves, any past water quality exceedances, facility wastes generated, and facility proximity to 303(d) waterbodies (i.e. high priority facilities). Updates also include facility activities and determined business type.

An issue was identified during kickoff meeting discussions regarding dumpster lids. Trash management areas have been continually discovered with their lids open and subject to animal and human littering, as well as weather influenced leaching. These trash management areas are located within large commercial areas and are shared by many businesses. The best course of action was identified as notifying the land owner, through a letter, that dumpster lids need to remain closed when not in use. Businesses utilizing these trash management areas will receive stormwater BMPs on trash management. A community-based social marketing campaign is being developed as an education and outreach program to assist with keeping dumpster lids closed which will also assist with achieving the goals of the implementation of the new Statewide Trash Policy.

**Updated Number of Facilities:**

The Year 6 Commercial and Industrial Inventory has been updated to reflect the correct number of facilities that potentially generate pollutants that may actually present a threat to stormwater quality. Updates to the commercial and industrial inventory include the following revisions:

- Facilities that have left the City, closed, changed owners/businesses, and those that contained duplicate entries, have been removed from the inventory.
- General Pharmacy locations (commercial sales only) have been removed; their operations do not pose a potential threat to stormwater quality.
- Telecommunication companies and general product retailers have been removed i.e. T-mobile, Sprint, etc.
- Glasswork and glass repair facilities have been removed; after a Google map review of these facility locations it has been determined these facilities have no outside operations that would pose a threat to stormwater quality.
- City Parks have been removed; they are inspected and maintained by the City Parks' staff.
- All mortuaries and crematory facilities, not including cemeteries, have been removed due to lack of applicability.
- Small hardware and local appliance stores and retail shops have been removed due to lack of applicability.
- Several small businesses operated solely from a private residence have been removed.
- Any restaurants or gift shops associated with the Salinas Municipal Airport have been removed due to coverage under their own individual permit for the overall facility.
- Any small commercial food facilities associated with the Northridge Mall have been removed and were covered under a blanket inspection of the premises with the property management firm.
- In addition, for details on which facilities were removed for reporting purposes in 2016-2017, please refer to the 2016-2017 Annual Report.
A total of 51 facilities were added and 96 facilities removed from the Year 5 inventory of 1050 facilities. The current Year 6 commercial and industrial inventory now contains 1005 facilities subject to stormwater environmental compliance inspections. The City acknowledges provision requirement F.1.b for 1250 facilities; however, when evaluated according to the categories in the provision as well as the potential threat to stormwater quality, only 1005 facilities were deemed relevant for stormwater environmental compliance inspections. The dates of the last inspection are included within the inventory. Additionally, Non-Exposure Certification (NEC) and Industrial General Permit (IGP) filing instructions are sent to all applicable facilities.

**F.11.c.ii: Review of BMPs Required**

During this inspection cycle there were two BMP updates identified during Year 6. The remaining BMP requirements are demonstrating sufficient effectiveness in their implementation.

**F.11.c.iii: New Facilities**

All new facilities included in the inventory are provided with required BMPs to assist with the protection of water quality at that facility. 100% of new facilities are provided with a notice of permit requirements for business and industrial inspections. Not all new businesses are included in the inventory due to duplicates or facilities not applicable to permit categories. These new facilities are:

- **Dole Fresh Vegetables, Inc.** 639 S SANBORN ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901  
  Agribusiness
- **Budstore-Tiendabud** 639 S SANBORN ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901  
  Agribusiness
- **Perez Produce (Bolero Avenue)** 1233 BOLERO AVENUE, Salinas CA 93906  
  Agribusiness
- **ALL Roofing Materials of Salinas** 630 VERTIN AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901  
  Building Materials
- **Lowe's #2805** 107 E BORONDA ROAD, Salinas, CA 93906  
  Building Materials
- **Mission Linen and Uniform Svc-Fleet** 527 BRUNKEN AVENUE #J, Salinas, CA 93901  
  Commercial Auto
- **J.D. Pandya Corporation** 240 W MARKET STREET, Salinas, CA 93901  
  Commercial Automotive
- **Calderon's Auto Sales** 117 N MAIN STREET, Salinas, CA 93901  
  Commercial Automotive
- **Prime Line Auto Sale** 303 JOHN STREET, Salinas, CA 93901  
  Commercial Automotive
- **General Auto Repair** 315 COMMISSION STREET, Salinas, CA 93901  
  Commercial Automotive
- **Peralta Electrical Automotive** 591 BRUNKEN AVENUE #G, Salinas, CA 93901  
  Commercial Automotive
- **AMR-Salinas** 34 SIMAS STREET, Salinas, CA 93901  
  Commercial Automotive
- **MOD Pizza** 1816 N MAIN STREET, Salinas, CA 93901  
  Commercial Food
- **Portobello's** 150 MAIN STREET, Salinas, CA 93901  
  Commercial Food
- **Little Sicily** 16 E GABILAN STREET, Salinas, CA 93901  
  Commercial Food
- **Kona Ice Of Monterey & Salinas #2** 1325 ABBOTT STREET #4, Salinas, CA 93901  
  Commercial Food
- **Creemy** 1488 CONSTITUTION BLVD #C, Salinas, CA 93905  
  Commercial Food
- **Tacos El Parientre (formerly Gloria's)** 100 WILLIAMS ROAD, Salinas, CA 93905  
  Commercial Food
- **Sai Gon Noodle (formerly Cozumel)** 1447 N MAIN STREET, Salinas, CA 93906  
  Commercial Food
- **Monky Bowl** 1950 N MAIN STREET, Salinas, CA 93906  
  Commercial Food
- **Vargas Bros Food & Beer** 154 W MARKET STREET, Salinas, CA 93901  
  Commercial Food
- **Taqueria Jalisco** 910 N SANBORN, Salinas, CA 93905  
  Commercial Food
- **PFD Café** 1441 SCHILLING PLACE, Salinas CA 93901  
  Commercial Food
- **Kimmies Cork N Bottle** 210 N SANBORN ROAD, Salinas, CA 93905  
  Commercial Food
- **Northridge Mall (Maintenance)** 796 NORTHRIDGE MALL, Salinas, CA 93906  
  Commercial Mall
- **T&T Enterprises** 1910 N DAVIS ROAD, Salinas, CA 93907  
  Department Store
- **Good Nite Inn** 545 WORK STREET, Salinas, CA 93901  
  General Business
- **Coast Transit Refrigeration (RIR Corp)** 12 HARRIS PLACE, Salinas, CA 93901  
  Industrial
- **Henry Hibino Farms** 106 RICO STREET, Salinas, CA 93907  
  Industrial
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<td>1940 ARCADIA CIRCLE, Salinas, CA 93906</td>
<td>Mobile Maintenance Svcs</td>
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<td>150 SHERWOOD DRIVE #22, Salinas, CA 93901</td>
<td>Mobile Maintenance Svcs</td>
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<td>Mayflower Maintenance Systems</td>
<td>7 WILLIAMS ROAD, Salinas, CA 93905</td>
<td>Mobile Maintenance Svcs</td>
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<td>YRC Freight/ODF</td>
<td>1084 TERVEN AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardner Trucking</td>
<td>838 VERTIN AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Linen and Uniform Service</td>
<td>435 W MARKET STREET, Salinas, CA 93901</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guerrero’s Towing</td>
<td>743 SANBORN PLACE, Salinas, CA93901</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Linen and Uniform Svc-Ind</td>
<td>315 KERN STREET, Salinas, CA 93905</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>H &amp; H Transportation/C.T.R.</td>
<td>1090 TERVEN AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
</tr>
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<td>Salinas Fabrication Shop</td>
<td>1061 TERVEN AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901</td>
<td>Welding and Fabrication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Machine Shop</td>
<td>805 VERTIN AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901</td>
<td>Welding and Fabrication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colima’s Welding</td>
<td>78 MALARIN STREET #D, Salinas, CA 93901</td>
<td>Welding and Fabrication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M &amp; M Machining</td>
<td>430 CHAMBERLAIN STREET, Salinas, CA 93901</td>
<td>Welding and Fabrication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
F.11.c.iv: Total Number of Facilities Inspected

2014/2015 (Year 3):

395 (28%) industrial and commercial facilities were inspected in Year 3. Commercial inspections did not include food facilities because 75% of food facilities were inspected in Year 2. 316/317 commercial auto and 79 industrial facilities were inspected. Completed 19 follow-up industrial inspections and 65 commercial auto follow-ups.

2015/2016 (Year 4):

330 (23%) industrial and commercial facilities were inspected in Year 4, comprising of 252 commercial facilities and 78 industrial facilities. Nine industrial facilities and 11 commercial food facilities required follow-up inspections in Year 4.

2016/2017 (Year 5):

295 (28%) commercial food, industrial, light industry, and commercial auto inspections were conducted in Year 5. Of the 295 facilities in total, 195 were commercial food service facilities, 71 were industrial, 27 were light industry, and two were commercial auto facilities. There were 53 follow-up inspections of low performing food facilities, four industrial facility follow-ups, and two commercial auto follow-ups.

2017/2018 (Year 6):

The commercial and business inventory has been updated to contain 1005 facilities for Year 6.

96 facilities were removed from the previous year’s inventory of 1050. 51 facilities were added to the previous year’s inventory of 1050 (net of -45).

312 total commercial and industrial inspections in Year 6 were performed. The breakdown of these inspections by business category is detailed below in the table titled Commercial and Industrial Inspection Summary for (2017-2018) Year 6. There were 53 follow-up inspections of low performing commercial and industrial facilities in Year 6. All re-inspected facilities are sent a re-inspection notice one month before the re-inspection date (Appendix F).

As in Year 5, BMP and trash rating methodologies per Attachment G were implemented for inspected facilities during inspections in Year 6 (please review Appendix F).

As of Year 6, the total number of facilities inspected since Year 3 are 1332 industrial and commercial facilities – 133% of the current Year 6 inventory of 1005.

As a side note, pursuant to the Permit the rating system implemented for facility inspections has been changed from numerical to alphabetical. For example, the letter “A” is equivalent to a 5, a “B” is equivalent to a 4, a “C” is equivalent to 3, a “D” is equivalent to a 2 and a “F” is equivalent to a 1. This change will slightly affect how comparisons of annual data on a year to year basis.
F.11.c.v-vii: Inspection Results

Industrial Inspections:

2017/2018 (Year 6):

The results for Year 6 Inspections are contained within Appendix F. Inspection results are calculated according to Attachment G.3 of the Permit. Inspection results in this report are followed by a comparison of inspection results, as per permit reporting requirement P.8.h.i.

There were 34 industrial inspections in Year 6. 77 industrial facilities are listed in the total Year 6 inventory. Forty-three (43) of those facilities were automatically passed based on their previous successful compliance history. Two (2) facilities were referred to the Central Coast RWQCB for compliance matters. Specific details and businesses within these categories can be found in Appendix F and are also discussed later herein.

Forty (43) Industrial facilities on the master inventory were not inspected based on their previous stormwater inspection in 2015 or 2016 and were deemed a “pass” for Year 6. These facilities will be inspected during the 2018-2019 season (Year 7).

Facilities that left City of Salinas or Secured Coverage under Another Permit Include:

- Abbott St Rentals; 430 Abbott St., Salinas, 93901, relocated.
- Americas Towing & Recovery; 554 Brunken Ave., Salinas, 93901, relocated.
- Auto Core Recyclers; 527 Brunken Ave., Salinas, 93901, relocated.
• Bevier Painting & Decorating 811 W Alisal St., Salinas, 93901, relocated.
• Cortez Auto Sales; 219 W Market St., Salinas, 93901, closed.
• El Famoso Taqueria Mariscos; 1927 Natividad Rd., Salinas, 93906, relocated.
• Genesis Freightliners; 540 Work St., Salinas, 93901, relocated.
• Higuera's Towing; 210 Griffin St., Salinas, 93901, relocated.
• J&J Painting; 1328 Burton Ave., Salinas, 93901; relocated.
• Laboratorios Chinos; 548 E Alisal St., Salinas, 93905, relocated.
• Lety's Bakery & Deli; 964 Acosta Plaza, Salinas, 93905, relocated.
• Monterey County Yard: 855 E. Laurel Drive. Operates under the County’s MS4 Permit
• Monterey County Towing; 527 Brunken Ave., Salinas, 93901, relocated.
• Monterey Fish Company Sanborn: 960 South Sanborn Road closed.
• Monterey Wine Services; 1311 Schilling Pl., Salinas, 93901, relocated.
• Ortega's Mexican Products; 545 E Alisal St., Salinas, 93905, relocated.
• Quinn Company: 1300 Abbott Street: Closed.
• Salinas Discount Plus; 648 E Alisal St., Salinas, 93905, relocated.
• Salinas Orange Taxi Service; 480 E Market St., Salinas, 93905, relocated.
• Salinas Paint Supply Inc; 21 E Laurel Dr., Salinas, 93906, relocated.
• Salinas Valley Transport; 42 W Lake St., Salinas, 93901, relocated.
• Studio 3: 16 881 Vertin Ave., Salinas, 93901, relocated.
• T.N.G. Trike Conv; 36 Quail Run Circle #103, Salinas, 93907, closed.
• 3D Investment Group, Inc.; 201 Monterey St., Salinas, 93901, relocated.
• Varner Upholstery & Repair; 540 Brunken Ave., Salinas, 93901, relocated.
• Vision Industries; 549 Brunken Ave., Salinas, 93901, relocated.
• Williamson Manufacturing; 1380 Burton Ave., Salinas, 93901, relocated.

There were 53 (17%) follow-up inspections for Year 6 based upon the data provided. All follow-up inspections revealed that the facilities were brought into compliance after being given follow-up items to complete.

Follow-up Inspections – (highlighted facilities are repeat offenders):

• **Americold Logistics Svcs** 950 S SANBORN ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901
• **Budget Truck Rental** 110 KERN STREET, Salinas, CA 93905
• **Cal Pacific Specialty Foods** 950 S SANBORN ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901
• **Calderon Tires - 115** 115 IVY STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
• **Calderon Tires - 156** 156 WILLIAMS ROAD, Salinas, CA 93905
• **California Towing** 1080 HARKINS ROAD #B, Salinas, CA 93901
• **California Towing** 1080 HARKINS ROAD #B, Salinas, CA 93901
• **Cool Pacific** 750 AIRPORT BLVD, Salinas, CA 93901
• **Dole Fresh Vegetables,** 639 S SANBORN ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901
• **Fernando Auto Repair** 268 E ALISAL STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
• **Fresh Express - Blanco** 900 E BLANCO ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901
• **Gardner Trucking** 838 VERTIN AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901
• **General Farm Investments** 1037 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Golden State Truck 1354 DAYTON STREET #T, Salinas, CA 93901
Green Gate Fresh LLLP 1222 MERRILL STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Growers Street Cooling 1080 GROWERS STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
J&M Automotive 132 MARKET WAY #C, Salinas, CA 93901
L's Auto Center 428 W MARKET STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Mission Linen 435 W MARKET STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Mission Linen 315 KERN STREET, Salinas, CA 93905
Mission Linen 435 W MARKET ST, Salinas, CA 93901
Monterey Bay Granite & M. 1012 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Monterey Bay Granite & M. 1012 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Monterey Fish Company 960 S SANBORN ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901
My Chevrolet 444 AUTO CENTER CIRCLE, Salinas, CA 93907
Nancy Lomeli 136 MARKET WAY, Salinas, CA 93901
Organic Girl 900 WORK STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Pape' Material Handling 500 JOHN STREET, Salinas, CA 93905
PG&E Yard 401 WORK STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Plancartes Auto Repair 20 E MENKE STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Salinas Auto Repair 225 KERN STREET, Salinas, CA 93905
Salinas Radiator 231 E MARKET STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Salinas Valley Cooling 850 WORK STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Sam Linder Honda 300 AUTO CENTER CIRCLE, Salinas, CA 93907
San Benito Supply 54 SUMMER STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Santa Fe Mercado 1017 N MAIN STREET, Salinas, CA 93906
Santa Fe Mercado 1017 N MAIN STREET, Salinas, CA 93906
Sears Auto Care 1100 NORTHRIDGE MALL, Salinas, CA 93906
Sequential 1 WORK CIRCLE, Salinas, CA 93901
Smith & Enright Landscape 540 WORK STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Taylor Farms- 1207 Abbott 1207 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Taylor Farms- 1225 Abbott 1225 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Taylor Farms- Hansen 1275 HANSEN STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Taylor Farms Retail 1075 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Taylor Farms- Schilling 1400 SCHILLING PLACE, Salinas, CA 93901
Thans Auto Repair 485 VICTOR WAY #17, Salinas, CA 93907
The Body Shop 211 IVY STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
The Home Depot #1843 1890 N DAVIS ROAD, Salinas, CA 93907
Twinn Creeks Golf/1st Tee 1551 BEACON HILL DRIVE, Salinas, CA 93905
Ulises Auto Repair 229 WILLIAMS ROAD, Salinas, CA 93905
Universal Towing 6 BRIDGE STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
USA Towing 637 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901

* Note that repeat offenders were listed as repeat offenders in the 2016-2017 Annual Report.
Light Industry:

There were 29 facilities identified under the category “light industrial”. Of these, 1 facility was inspected. Ten facilities were given automatic passes with average inspection ratings of 4 or higher. These facilities include the following:

- Genz Corp; 117 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- D&S Auto Repair; 1 BRIDGE STREET #28, Salinas, 93901
- J&L Auto Body & Collision; 261 RIANDA CIRCLE #D, Salinas, 93901
- General Auto Repair; 315 COMMISSION STREET, Salinas, 93901
- Peralta Electrical Automotive; 591 BRUNKEN AVENUE #G, Salinas, 93901
- Taqueria El Volcan (formerly El Lago Azul); 723 E ALISAL STREET, Salinas, 93905
- Monky Bowl; 1950 N MAIN STREET, Salinas, CA 93906
- PFD Café; 1441 SCHILLING PLACE, Salinas 93901
- Monterey Bay Pressure Washing Svcs; 823 CASTELTON STREET, Salinas, 93906
- Surface Pros LLC; 1949 OXFORD COURT, Salinas, 93906
- Light industries were inspected in Year 6.

- 29 facilities were included on the list of light industrial candidates.
- No light industrial facilities were submitted to SMARTS for NEC or IGP assessments.
- All light industrial facilities inspected were found to be in compliance.

BMP Scores for Light Industrial Facilities:

- No facilities received a score of A
- No facilities received a score of B
- 1 facility received a score of C.

Additional details and businesses within these categories can be found in Appendix F.

Industrial Facilities:

There are seventy-seven (77) total Industrial facilities in the updated master inventory for Year 6 (2017-2018). Of this group, thirty-four (34 or ~44% of 77) Industrial facility inspections were conducted in Year 6. Please refer to the Master Commercial and Industrial inventory spreadsheets (in blue) provided in Appendix F for more specific details on each inspection, location, watershed, etc.

BMP Scores for Industrial Facilities:

- 16 of 34 facilities scored a B or higher for BMP compliance = 47% above baseline compliance
- 11 of 34 facilities scored a C for BMP compliance = 32% above baseline compliance
- 6 facilities scored a D for BMP compliance = 18% below baseline.
- 1 facility scored a F for BMP compliance = 3% below baseline.
- Facilities that scored below baseline include the following:
  - Fresh Express – Blanco 900; E BLANCO ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901
  - Sequential; 1 WORK CIRCLE, Salinas, CA 93901. A non-IGP facility.
  - Taylor Farms - 1207 Abbott; 1207 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
Notice of Violations (NOV):

Eleven (11) Industrial facilities were issued administrative paperwork in Year 6 (see below). Of this group, eight (8) Warning Letters (WL) were issued and three (3) Notice of Violation and Compliance Orders (NOV & CO). One (1) facility was issued a 2nd NOV & CO and an Administrative Citation during the reporting period (Year 6) for illicit discharges related to poor Operation and Maintenance of their pneumatic pressure plugs. Two (2) facilities were referred (reported) to the CCRWQCB for continued non-compliance and/or overall poor response time.

- Semco Cooling; 20 Harris Pl, Salinas, CA 93901
- Growers Ice; 1060 Growers St, Salinas, CA 93901
- Monterey Fish; 960 Sanborn Rd, Salinas, CA 93901
- Taylor Farms Ca.; 1207 Abbott St, Salinas CA 93902
- Culligan; 625 W Market St, Salinas, CA 93901
- Crop Production Sv; 1143 Terven Ave, Salinas, CA 93901
- Fresh Express; 900 E Blanco Rd, Salinas, CA 93901
- Salinas Valley Cool.; 860 Work Street, Salinas, CA 93901
- The Nunes Cooling; 930 Johnson Ave, Salinas, CA 93901
- Mann Packing Co.; 1250 Hansen St, Salinas, CA 93901
- Semco Cooling; 20 Harris Pl, Salinas, CA 93901

Comparison of Inspection Results:

As noted previously, the scoring matrix was changed during this reporting period wherein a 5 is given a score of “A”, a 4 is given the letter value of “B”, a 3 is given a letter value of “C”, 2 is given a letter value of “D” and a 1 is given a letter value of “F”. As noted above 34 Industrial Facilities were inspected. In reviewing the BMP inspection ratings for 2013-2017, average inspection results for Industrial facilities are as follows:

- 52 industrial facilities had an average inspection rating of 4 / B or higher = 44% above baseline compliance
- 57 facilities had an average inspection rating of 3 / C = 49% at baseline compliance
- 7 facilities had an average inspection rating less than 3 / D = 6% below baseline compliance:

Facilities (17) with the Baseline (C) or Above (B or A) Ratings Include:

- Americold Logistics Svcs 950 S SANBORN ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901
- Central Coast Cooling #1 1107 MERRILL STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- Central Coast Cooling #2 1166 GROWERS STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- CleanTec Logistics 1073 PELLETT AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901
- Coastal Cooling/Western L. 1350 SCHILLING PLACE, Salinas, CA 93901
- Cool Pacific 750 AIRPORT BLVD, Salinas, CA 93901
• Dandy Cooling Company 1252 GROWERS STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
• Fresh Express- Blanco 900 E BLANCO ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901
• Fresh Express Inc- Merrill 1341 MERRILL STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
• Green Gate Fresh LLLP 1222 MERRILL STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
• Growers Ice Company 1060 GROWERS STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
• Growers Street Cooling 1080 GROWERS STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
• International Paper - Hans 1215 HANSEN STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
• International Paper - Hark 1345 HARKINS ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901
• Ipolitto International 1140 GROWERS STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
• Mann Packing Company 1250 HANSEN STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
• San Benito Supply 54 SUMMER STREET, Salinas, CA 93901

Facilities (3) with the **Below Baseline** (D) or their Rating Dropped from the Previous Year (5) Include:

• Monterey Fish Company 960 S SANBORN ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901 “F”
• Taylor Farms- 1207 Abbott 1207 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901; “C”
• Taylor Farms- 1225 Abbott 1225 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901: “C”

Facilities (9) with Ratings that Improved over the Prior Year (5) Include:

• Cal Pacific Specialty Foods 950 S SANBORN ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901
• General Farm Investments 1037 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
• Salinas Valley Cooling 850 WORK STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
• SEMCO 20 HARRIS PLACE, Salinas, CA 93901
• Taylor Farms- Hansen 1275 HANSEN STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
• Taylor Farms- Schilling 1400 SCHILLING PLACE, Salinas, CA 93901
• The Nunes Cooling 930 JOHNSON AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901
• UNI-COOL Market St. 710 W MARKET STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
• West Rock CP LLC. 1078 MERRILL STREET, Salinas, CA 93901

**2017/2018 (Year 6):**

The number of industrial inspections completed for 2017/2018 was 34 of 77 facilities; 16 of the facilities received a B rating during the first inspection, thus follow-up inspections on these facilities were not required. All of the 34 facilities were inspected, which is an improvement over years past.

Two facilities were removed from the list because they were duplicates:

• Central Coast Cooling 2
• Coastal Cooling/Western

Based on the Industrial Facility Monitoring Technical Memorandums, the following facilities (6 total) will no longer require documentation because their Industrial General Permit has expired or no longer applies to their facilities.
• Accu Chem Conversion; WDID 3 27I024005
• BCI Coca Cola Bottling Company of LA; WDID 3 27I019256
• Monterey County Yard; WDID 3 27I017898
• Monterey Fish Company, Sanborn; WDID 3 27I026177
• Quinn Company; WDID 3 27I022742
• Salinas Tallow Company, Inc; WDID 3 27I015984

New IGP Permits for Year 6 (6 Total):
• A G Machine Shop, Inc; WDID 3 27NEC 003393
• American Medical Response West; WDID 3 27I027169
• BC Systems Inc; WDID 3 27I019256
• Encore Salinas; WDID 3 27I027484
• Johnson Avenue Cooling; WDID 3 27I026730
• Reyes Coca Cola Bottling LLC; WDID 3 27I027428

BMP Scores for Industrial Permitted Facilities:
• 21 of the 36 IGP facilities were inspected during this Permit term.
• 8 of the 21 IGP Facilities inspected scored a 4 / B for BMP compliance = 38% above baseline compliance
• 7 of 21 IGP facilities inspected scored a 3 / C for BMP compliance = 33% above baseline compliance
• 5 of the IGP facilities inspected scored a 2 / D for BMP compliance = 23% which is below baseline compliance.
  - These sites were re-inspected and all sites later past.
• 1 of the IGP facilities inspected scored a 1 / F for BMP compliance = 5% which is below baseline compliance.
• At least 1 IGP site was referred to the CCRWQCB for continued non-compliance and/or overall poor response time.
• 95% of inspected / re-inspected IGP facilities received a score of 3 / C or better.

IGP facilities that received a 2 / D as their initial inspection rating include:
• Americold Logistics Svcs  950 S SANBORN ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901
• Fresh Express- Blanco  900 E BLANCO ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901
• Taylor Farms- 1207 Abbott  1207 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
• Taylor Farms- 1225 Abbott  1225 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
• Taylor Farms Retail  1075 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901

IGP facilities that received a 1 / F as their initial inspection rating include:
• Monterey Fish Company

Notice of Violations (illicit discharges) / Warning Letters issued to IGP facilities include:
• Americold Logistics Services
• Fresh Express Blanco
• Growers Ice Company
• The Nunes Cooling (Johnson Cooling)
• Mann Packaging
• Monterey Fish Company
• Salinas Valley Cooling
• Taylor Farms Retail
• Taylor Farms – 1207 Abbott
• Taylor Farms – 1225 Abbott

* Note that these facilities were later found to be compliant upon reinspection.

**Comparison of Year 6 Inspection Results to Year 5 Results:**

**BMP Scores for Industrial Facilities Year 5:**
- 57 of 81 facilities scored a 4 for BMP compliance = 70% above baseline compliance
- 13 of 81 facilities scored a 3 for BMP compliance = 16% above baseline compliance
- One facility scored a 2 for BMP compliance = Cal Pacific Specialty Foods
- 8 facilities were not inspected in Year 5 based on previous compliant annual stormwater inspections
- 39 facilities had an average score of 4 / B = 50% well above baseline compliance

Based on the data provided in prior annual reports, previously underperforming sites, sites with an average score of < 3 / C - have improved and are now compliant. Of the facilities inspected this year, the facilities listed below were not included in the survey of 3-year averages because they were only inspected once in the 3-year cycle of inspections by Year 4:
- International Paper – Harkins
- General Farm Investments
- Organic Girl
- PG&E Yard
- Sequential
- Uni-Cool John Street

Of the facilities inspected this year, the following facilities have improved their inspection scores between 2016 and 2018:

- Cal Pacific Specialty Foods 950 S SANBORN ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901
- General Farm Investments 1037 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- Salinas Valley Cooling 850 WORK STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- SEMCO 20 HARRIS PLACE, Salinas, CA 93901
- Taylor Farms- Hansen 1275 HANSEN STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- Taylor Farms- Schilling 1400 SCHILLING PLACE, Salinas, CA 93901
- The Nunes Cooling 930 JOHNSON AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901
- UNI-COOL Market St. 710 W MARKET STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- West Rock CP LLC. 1078 MERRILL STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
The following sites maintained their overall compliance score from Year 5 to Year 6.

- Americold Logistics Svcs 950 S SANBORN ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901
- Central Coast Cooling #1 1107 MERRILL STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- Central Coast Cooling #2 1166 GROWERS STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- CleanTec Logistics 1073 PELLETT AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901
- Coastal Cooling/Western L. 1350 SCHILLING PLACE, Salinas, CA 93901
- Cool Pacific 750 AIRPORT BLVD, Salinas, CA 93901
- Dandy Cooling Company 1252 GROWERS STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- Fresh Express- Blanco 900 E BLANCO ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901
- Fresh Express Inc- Merrill 1341 MERRILL STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- Growers Ice Company 1060 GROWERS STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- Growers Street Cooling 1080 GROWERS STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- International Paper - Hans 1215 HANSEN STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- International Paper - Hark 1345 HARKINS ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901
- Ipolitto International 1140 GROWERS STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- Mann Packing Company 1250 HANSEN STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- San Benito Supply 54 SUMMER STREET, Salinas, CA 93901

The following overall compliance score decreased from Year 5 to Year 6 but were still compliant with an overall rating of 3 or better.

- Taylor Farms- 1207 Abbott 1207 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- Taylor Farms- 1225 Abbott 1225 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- Monterey Fish Company 960 S SANBORN ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901

**Commercial Food Inspections:**

2017/2018 (Year 6):

There are 455 Commercial Food facilities in the updated master inventory for Year 6 (2017-2018).

22 (5% of Year 6 commercial food facility inventory) commercial food facilities were inspected during Year 6.

11 of the facilities were removed from the Commercial Food inspection inventory during Year 6 due to the fact that either the business closed, moved or was combined with another related business (see below). These facilities include the following:

- Abarrrotes Challo 607 E ALISAL STREET, Salinas, CA 93905
- All Care Pharmacy 331 MAIN STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- Broadway Bingo 19 W BERNAL DRIVE, Salinas, CA 93906
- El Famoso Taqueria 1927 NATIVIDAD RD, Salinas, CA 93906
- Flying Artichoke 40 MORTENSEN AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93905
- Gloria Jean Coffee 436 NORTHRIDGE MALL, Salinas, CA 93906
642 Commercial Food facilities have been inspected during the last three reporting periods. Some inspections were no more than verification and assessments of the facility’s assigned BMPs. Liquor and grocery stores with no food prep were also assessed previously.

21 (95%) facilities passed initial inspections.

1 (5%) facility did not pass the initial inspection and required a follow-up inspection to regain compliance.

**BMP Inspection Results:**

- 0 (0%) commercial food facilities received an initial BMP inspection rating of 5 / A
- 15 (68%) facilities received a BMP inspection rating of 4 / B
- 6 (27%) facilities received a 3 / C
- One facility received a 2 / D
  - After notification, upon reinspection the facility achieved compliance.

**Commercial Food Trash Inspection Results:**

- 0 (0%) commercial food facilities received a trash inspection rating of 5 / A
- 15 (68%) commercial food facilities received a trash inspection rating of 4 / B
- 5 (23%) commercial food facilities received a trash inspection rating of 3 / C
- 1 commercial food facility received a trash inspection rating of 2 / D
  - After notification, upon reinspection this facility achieved compliance.
- Ramirez 76 at 1222 DE LA TORRE, Salinas, CA 93905 did not have data regarding trash rating. This will be included on next inspection.

**14 Notice of Violations &/or Warning Letters:**

- 7-Eleven 1305 N Main St, Salinas, CA 93906
- Alvarado Street Brewery 1315 Dayton St #E, Salinas, CA 93901
- Burger King #1803 909 S Main St, Salinas, CA 93901
- Cork-n-Bottle Fastmart 210 N Sanborn Rd, Salinas, CA 93905
- Elli’s Great American Res 1250 S. Main St, Salinas, CA 93901
- Elli’s Great American Res 1250 S Main St, Salinas, CA 93901
- Lucky Stores 1150 S Main St, Salinas, CA 93901
- Mountain Mike's Pizza (2) 1040 N Davis Rd, Salinas CA 93907
- Panda Express 1570 Constitution Blvd, Salinas, CA 93906
- Panda Express 1906 N Davis Rd, Salinas, CA 93907
- Red's Burger Joint 1220 S Main St, Salinas, CA 93901
- Restaurant El Parientre 100 Williams Rd, Salinas, CA 93905
- Sakura Buffet 1443 N Main St, Salinas, CA 93906
Other Miscellaneous, etc:

162 Miscellaneous businesses are in the master facility inventory for Year 6 (2017-2018)

These business categories include:

- Agribusiness
- Building Materials
- Cemeteries and Golf Courses
- Department Stores
- Distributors
- Equipment Rental
- Equipment Sales
- General Business
- Light Industry
- Paint-Glass-Wallpaper
- Property Management
- Recycling Center,
- Specialty Contractors.

52 (32%) of the 162 Miscellaneous Businesses were inspected during Permit Year 6 (2017-2018)

BMP results for Miscellaneous Businesses include:

- 0 (0%) of the Miscellaneous Businesses inspected achieved compliance score of A.
- 31 (60%) of the Miscellaneous Businesses inspected achieved compliance score of B or higher.
- 21 (40%) of the Miscellaneous Businesses inspected achieved compliance score of B or higher.
- 0 (0%) of the Miscellaneous Businesses inspected achieved compliance score of D.
- 0 (0%) of the Miscellaneous Businesses inspected achieved compliance score of F.

All “C” rated facilities received Notices and follow-up inspections, which resulted in higher compliance scores. The re-inspected Miscellaneous facilities include:

- Budget Truck Rental 110 KERN STREET, Salinas, CA 93905
- Dole Fresh Vegetables, 639 S SANBORN ROAD, Salinas, CA 93901
- Monterey Bay Granite & M 1012 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- Pape’ Material Handling 500 JOHN STREET, Salinas, CA 93905
- Smith & Enright Landscape 540 WORK STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- The Home Depot #1843 1890 N DAVIS ROAD, Salinas, CA 93907
- Twinn Creeks Golf/1st Tee 1551 BEACON HILL DRIVE, Salinas, CA 93905
14 Notice of Violations &/or Warning Letters

Miscellaneous Businesses that received Notices of Violations and Warning Letters include:

- Big Lots #4125
  335 E Alisal St, Salinas CA 93901
- Boyd's Asphalt Services
  1350-A Burton Ave, Salinas, CA 93901
- CVS Pharmacy
  347 E Alisal St, Salinas, CA 93901
- Elena & Daniel Perez
  1233 Bolero Ave, Salinas, CA 93906
- Glad Investments Company
  PO Box 624, Salinas, CA 93902
- Good Nite Inn (Fibercare)
  545 WORK STREET, Salinas CA 93901
- Laurel West Shopping Cntr
  1040 N Davis Rd, Salinas CA 93907
- Mayflower Maintenance
  7 Williams Rd, Salinas, CA 93905
- North Main Mini-Storage (Kelly Family)
  1105 N Main St, Salinas, CA 93906
- SA Plumbing
  11 Richardson Ave, Freedom, CA 95019
- SSB Roof Coating
  1161 Terven Ave, Salinas, CA 93901
- Tech Stone
  P.O. Box 271, Moss Landing, CA 95039
- West Market Center, LLC
  875 W Market St, Salinas, CA 93901

Forty-four (44) facilities were removed from the Miscellaneous inspection inventory during Year 6 due to the fact that either the business closed, was a private residence, there was no outside storage or stormwater threat, moved or was combined with another related business.
Transportation Facilities:

18 Transportation Facilities are within the master facility inventory for Year 6 (2017-2018)

17 of these (94%) were inspected which include:

- A-1 Towing 225 PRADER STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- Ameripride Uniform Service 1356 DAYTON ST, #R, Salinas, CA 93901
- AMR-Salinas 34 SIMAS ST #G-N, Salinas, CA 93901
- California Towing & Tran 124 GRIFFIN STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- E & M Towing 65 SPICER STREET, Salinas, CA 93901
- Gardner Trucking 838 VERTIN AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901
- Guerrero's Towing 743 SANBORN PL #18, Salinas, CA 93901
- H&H Transportation 1090 TERVEN AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901
- Hankins Towing 551 BRUNKEN AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901
- MD Towing 1072 INDUSTRIAL ST, Salinas, CA 93901
- Mission Linen 315 KERN STREET, Salinas, CA 93905
- Mission Linen 435 W MARKET ST, Salinas, CA 93901
- Nancy Lomeli 136 MARKET WAY, Salinas, CA 93901
- Old Dominion Freight Line 1090 TERVEN AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901
- Phenix Transportation West 1090 TERVEN AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901
- Ryder Truck Rental Inc. 1103 TERVEN AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901
- USA Towing 637 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901

BMP results for Transportation Facilities include:

- 0 (0%) of the Transportation Facilities inspected achieved compliance score of A.
- 9 (53%) of the Transportation Facilities inspected achieved compliance score of B or higher.
- 7 (42%) of the Transportation Facilities inspected achieved compliance score of B or higher
- 1 (5%) of the Transportation Facilities inspected achieved compliance score of D.
- 0 (0%) of the Transportation Facilities inspected achieved compliance score of F.
- 5 facilities received Notices and follow-up inspections, which resulted in higher compliance scores.

The re-inspected Transportation facilities include:

- Gardner Trucking 838 VERTIN AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901
- Mission Linen 315 KERN STREET, Salinas, CA 93905
- Mission Linen 435 W MARKET ST, Salinas, CA 93901
- Nancy Lomeli 136 MARKET WAY, Salinas, CA 93901
- USA Towing 637 ABBOTT STREET, Salinas, CA 93901

Notice of Violations &/or Warning Letters

Transportation Facilities that received Notices of Violations and Warning Letters include:

- Gardner Trucking 838 VERTIN AVENUE, Salinas, CA 93901
Nineteen (19) facilities were removed from the Transportation inspection inventory during Year 6 due to the fact that either the business closed, was a private residence, moved or was combined with another related business.

**F.11.d: Annual Report Requirements**

**F.11.d.i: Verification of Tracking Industrial Facility Monitoring Data**

The City of Salinas contracted with Environmental Compliance Specialist, LLC to track industrial facilities covered under the IGP within the City’s MS4. The Technical Memorandum (Appendix F) issued by Environmental Compliance Specialist, LLC, details annual average number of exceedances of target pollutants for each facility and the total number of annual reports submitted through SMARTS for Permit Years 1-6. The number of exceedances of TSS per number of annual reports submitted in Year 6 was 0.42. This is the lowest ratio reported since tracking begin in 2011-12 IGP period; however, roughly 10 sites did not submit monitoring data for various reasons during this reporting period. There were 36 facilities assumed to require the submission of Monitoring and Sampling data.

A total of 98 sites are currently listed on SMARTS with a site facility location denoted as Salinas. The status of the sites listed is as follows: 78 sites as IGP NOI, and 20 sites as IGP NEC. Seventy (70) sites are listed as active: of these, 51 are listed as IGP NOI, 19 as IGP NEC. A total of 28 sites are listed as NOT; of these 27 as IGP NOI NOT and one site as IGP NEC NOT. Based upon a review of SMARTS, a total of 53 sites filed Annual Reports, 10 sites did not submit monitoring data, one of these sites filed for coverage in May 2016 and one of these sites filed an NOT, but still filed the annual report. Of the 17 sites that did not file an Annual Report, five filed an NOT, four filed NEC coverage and seven did not report monitoring data. Three (3) additional sites were researched simply because they are listed within prior reports, but are still not listed in SMARTS.

Of the 53 sites that filed Annual Reports, 36 are within the City limits and 17 are outside the City Limits. Coupled with the three additional sites, the five sites that filed an NOT and the four sites that filed NEC, a total of 48 sites were researched in preparation of both Technical Memorandums. One (1) facility terminated coverage under one WDID number and secured coverage under a new WDID number (Fresh Express). Again, three of these sites did not appear in SMARTS at the time of the preparation of this report; however, were listed in prior reports and thus have been included herein. Twenty-six (26) sites submitted monitoring and sampling data. One (1) site may need to submit data or an acknowledgement within their Annual Report as to why data was not provided, specifically that the site began coverage on 5/16/17. Lastly, several new sites secured NEC coverage during this reporting period. For detailed information please refer to Appendix F for a complete report of industrial facility monitoring data.
There were 11 total reported exceedances for Year 6. A comparison of previous years is provided in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Year</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
<th>Year 4</th>
<th>Year 5</th>
<th>Year 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Reported Exceedances</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annual average number of exceedances of TSS for Year 6 is 0.42; please review the table below for a comparison of annual average exceedances of TSS during previous reporting years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Year</th>
<th>Industrial Facilities</th>
<th>Industrial Facilities Not Reporting</th>
<th>Annual Average Exceedance of TSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-2017</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following facilities have consistent reports of exceedances:

1. Mann Packing Co. Inc.
2. Republic Services
3. Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (Sun Street Transfer Station)
4. Salinas Valley Wax Paper Co.
5. Wilbur Ellis Company LLC - Salinas

The most severe violator of these facilities is Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority with three exceedances in year 6.

During the 2016/2017 reporting year, the following facilities applied for No Exposure Certification (NEC):

1. A G Machine Shop Inc. 3 27NEC003393 5/16/2017
2. Coastal Cooling, LLC 3 27NEC002797 12/9/2016
3. COVENTRY WINES INC. 3 27NEC002865 12/30/2016
4. Drew Massa Cooling Inc. 3 27NEC002484 9/13/2016
5. Hanbit Enterprises Inc dba Jack and the Beanstalk 3 27NEC002306 7/19/2016
7. Monterey Farms Inc. 3 27NEC002538 9/26/2016
8. Salinas Valley Cooling (American Cooling Inc) 3 27NEC002715 11/15/2016
In addition to the facilities that applied for NEC coverage during the 2016/2017 reporting year, the following facilities have active NEC status per data obtained from Region III Water Quality Control Board:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>WDID #</th>
<th>Renewal Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bin Doctor</td>
<td>3 27NEC002636</td>
<td>10/18/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Dandy Cooling</td>
<td>3 27NEC002648</td>
<td>10/21/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Georgia Pacific LLC</td>
<td>3 27NEC001505</td>
<td>11/12/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. J.R. Simplot Co.</td>
<td>3 27NEC002468</td>
<td>8/29/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Luna Fabrication</td>
<td>3 27NEC003042</td>
<td>3/7/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. SmartWash Solutions</td>
<td>3 27NEC002741</td>
<td>10/31/2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During Year 6, all annual reports were submitted to the SMARTS database, up from 16 in year 4. Beginning July 1, 2015, the use of the SMARTS database became mandatory. The following facilities have submitted annual reports to the SMARTS database, but upon further investigation, fall outside the City of Salinas industrial discharger review.

1. Associated Tagline; 1504 Hwy 183
2. Assured Aggregates; 520 Crazy Horse Canyon Rd
3. Constellation Brands Gonzales Winery; 800 S Alta Street
4. Crazy Horse Sanitary Landfill Class III; 350 Crazy Horse Canyon Rd
5. Don Chapin Co.; 440 Crazy Horse Canyon Rd
6. Helena Chemical Company; 22250 Somavia Rd
7. Keith Day Company Inc.; 1091 Madison Lane
8. Lhoist North America; 11771 Old Stage Rd
9. North Monterey County Unified School District; 17590 Pesante Rd
10. Pick N Pull Auto Dismantlers; 20856 Spence Road
11. ReadyRefresh by Nestle; 21875 Rosehart Way
12. Robert Talbott Winery; 1380 River Rd
13. Salinas Disposal and Transfer Station; 1120 Madison Lane
14. Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (Crazy Horse Sanitary Landfill Class III); 350 Crazy Horse Canyon Rd
15. Spreckels Industrial Park LLC; 121 Spreckels Blvd
16. United Parcel Service Oakland Hub; 1139 Madison Lane
17. Valley Pacific Petroleum; 1083 Madison Lane

F.11.d.ii: Facility Referrals to CCWB

Facility Referrals for NEC and IGP Coverage:

Industrial facilities were ranked by an Environmental Compliance Specialist study for possible threats to water quality in 2018 pursuant to a ranking system established by the City. A visual aid was added to assist in identifying which areas require attention for each industrial facility. The visual aid legend is as follows:
Information provided shows the facility is within General Permit standards.

Information provided shows the facility within compliance but requires additional attention.

Information provided shows the facility out of compliance, including the failure to provide required information.

During Year 6, City environmental compliance staff issued follow-up Notices to all facilities identified within the Technical Memorandums. Overall the sites were compliant with some minor deficiencies, for example, many site operators submitted their annual reports late and/or failed to secure all required samplings for their specific monitoring and sampling requirements.

In Year 6, there were:

- 8 facilities referred to the SMARTS database for submittal of an NOI for new IGP or NEC coverage based on SIC code and facility activities.
- No light industrial facilities submitted to SMARTS for NEC or IGP assessments (Compliance Issues).

Please review Appendix F for a complete list of businesses referred to the NEC/IGP program for Year 6.

There were two referrals to the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board for non-compliance offenders in Year 6. During the 2017-2018 reporting period, the EPA performed several environmental compliance inspections of industrial facilities within the City of Salinas. Several of these resulted in Notices advising the site operator to correct various deficiencies which the City was copied on. Following the development of the City’s Annual Technical Memorandum the City issued Notices to these facilities about the EPA identified deficiencies.

F.11.d.iii: Implementation of Enforcement Response Plan

A summary of enforcement actions taken during Year 6 to ensure stormwater quality compliance is listed below:

- 38 Warning Letter were issued.
- 12 Notice of Violation and Compliance Orders were issued
- 3 Second Notices of Violations and Compliance Orders were issued
- 3 Administrative Citations were issued.

Enforcement actions were taken when second NOV offenders were mailed a “2nd Notice of Violation” letter, detailing required clean-up or repair actions, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) development, and training actions. All second violators were re-inspected and brought back into compliance. Please review Appendix F for a copy of “2nd Notice of Violation” letters sent to facilities that remained out of compliance.
Enforcement Steps are detailed below and are analogous to illicit discharges/illegal connections enforcement.

| Table 6-1 |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| **Progressive Enforcement Steps** | | | |
| | **Enforcement Step** | **Details** | **Typical Responsibility** |
| | | | |
| | Step 1 – Initial Actions (Verbal Warning) | • Issue verbal warning (actually documented) provide educational materials (i.e. Illicit Discharge brochures, workplace handouts)  
• Encourage voluntary compliance  
• Provide summary letter/email setting expected compliance date  
• Obtain additional staff support or technical assistance  
• Request evidence of corrected problem (if applicable)  
• Site visit to verify compliance | Environmental Compliance Officer |
| | Step 2 – Follow-up Actions (Written Notifications) | • Send “Notice of Violation” letter to property owner regarding unresolved issues  
• Set second compliance date (determined on individual incident basis)  
• Site visit to verify compliance | Wastewater Manager  
Environmental Compliance Officer |
| | Step 3 – Final Actions (Administrative Citation) | • Send second “Notice of Violation” letter indicating that unresolved issues will be referred to City legal department and prosecutor  
• City may correct problems and send bill to property owner  
• Levy fines through Code Enforcement or City Attorney | Code Enforcement Officer  
City Attorney |

**F.11.d.iv: Contractor Oversight Procedures**

The City has a Memorandum of Understanding with the MRWPCA to utilize their trained industrial pretreatment compliance inspectors for support with the City’s annual commercial and industrial stormwater inspections. The same inspectors have been used for the entire permit term and are very familiar with the City of Salinas’ stormwater permit requirements. The City’s Environmental Compliance Inspector reviews all compliance inspections performed by MRWPCA inspectors and provides facility inspection assignments each year. An annual “kickoff” meeting was implemented to review the facility inspections performed the previous year, those proposed for inspection during the current permit year, a review of facilities for “High Priority” designation, and to review Salinas’ inspection checklists and compliance requirements.

**F.11.d.v: Training**

Please review Environmental Compliance Inspector certificates (Appendix F); In-house training on municipal operations, residential BMPs, and illicit discharge detection and elimination, as well as training presentations and assessments are included in Appendix E.
Stormwater environmental compliance inspectors are:

- **Juan Arreguin**: Industrial/commercial inspections
- **Kevin Cunningham**: Commercial inspections
- **Dave Lewellen**: Industrial/commercial inspections
- **Michael Barnhart**: new City hire in 2017 to support inspection program

**F.11.d.vi: Sample Letters to Commercial and Industrial Facilities**
Sample letters sent to facilities prior to inspection and sent to new facilities added to the inventory are included in Appendix F.
Provision G: Residential

G.6 – Reporting requirements

G.6.c.i: High Priority Residential Areas
The map of High Priority Residential Areas submitted in the Year 4 Annual Report was reviewed and the map was modified to reflect the new assessment for “high priority residential” areas. In reviewing the potential activities listed in G.1 that could pose a threat to water quality, it was determined that these activities would most likely occur in high density residential areas (for potential urban pesticide/fertilizer usage), areas with high parking car count, areas with a past history of illicit discharges, home auto maintenance locations, areas with past sprinkler runoff, and dumping/trash activity, and future growth areas (potential construction sediment).

The revised map reflecting new High Priority Residential areas, Figure G-1, is contained in Appendix G. The Santa Rita subwatershed area has been added to the “high priority residential” areas due to the number of illicit discharges in such a small area. This is also an area where high fecal coliform counts have been noted in the City’s monitoring program results. As of Year 5, 34.25% of the City’s residential areas are now considered “high priority residential” areas. Education and outreach efforts in Year 6 (Permit Year 17/18) were focused in these areas. A door hanger and bookmark were created for education and outreach on high priority stormwater issues. The door hangers were distributed to residential dwellings within the high priority areas. Additionally, bookmarks were distributed to churches to be given to children attending church in these areas. A copy of the bookmark is located in Appendix G. The door hanger has the exact same message.

Future growth areas, 2,000 plus acres of farmland scheduled for redevelopment, were already included as priority residential areas from previous years’ assessment. Each of the water bodies entering the City include 303(d) listed reaches, with impairment beginning well before entering City boundaries. The Salinas River carries significant tail-water from the agricultural uses that are the principle land use up and down the nearly 100-mile long Salinas Valley, this potentially being the prime reason why the river is in impaired condition.

G.6.c.ii: High Priority Private Development
The map of High Priority Private Development was revised in Year 4 to include business lots, private parking lots (shopping malls, apartment complexes, and colleges) and green spaces all > 1 acre in size. These large private lots are areas that would require maintenance to prevent debris from reaching the City’s storm drainage system. However, in Year 5, shopping malls and colleges were removed as they are not considered “Private Residential Development”, which is the intent of this section of the permit. The large green spaces remain as they are areas where proper, responsible pesticide/fertilizer management is necessary to prevent associated pollutants from reaching the City’s waterbodies. Mobile home parks were added as these can be a source of various pollutants, including trash. Included from previous years are the private residential streets, designation of County and CalTrans streets, and the airport. The updated map, Figure G-2, is included in Appendix G.
G.6.c.iii: High Priority Residential Area and Activity BMPs

The City has many residential outreach brochures on its website:

https://www.cityofsalinas.org/our-city-services/public-works/development-engineering

Additionally, the City has posted “Rainwater catchment/Harvesting” links:


The City’s public education and outreach program implements programs to educate City residents on the high priority residential stormwater issues identified in Year 1. The focus of this outreach is:

1. Residential automobile maintenance (waste oil disposal), Car washing and parking.
2. Home and garden care activities (pesticide and fertilizer use and over-irrigation).
3. Trash disposal, bulky waste, pet waste, and household hazardous waste disposal

Salinas expanded its integrated pest management (IPM) campaign in Year 4 using the acclaimed program “Our Water Our World” (OWOW). Several nurseries and hardware stores were stocked with IPM literature and “shelf-talkers” that provide guidance on healthy garden choices. Major chain stores like Home Depot and Orchard Supply Hardware and several smaller hardware stores, such as Ace Hardware were included. Salinas took particular care to ensure that stores within a neighborhood in proximity of 303 (d) listed water bodies and neighborhoods where residents may be disenfranchised were included. This program still continues and is a part of the Year 6 Public Education and Outreach program.

Through its joint powers agreement with the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority, Salinas continued its household hazardous waste abatement program. Educational materials can be found on this site: http://svswa.org/

In addition, Salinas is partner to the regional effort to abate household hazardous waste among other solid waste issues. Salinas contributes to program activities and funding for towards the Protect Your Central Coast program that provided information and opportunities for engagement regarding hazardous and other waste materials—see link: http://protectyourcentralcoast.org/

G.6.d.i: Training

All personnel involved with ensuring residential BMPs are implemented are Public Works staff and our public education/outreach staff. Overall general awareness training still needs to be developed and incorporated into the City’s stormwater program. Staff training on residential BMPs is included in the training currently under development.

G.6.d.ii: Residential Outreach of Stormwater Permit Requirements and BMPs

A letter was sent out in Year 6 to Salinas churches recommended implementation of residential BMPs. A new bilingual door hanger with messaging about the City’s priority stormwater issues was deployed in Year 6. See Attachment G.
H.14 – Reporting Requirements

H.14.c.i: Updates to MS4 System Map
The MS4 System Map has been updated to reflect the updated Subwatershed Boundaries accepted by the Central Coast Water Board staff in Y6. The boundaries were updated to reflect the waterbody names to which the subwatersheds drain.

H.14.c.ii: Updates to the High Priority IDDE Area Map
The High Priority IDDE Map was changed in Year 5 to include uniform symbology across the City’s NPDES maps. These changes include a standard Outfall symbol and improved visualization of the business and industrial inventory. Additionally, the City has refined its Commercial and Industrial Business Inventory to remove duplicates, inapplicable categories, and informational errors. The updated High Priority IDDE Map is located in Appendix H, which includes homeless encampment data, sanitary sewer overflow data, and illicit discharge data from 2017-2018.

H.14.c.iii: Percent Coverage Area Designated as High Priority IDDE Area
The High Priority IDDE Area was expanded to include areas in Santa Rita Creek, Gabilan Creek, and Carr Lake subwatersheds based on historic illicit discharge data and proximity to 303(d) waterbodies. The High Priority IDDE Area includes 4,323.31 acres of Salinas’ total land area of 12,503.21 acres. This equates to about 35% of the total Permittee coverage area designated as High Priority for Illicit Discharges.

H.14.c.iv-v: Summary / Modifications of Drive-By Inspections
Quarterly drive-by inspections of High Priority IDDE areas for illicit discharges were completed for 2017-2018; they were conducted outside of regular business hours. Supporting information in Appendix H shows drive-by inspections performed by area, date, location, type business, violation and action taken. City staff utilize a GIS web-based application to record illicit discharges and map information for program management decisions.

There were five discharges found during this reporting period with four receiving Warning Letters and one receiving a Notice of Violation. The increased High Priority IDDE area within the City of Salinas will resulted in an increased amount of quarterly inspections in 2017-2018; however, the number of discharges was down from 16/17. This program has proven effective in discovering illicit discharge activities during non-business hours. Drive-by inspections in the High Priority IDDE areas were increased to twice quarterly during non-business hours during the 2017-2018 reporting period. This program has proven to be effective for the discovery of illicit discharge activities during non-business hours. The drive-by inspection results are evaluated annually to determine if any facility inspections in any specific areas need to be performed at an increased or decreased frequency or during daytime hours.

H.14.c.vi: Actions Implemented to Reduce Incidental Runoff
The City passed ordinances in 1991 that comprise Section 36A (Water Conservation) of the Salinas Municipal Code. This chapter has mandatory restrictions that address over-irrigation, broken sprinklers, vehicle cleaning, pressure washing and draining of swimming pools/hot tubs. Applicable sections are included below:

Sec. 36A-3. - Mandatory restrictions.
(a) General Regulations. These general regulations shall apply to all persons regardless of the specific nature of the activity involved, whether it is residential, commercial, industrial or otherwise.
(1) Repair of Leaking or Broken Water Systems. Owners, managers or other persons responsible for the
day-to-day operation of any premises shall repair any leaking, broken or defective water pipes, faucets,
plumbing fixtures, sprinklers, watering, irrigation or distribution systems, or any other water service
appliances, which is discharging potable water, within twenty-four hours of notice of such leaks, breaks
or defects to the owner, manager or other responsible person.

(2) Water Spillage. No person shall cause, permit, or suffer any potable water to spill into streets, curbs,
or gutters or to use potable water in any manner which results in any puddling, pooling or runoff of
potable water beyond the immediate area of use.

(3) Use of Automatic Shutoff Nozzle with Hose. No person shall use a hose for watering unless it is
equipped with an automatic shutoff nozzle.

(4) Cleaning of Vehicles. Except as provided herein for commercial car washes, no person shall use any
potable water to wash or clean any automobile, truck, boat, trailer, bus, recreational vehicle, camper or
any other vehicle used for recreation or transportation unless the hose is equipped with an automatic
shutoff nozzle or unless the water is contained in a bucket.

(5) Cleaning of Structures or Surfaces. No person shall use potable water to clean the exterior of any building or
structure, or any sidewalk, driveway, roadway, patio, deck, tennis court, parking lot or any other exterior paved
or hard-surfaced area, provided, however, that the use of potable water for paint preparation and maintenance
is permitted if an automatic shutoff nozzle is used.

(6) Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs. No person shall empty and refill a swimming pool, spa or hot tub
except to prevent or repair structural damage and/or to comply with public health regulations. All pools, spas,
and hot tubs filled by potable water shall be covered when not in use.

(7) Fountains. No person shall use water to operate or maintain levels in decorative fountains, unless such
water is part of a cycling system.

(8) Indiscriminate Use. No person shall cause, suffer or permit the indiscriminate running of water not
otherwise prohibited above which is wasteful and without reasonable purpose.

(10) Landscape Irrigation. No person shall use potable water to water turf, lawns, gardens or ornamental
landscaping except between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m.; provided, however, that all watering of turf,
lawns, gardens or ornamental landscaping shall be by means of drip irrigation or use of a hose equipped with an
automatic shutoff nozzle.

(8) Agricultural Dust Control. No potable water shall be used for dust control purposes in agricultural activities
where there is a reasonably available source of reclaimed or other sub-potable water approved by the Monterey
County Health Department and appropriate for such use.

Sec. 36A-15. - Penalties and enforcement.
Any person who fails to comply with any of the requirements set forth herein or in the "Model Water Efficient
Landscape Ordinance" adopted by reference or who shall erect, install, alter, repair or do work in violation of
the provisions of this article, shall be subject to enforcement by the city attorney pursuant to the city's
administrative remedies ordinance or pursuant to any other remedy available under the law or in equity. Each
day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense. The application of any penalty hereunder shall be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions.

**H.14.d.i: Dry Weather Screening**

City staff conducted annual dry weather screening, which is comprised of field assessments based on visual observations and field monitoring of any flowing or ponded water observed during this screening activities. The screening results show 100% of the 157 monitoring locations were completed for 2017-2018 reporting period. In Permit Year 5, modifications were made to the selected screening stations to ensure the selected stations provides adequate coverage of the drainage in the entire MS4 system. These same stations were screened in Year 6. A map of the City’s dry weather screening locations is located in Appendix H. If flow is found at any of the initial screening stations, a team performs source tracking in the upstream drainage areas to determine potential source of dry weather flow.

In Year 6, City GIS staff modified the mapping and data collection program to ensure all required data fields are complete and the data meets the information management system requirements of this section. Staff were retrained to ensure all data fields on the electronic field data collection forms are completed to provide a complete data set for future analysis. Field monitoring analyzed any dry weather flows noted for following constituents: Turbidity, Detergents, pH, and Conductivity. Staff found five (5) locations that had ponded or flowing water; analysis of these streams did not result in exceedances of water quality objectives or action levels. Oftentimes the source of these flows was a well discharge from CalWater.

Samples from three (3) locations of ponded and/or flowing water were detected at various manhole sampling sites and were determined to be in exceedance of the illicit discharge action limits. In all incidents, the sites with ponded water were not ongoing discharges. Follow-up investigations found evidence that aided in identifying a source of these discharges. Reports regarding these exceedances are located in Appendix H. Below are the water quality criteria and Dry Weather/Illicit Discharge Action levels used and a summary of the exceedances found:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>7.0 – 8.5b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>126a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detergent (mg/L)</td>
<td>0.5c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Problem</th>
<th>Degree or Restriction on use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conductivity (uS/cm)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slight to moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Severe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 700                     | 700-3000                    | >3000
Dry Weather Monitoring Exceedances and Follow-up 2016-2017:

1. Manhole # RD-6000-008, 850 Work Street - pH and detergent exceedances

On September 28, 2017 during dry weather screening inspections, staff found flowing water in manhole RD-6000-008 behind 850 Work St., Salinas Valley Cooling building. Staff sampled the discharge and found an exceedance of pH (6) and detergents (3.0 mg/L). Staff initiated source tracking procedures tracking flow upstream, inspecting manholes and catch basins. The discharge was coming from the City of Salinas Fire Department Station #3, located at 827 Abbott Place. They were conducting fire suppression activities and equipment testing on site. Staff isolated flow from Fire activities by source tracking beyond station location and identified MS4 system dry. Staff identified signs of fire truck washing at location while investigating discharge. Staff discussed proper BMPs to be used for truck washing with Fire Dept. personnel. Further information is included in a detailed report included in Appendix H.

2. Manhole # RD-9600-024, 1380 Burton Ave – pH, turbidity, and detergent exceedances

On September 29, 2017 during dry weather screening inspections, staff found water standing in manhole RD-9600-024 located at end of Burton Ave. Staff sampled standing water and found exceedance of pH (9), detergents (1.0 mg/L), and turbidity (151 NTU). Staff initiated source tracking procedures tracking flow upstream, inspecting manholes and catch basins. After various days of source tracking, an initial source was found to be International Paper Company. They were performing their weekly testing of their fire suppression system. In addition, their equipment had been leaking for four days prior to testing; five days later the system was repaired and discharges from them discontinued. However, in sampling their discharge, it was within compliance range, so source tracking continued. The final eventual source of the exceedances was Alvarado Brewing Company discharging process water at the back of their facility. Resampling confirmed a high pH (10). Additionally, salt bags used for the brewing process were being stored outside. Alvarado Street Brewery was issued a Warning Letter outlining required corrective actions to be implemented. These items were implemented, and the discharge discontinued.

3. Manhole # SR-1011-028, 900 Block of W Alisal and Acacia St. - pH exceedance

On September 29, 2017 during dry weather screening inspections, staff found water standing in manhole SR-1011-028 located at the intersection of W. Alisal Street and W. Acacia Street. Staff sampled standing water and found exceedance of pH (5). This location historically holds stagnant water. Staff initiated source tracking procedures tracking flow upstream, inspecting manholes and catch basins. Staff indicated that the upstream system was dry. A hydro flushing and vacuum truck was assigned to vacuum location to remove stagnant water for future follow up monitoring. Staff returned to location SR-1011-028 manhole on October 11, 2017 and found a trickle of water in the manhole; the flow was sampled, and no exceedances were found. Staff continued source tracking manholes upstream until they determined the flow source. The source was residential irrigation that was overwatering and flowing into street and gutter area making it into City MS4 system. A BMP brochure on proper landscaping and water use was left for resident due to homeowner not being home. The source of the pH was not found. Staff assumes due to the nature of this location water tends to pond up and sit for long periods of time possibly causing this low pH exceedance.

H.14.d.ii: IDDE Source Tracking Procedures

A flowchart depicting the illicit discharge or dry weather flow investigation and source tracking procedure, as well as the Salinas IDDE response form, are located in the City of Salinas’ “Illicit Discharge /Dry Weather Screening Guidance Manual”, submitted to the EPA as part of an audit response in April 2016. These attachments have not changed since Permit Year 4’s Annual Report. The City has developed a field application where the data entry fields mimic the IDDE response form; paper forms are no longer used.
H.14.d.iii: IDDE Source Investigations Performed and Corrective Actions Taken
During Permit Year 6, there were 125 total responses to illicit discharges. A majority of the illicit discharges were addressed and resolved in the field; however, enforcement actions were taken in 28 cases. The full description of all illicit discharge reports and any enforcement actions is found in Appendix H.

H.14.e.i: Illicit Discharge Calls Received by Illicit Discharge Reporting System
The Log of IDDE Reports received by City is found in Appendix H. There were 22 reports of illicit discharges received by the City.

H.14.e.ii: Results of Testing of the Illicit Discharge Reporting System
The City tests the reporting system to ensure it is operating as intended each year. City staff tests the reporting system a minimum of 4 times monthly. A test alarm is sent from a sewer pump station to test the emergency call-out system. An automated alarm is sent to County Communications (911) indicating an issue in a sewer lift station that might result in an overflow. The problem codes reported range from high water alarm, power off condition or low wet well indicating a potential blockage in the sewer system preventing water from reaching the lift station. During business hours, the alarm first goes to 911 and the call is dispatched to the City’s Environmental & Maintenance Service number 831-758-7233 for dispatch to send response personnel. The emergency alarm is also set up to independently call the pump station mechanic, and two other senior maintenance personnel for redundancy.

In after hours, weekends and holidays, County Communications will page the on-call person. The on-call roster provided to County Communications also includes home phone numbers, City cell phone numbers and personal cell phone numbers of the on-call person and other maintenance personnel that are on the on-call list. The list also includes the contact numbers for responsible supervisors and managers for redundancy for escalation of the response if required. The reporting system is regularly tested by calls that are successfully routed for response to illicit discharges, spills or other requests for emergency or nonemergency assistance during business hours and after hours as indicated by the illicit discharge response chart at the end of this Chapter. The reporting system is effective in reaching response personnel in a timely manner that allows for an immediate response to illicit discharges, spills or other emergency or nonemergency calls.

The reporting system has been effective in allowing a 100% containment and recovery of reported illicit discharges and spills. Log of reports received by City and sample sheets of sanitary sewer pump station checklist showing testing of alarm systems is included in Appendix H. During 2017-2018 the testing was also documented by SCADA reports from sanitary sewer lift station alarm testing of the illicit discharge reporting system. During this permit year, 2017-2018, the City continued the process for logging calls via documenting illicit discharges in an excel database as calls were received.

In March of 2018 the City of Salinas implemented a new system to replace the hardcopy service request with a web-based reporting system. The City implemented a system called Q-Alert. This now enables citizens to report illicit discharges using a mobile application in the field. Citizens can upload information and attach photos using their phone or any compatible electronic device. Citizens can continue calling the office to report problems that staff will input into Q-Alert to track responses from start to finish. It also notifies the citizen that reported the problem of its status. More information on this process is included in Appendix H.

H.14.e.iii: Summary of Activities Implemented for Used Oil and Toxic Material Disposal
Management and disposal of used oil, waste vehicle fluids, used batteries, waste paint, and other household hazardous waste is facilitated through Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority’s HHW Disposal Program and Republic Services (used oil). Both are collaborative education and outreach partners with the City, focusing on
educating the public on proper waste oil and HHW disposal and drop-off locations. A summary of used oil, used oil filters, and waste anti-freeze disposal is located in Appendix H.

H.14.e.iv: MS4 Inlet Labeling Status
The City replaced 14 catch basin inlets that had missing or damaged bilingual inlet markers and installed 26 new markers in the Auto Center area of the Santa Rita Creek subwatershed during permit year 2017-2018. There are 3551 total storm drain inlets within the City’s MS4 system. Labeling of 100% of the entire storm drain system has been completed. There were no additional bilingual “No Dumping” signs installed during this permit year.

### CATCH BASIN INLET LABELING (ZONE 14) PERMIT YEAR 2017-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Facility ID</th>
<th>Insp Date</th>
<th>Info Marker Status</th>
<th>Watershed</th>
<th>Marker Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>180-011</td>
<td>6/28/2017</td>
<td>Bilingual - Replace</td>
<td>Carr Lake</td>
<td>Replaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>187-058</td>
<td>6/28/2017</td>
<td>Bilingual - Replace</td>
<td>Alisal Creek</td>
<td>Replaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>216-012</td>
<td>6/27/2017</td>
<td>Bilingual - Replace</td>
<td>Carr Lake</td>
<td>Replaced</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Alisal Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>245-028</td>
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</table>

### AUTO CENTER CATCH BASIN INLET LABELING 2017-2018

![Image of Auto Center catch basin inlet labeling map]
# CATCH BASIN INLET LABELING (AUTO CENTER) PERMIT YEAR 2017-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Object ID</th>
<th>Insp Date</th>
<th>Info Marker Status</th>
<th>Watershed</th>
<th>Marker Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Bilingual - Replace</td>
<td>Santa Rita Creek</td>
<td>Installed</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10003</td>
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<td>Bilingual - Replace</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10004</td>
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<td>10404</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10409</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10410</td>
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<td>Bilingual - Replace</td>
<td>Santa Rita Creek</td>
<td>Installed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10411</td>
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<td>Bilingual - Replace</td>
<td>Santa Rita Creek</td>
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<td>10803</td>
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<td>Bilingual - Replace</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10806</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>7-Jun-17</td>
<td>Bilingual - Replace</td>
<td>Santa Rita Creek</td>
<td>Installed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bilingual Storm Drain Inlet Marker*
During Permit Year 6, the installation of additional bilingual “No Dumping” signs was not necessitated by any additional dumping locations.

H.14.e.v: Implementation of Enforcement Response Plan and Enforcement Actions Taken
Examples of enforcement actions taken by the City in response to illicit discharges during this permit year, Notice of Violation (NOV) issued, are included in Appendix H.

H.14.e.vi-vii: Oversight Procedures for Staff Not Employed by the City
Everyone who responds to illicit discharge events, performs source tracking or dry weather sampling, or labels storm drains either works for the City of Salinas or the County of Monterey: Department of Environmental Health. Monterey County is held to the same illicit discharge permit requirements as Salinas and works in tandem with City Staff. Contractors do not perform any activities required in this section. All applicable City Staff are trained to Illicit Discharge Detection and Response procedures annually.

H.14.e.vii: Municipal Staff Training
Training for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination was held in Year 6 for all staff who respond to illicit discharge calls and perform dry weather screening. These training records are located in Appendix E.
**Provision J: Parcel-Scale Development**

**J.7 – Reporting requirements**

**J.7.a.i – SWDS revisions Permit year 5**
There were no revisions to the City’s SWDS during Permit Year 5. The City is proposing the following changes to the SWDS:
1. Replace the SWDS with the Post-Construction Requirements adopted in the Phase II General Permit. This will provide for a more consistent approach to development in Region 3 and provide more opportunities to collaborate with the surrounding Phase II agencies regarding education and outreach to the development community.
2. Add a maximum impervious lot coverage requirement for single family residential parcels which would limit lot impervious coverage to 70% of the lot.
3. Require Operation & Maintenance Plans of all projects proposing treatment and flow control BMPs.
4. Revise Standard Plan SW 11 – Revise detail to match industry standard design for permeable pavers and delete any references to the use of sand.
6. Add post-construction requirements to be used throughout Region 3 for the approved use/installation of synthetic turf. Many MS4s throughout the region have not developed requirements for use of synthetic turf in New Development/Redevelopment projects.

**J.7.a.ii - Plan Review Process**
Require a deposit to be collected at plan submittal which will ensure adherence to the NPDES permit requirements and recordation of the Maintenance Declaration. Deposit would be refunded at Certificate of Occupancy or permit closure.

Currently the City collects a bond if an applicant desires a Temporary Certificate of Occupancy for stormwater measures not constructed or a Maintenance Declaration not recorded. This approach works for most structures but fails for improvements that don’t require a Certificate of Occupancy.

**J.7.a.iii - Guidance Provided to Development Project Applicants**
Guidance is provided to project applicants through various forms depending upon the stage in the project design process and the applicant’s/designer’s/engineer’s willingness to seek guidance. Following are descriptions of each guidance tool, who received the guidance and when in the process they received the guidance and guidance effectiveness:

1. **Project Meetings** - The City holds face-to-face meetings and/or phone conferences with applicants, when requested by the applicant, to answer any questions regarding the stormwater mitigation requirements and/or the permit approval process. These meetings occur weekly as part of the plan review process and take place prior to project plan review application submittal. This opportunity is provided to all applicants going through a plan review. Unfortunately, not all applicants/designers request to participate in this meeting or do their research into the City’s development requirements prior to preliminary design production and project application submittal. The City’s effort to gain compliance is made more difficult in these situations.
This overall process is effective because, typically, applicants/designers that go through the project plan review process become well-versed on how to approach a project and the value of contacting the City early in project design. They become familiar with the SWDS and require minimal assistance in subsequent project application submittal/plan review processes. The City also holds face-to-face meetings at the Permit Center counter with and without appointment to review stormwater regulations, development requirements and design proposals with applicants and designers on all types of projects during the building permit phase. This is an effective resource for applicants that are exempt from the plan review process but are still required to meet the City’s SWDS. A log of counter visitors is recorded in our electronic check-in system.

2. **Manuals** - The City provides all applicants with the link to the City’s Stormwater Development Standards (SWDS), Stormwater Standard Plans (SWSPs) through the City’s website, through brochures, or face-to-face meetings early in the permit process, either early in the planning process or early in the building permit process, if the project is exempt from plan review approval. The SWDS manual contains a Threshold Determination and Design Spreadsheet (TDDS) to assist applicants in determining which requirements apply to their specific project. Applicants enter pertinent data on existing site surface status and proposed changes to the site surface. If an applicant has questions on the use of the TDDS that cannot be answered by staff, the applicants are directed to the City’s stormwater consultant, who developed the spreadsheet and who will help them through the process free of charge.

Staff will advise applicants on methods of improving their sites with pervious materials in order to remain under the City’s minimum design threshold (2,000 s.f. net new/replaced impervious area). The SWSPs are provided in addition to the SWDS to assist the applicant’s compliance with the City’s NPDES Permit. The SWSPs provide applicants with guidance on the construction/implementation of post-construction BMPs and related improvements and guidance on incorporating green streets. Improvement to the development standards are proposed to improve consistency with the Regional requirements and to simplify the process for applicants. Many developers submitting project applications to the City also develop projects throughout the Monterey County/South County area. All of Region 3 MS4s, except for Salinas, have the same post-construction requirements, which supports consistency throughout the region. Salinas has its own unique SWDS which complicates the project application/plan review process for Developers.

The City has a number of brochures it provides to applicants depending on the inquiry (see examples below). For those exploring their options for site development, a general LID brochure is available in both English and Spanish. Brochures can be provided by either the initial planner the applicant meets with or the development engineering staff. For those who contact the Planning Department for a simple car wash or some similar function to see if, and what type of, permits are required, we have brochures similar to the second brochure below which provide guidance with BMP measure which should be used for those operations. For those that contact a planner to determine what the process is for replacing their lawns or removing a pool, we have the third brochure below.

The majority of people who receive the brochures are home/property owner applicants, design professionals representing the home/property owner as the applicant, or contractors investigating what requirements they may need for a project. They receive the brochures normally on first contact with the...
Salinas Permit Center. Additionally, the City’s commercial/industrial inspectors also utilize the brochures as educational/informative literature for their contacts during facility inspections. Effectiveness is difficult to measure on an applicant by applicant basis. Overall, the brochures appear to be well received except for those applicants who balk at compliance with either City codes in general or specifically the City’s stormwater requirements. These applicants, in our experience, are either home/property owners or unlicensed designers who lack sufficient design experience or knowledge of runoff impacts.

4. **Workshops** - Workshops, when provided by the City, are normally held independent of the project plan review process. Workshops are designed to inform licensed design professionals of the City’s NPDES Permit requirements. The City advises applicants who are not design professionals to obtain the services of a licensed design professional for more complicated projects. In Permit Year 4, the City solicited interest from the local engineering community through an e-mail blast to members of the American Public Works Association (APWA)-Monterey Bay Chapter. The members were queried as to whether or not they would be interested in a free seminar on the City of Salinas SWDS, and if so, to send the City an e-mail expressing interest and how many would attend if held. We received two e-mails of interest for three possible participants.

Most local engineers have been through the approval process, so they appeared not to be interested. Those who responded are two firms the City would use to supplement staff for Permit compliance and would not be submitting applications on behalf of a client but would be assisting with review applications. The City decided it would be better to do individual “training” through our face-to-face meetings during the review and permitting process for all. The City continues to seek collaborative opportunities for outreach to our community. Having region-wide PCRs would more easily facilitate these opportunities. Ideally every applicant would contact the City for guidance on compliance with the City’s SWDS prior to project design, the City cannot force applicants/designers to meet with us prior to their first submittal. Once applicants/designers experience their first application review process and see the value of early consultation with the City, the behavior changes for the better and we are contacted earlier in the process. This allows the applicant to have a much better idea of what the true cost of the project will be before proceeding. Those that don’t become familiar with the Permit requirements are repeatedly reminded of the Permit requirements because their projects are not approved until they are fully in compliance with the Permit requirements.

**J.7.a.iv - Tracking Reports - Information Management System**

Within 3 months of adoption of this Order, the Permittee shall develop and maintain an effective information management system to manage and document projects required to implement the requirements of this Section. The Permittee shall be able to retrieve each item of information listed below for all projects.

a) **Tracking information for the following project types:**
   i) Non-Priority Development Projects; and
   ii) Priority Development Projects;

   TRAKiT software is used to track the plan review process during planning and building permit. The City also enters projects into Parcel RAM, utilizing it as an information management system.

b) **Completion date, for the above project types, of the following project stages, where applicable:**
   i) Permittee notified of project;
ii) Project application submitted;
iii) Project planning application deemed complete;
iv) Permittee determines project meets the requirements of this Section;
v) Building permit issued by Permittee;
vi) Construction commences;
vii) Final approval/occupancy; and
viii) Maintenance plan approved by Permittee

Please note that the City tracks application date (i, ii, iii, permit issued date (iv, and v and vi), completion/occupancy permit issued date (vii, viii). Refer to table in Appendix J.

c) Data used to determine if the project met the applicability threshold for Non-Priority or Priority Development Project [(e.g., impervious area created or replaced, number of housing units, type of project (e.g., automotive repair shop, restaurant, hillside development, or gasoline outlet)]:

Project data provided in the plans and the threshold determination were used in determining the applicability threshold. Refer to table in Appendix J for threshold used.

d) The SWCP

Preliminary and Final (where applicable) Stormwater Control Plans (SWCPs) are available for projects reviewed by the City; all SWCPs contain the required information.

e) Documentation of the plan review and SWCP review (for Priority Development Projects), to demonstrate the Permittee verified each project met all applicable requirements of this Section, for each approved Non-Priority Development Project and Priority Development Project:

PSWCP and Final SWCP (where applicable) are available for projects that the City reviewed, and they contain the required information. Sample documentation is provided in Appendix J.

J.7.a.v - Non-Priority and Priority Development Project Information

See Appendix J.

J.7.a.vi - Description of Enforcement Activities

Project approval has been the most effective enforcement action available and readily used. Projects are not approved for plan review or for a building/grading permit if the project’s corresponding post-construction requirements in the design do not meet the City’s SWDS.

J.7.a.vii - Training Report

1. List of all staff whose job duties are related to implementing the requirements of this Section/Dates Training Occurred/Topics Covered:

City public works staff, including Development Engineering, were giving SWDS training on March 31, 2016 by the City’s stormwater consultant. The SWDS have not changed; all employees who work with the plan review or design process have been trained. Retraining was not performed in Year 5. Development Engineering staff in charge of stormwater compliance plan and permit review participated in Region 3’s Post-Construction Requirements training on May 10, 2016, presented by the Monterey Regional Stormwater Management Program. The City is working to provide computer-based training on various stormwater subjects, including those pertinent to this section.

2. Results of training assessments and summary of any implemented changes.

There was no additional training performed in Year 5.
K.13 – Reporting Requirements

K.13.b.i: Provide a Summary of Source Control and Erosion & Sediment Control (ES&C) Plan Reviews
The City reviewed ES&C plans and/or SWPPPs for 14 projects; one project was cancelled. 100% of sites required to submit a plan did submit a plan. Further information outlining the types of projects reviewed and the dates of plan approval are listed in Appendix K.

K.13.d.i: Implementation of Minimum Construction BMPs at Construction Sites
On September 2017, the City received a waiver from the Central Coast Water Board (CCWB) allowing the City to use QSP-certified inspectors working under the supervision of a QSD. Additional reporting independent of the Annual Report is required until the City hires another construction inspector with QSD certification. A summary of construction site inspections is located in Appendix K. The table below indicates the number of construction sites inspected that did or did not on average properly implement the minimum construction BMPs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th># of Sites w/Proper BMP Implementation</th>
<th># of Sites w/o Proper BMP Implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 2017</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2017</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2017</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2017</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2017</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2017</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2017</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2017</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2018</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 2018</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2018</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2018</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For sites that did not properly implement construction BMPs, the City followed its Enforcement Response Plan to bring the sites into compliance.

K.13.d.ii: A Summary of Construction Site Inspections
A summary of all construction site inspection ratings, enforcement actions taken, and the % readiness for a ½” rain event is located in Appendix K. Additional the storm event inspection results for High Priority sites is also
listed in Appendix K. 13 NOVs were issued during Year 6. Two sites had three NOVs each, 100 Northridge Mall and 40 E Rossi. Each NOV was for a different issue; however, the City is currently in the process of revising its Stormwater Code to increase fines for construction site violations and revising its Enforcement Response Plan to address repeat offenders. Most enforcement issues were resolved after the first notification. A copy of the current Enforcement Response Plan is located in Attachment K.

K.13.e.i: Structural BMPs Constructed that are Owned/Operated by the Permittee and Privately Owned/Operated
Refer to Section E for information on both public and private structural BMPs. The City currently has 315 structural BMPs within the City, 304 private BMPs and 11 City-owned BMPs. Information on all but the nine new structural BMPs added this year may be found in the 2NFORM BMP RAM tool. The nine new structural BMPs have not been assessed using the BMP RAM tool yet. And since they are new, they will hold lower priority for inspection next year than other older structural BMPs or those that could not be accessed during Year 5 assessments. The City is focusing on refurbishing those structural BMPs that were in such poor shape they could not be assessed and assessing any structural BMPs that were inaccessible during the Year 5 and 6 assessments.

K.13.e.ii: Summary of Structural BMPs Inspected During Construction
11 structural BMPs were assessed during construction. These are listed in Appendix K.

K.13.e.iii: Summary of Structural BMPs Inspected After Construction
All structural BMPs installed during Permit Year 6 were inspected after construction. The City does not issue a Final on the permit without a final inspection and certification from a Professional Engineer that the structural BMP has been installed correctly. A summary of those inspected after construction is located in Appendix K.

K.13.e.iv: Enforcement Response Plan
The City’s new Enforcement Response Plan (ERP) for private construction sites was submitted to the Central Coast Water Board in Technical Report 1 as required per the NOV letter. The following enforcement actions were taken in Year 6. Examples of NOV letters and a copy of the current ERP are located in Appendix K.
K.13.e.v: Referrals to the Central Coast Water Board for Noncompliance or Non-filers
None.

K.13.e.vi: Oversight Procedures
The following is a summary of the oversight procedures the City implemented for all activities performed by staff not employed by the City. When the City utilizes contractors to perform construction site inspections, the contractor, who has QSD certification, is provided a copy of the City’s construction inspection form, a copy of the City’s Enforcement Response Plan, and a sample copy of a site inspection report. The permit requirements, the inspection rating system, and use of the field device for inspections is reviewed with the contractor. A member of the City’s construction inspection team reviews the initial QSD consultant’s inspection reports to ensure they are correctly completed. The site inspection information is uploaded into the City information management system as required. In September 2017, the City obtained permission to use QSP inspectors if working under the supervision of a City QSD. The oversight process is the same as that for a QSD inspector.

K.13.e.vii: Training Report
The Development Engineering staff undertake various Forester University webinars in order to maintain CPESC and QSP/QSD certifications. Additionally, another CPESC review course was provided for the CIP Inspection Dept staff. Those in attendance were:
1. Heidi Niggemeyer, Stormwater Program Manager
2. Jesse Rivas, Senior Construction Inspector (CIP Projects)
3. Marco Becerra, Construction Inspector (CIP Projects)
4. Rico Omictin, Construction Inspector (CIP Projects)

K.13.e.viii: Letters Sent to Construction Site Owners or Operators Pertaining to the Requirements of the Permit. None
Provision L: Development Planning and Stormwater Retrofits

L.4.a - Planning and Building Document Updates

L.4.a.i - Specific Plan Conditions for Future Growth Areas

Inventory of Specific Plans for Future Growth Areas

• On October 11, 2011, Resolution 20112 was adopted by the Salinas City Council approving the Specific Plan for the Gateway Commercial Center, which includes Lowes. Lowes was approved for construction on October 19, 2016 and temporary occupancy was granted on December 18, 2017. No additional development has been approved at the Gateway Center.

• The City currently is reviewing the Specific Plans for the Central Area and West Area of the North of Boronda Future Growth Area for approval in conjunction with review by CCWB staff. Section 7 titled “Stormwater and Water Quality Management” has been included in each specific plan to address conformance with NPDES Permit requirements. A specific plan application has not been submitted for the East Area.

• On July 3, 2018, Resolution 21442 was adopted by the Salinas City Council approving the Specific Plan for the Salinas Travel Center located south of the City between the Salinas Airport and Highway 101. Section 6, “Stormwater Management” has been included to address conformance with the City’s NPDES permit requirements.

L.4.a.iii - Urban Subwatershed-Scale Stormwater Planning

• There have been no cumulative annexations within any urban Subwatershed greater than 40 acres for year 6. The annexation area proposed for the Salinas Travel Center is approximately 64 acres and includes 25.86 acres of Caltrans Right of Way and is anticipated for Fall 2018.

• There have been no land use actions that are projected to increase the total impervious surface area of an Urban Subwatershed by 5 percent of existing impervious area.

L.4.a.iv - Riparian Protection Policies and Requirements

• All applicable projects approved in this reporting year adhered to setback requirements as outlined in Permit Section L.1.d. including obtaining biotic resources studies for all projects encroaching into the 30 to 100-foot setback and requiring the project to comply with all mitigation measures identified therein. Project information for those projects which encroached into the 100’ setback was forwarded to CCWB staff as required for review 15 days prior to approval of new development within the setback. The biotic reports for these two sites are located in Appendix P. These projects included the following sites:

  ○ 1492 Constitution Blvd: SPR2016-016 was approved December 13, 2016. Approval from the CCWB required submittal of the final stormwater control plan which incorporated additional pervious surfaces including pervious parking and pervious walkways. Mitigation for encroachments into the 100-foot setback were provided by the project and are outlined in Section P.b.iv. No encroachment was allowed into the 30-foot setback. Construction was approved on May 10, 2017 and completed on May 2, 2018.

  ○ 101 Martella St: CUP2016-018 was approved on April 18, 2017. No riparian or biological resources were located within the 30-foot to 100-foot setback based on the biological survey prepared by Ed Mercurio, Biological Consultant. Mitigation for the encroachment into the 100-
foot setback were required of the project and outlined in Section P.b.iv. No encroachment was allowed into the 30-foot setback. No construction permits have been issued for this development.

- There were no modifications to the riparian protection policies/requirements based on the Watershed Physical Condition Assessments. However, the City will review the potential restoration goals for similar reaches of creeks identified therein if similar reaches of creek are included in a proposed project. The City will include those potential restoration goals, where possible, as conditions of approval. An excerpt from the Gabilan Creek Assessment follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creek</th>
<th>Reach</th>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Restoration/Management Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gabilan</td>
<td>G-1</td>
<td>- Improve hydrology</td>
<td>• Widen active channel and create more flood plain habitat/complexity within existing buffer areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Improve physical and biotic structure</td>
<td>• Plant native riparian vegetation to stabilize banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Remove invasive plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Attempt to control feral cat population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G-2</td>
<td>- Improve physical and biotic structure</td>
<td>• Plant native riparian vegetation to stabilize banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Remove invasive plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Remove upstream fish barrier above Lexington Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G-3</td>
<td>- Improve hydrology and physical structure</td>
<td>• Widen active channel and create more flood plain habitat/complexity within existing buffer areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G-4</td>
<td>- Improve physical and biotic structure</td>
<td>• Plant native riparian vegetation to stabilize banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Remove invasive plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Reduce soil disturbance and compaction (trails)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Remove upstream fish barrier at Borondo Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-5</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Improve buffer area and condition</td>
<td>• Increase buffer area to reduce runoff and sediment loading into the creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Remove fencing around riparian zone to increase natural wildlife access to creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upstream</td>
<td>- Improve hydrology</td>
<td>• Remove flow obstructions at road culverts above and below assessment area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-5</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Extend riparian corridor contiguity further upstream</td>
<td>• Work with landowners to restore riparian vegetation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Reduce sediment loads and stormwater runoff</td>
<td>• Reduce impacts to creek from existing farming and grazing practices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- An inventory of new development projects approved during this reporting year, proposed on parcels where the areal extent of riparian vegetation and habitat is less than site potential is listed previously in this section.
  o 1492 Constitution Blvd, SPR2016-016, did not reduce riparian habitat per implementation of the mitigation measures specified by the biological report.
  o 101 Martella St, CUP2016-018 will create riparian habitat with the mitigations measures and landscaping plan proposed.

- No projects were granted alternative compliance for riparian vegetation and habitat restoration in Year 6.

L.4.a.v - CEQA Process Update

CEQA process updates have already been accomplished as required in year 1 of the Permit. For projects which require CEQA review, the City’s CEQA questionnaire requires project proponents to address stormwater requirements, and in doing so, requires them to provide preliminary (conceptual)
information showing adherence to flow control, treatment BMPs, incorporation of LID principals and waterbody setback requirements.

L.2.b.i-iii.) Retrofit Existing Development

The City derived a list of five (5) candidate projects as required under Permit Section L.2.c “Pilot Retrofit Project Design”. All candidate projects must meet the requirements of Permit Attachment H. The list of projects in order of anticipated completion from first to last, description, status and ranking for anticipated benefit to watershed processes for each Project are as follows:
1. SKYWAY ROUNDBOUT PROJECT

Skyway Roundabout Project Description: Reconstruct/retrofit intersection of Skyway Boulevard and Alisal Street from standard 4-way stop intersection to a roundabout configuration complete with bioretention planter islands. **Project Status:** Project completed March 2016. **Permit Attachment H**

Qualifying Retrofit Project Type/Performance Goal: Retrofits incorporated into road projects, provided that the retrofit treats the stormwater runoff from existing or replaced impervious surface (not new or additional impervious surface) resulting in a 20% reduction in volume of discharge generated by the 10-year 24-hour storm, or 50% reduction in discharge, generated by the 10-year 24-hour storm of particular POC from at least 1,000 s.f. of existing impervious surface. **Project Beneficial Impacts:** Project reduced impervious surfaces by 36,304 s.f. and reduced the peak flow rate from the 10-year 24-hour storm event by more than 50% from an area of at least 10,000 s.f. of impervious surface to qualify as a retrofit project. **Project Ranking by Anticipated Beneficial Impact:** 5
2. EL DORADO PARK LID BIORETENTION/INfiltrATION PROJECT

El Dorado Park LID Bioretention/Infiltration Project Description: Remove and replace existing concrete landscape ponds with bioretention planters to treat the adjacent frontage half-street runoff. Project Status: Construction began on September 2016, with construction completed in April 2017. Project Beneficial Impacts: Project retains 16,180 c.f. of runoff from the 10-year 24-hour rainfall and can infiltrate 100% of the total 10-year 24-hour runoff from the project area. Permit Attachment H Qualifying Retrofit Project Type/Performance Goal: Retrofits to existing streets that reduce pollutants in discharges from a minimum of one Urban Subwatershed by a 50 percent minimum reduction in discharge generated by the 10-year 24-hour runoff from the project area. Project Ranking by Anticipated Beneficial Impact: 4.
3. 66" SD Shunt (@ Monterey One Water (M1W) Pump Station)

66" SD Shunt (@ M1W Pump Station) Project Description: Construct a shunt (diversion) of the existing 66" south Salinas storm drain pipe (drains SR designation on Existing Urban Subwatershed Map) dry weather flows to the M1W treatment plant for treatment and re-use and also wet weather flows up to and exceeding the “first flush”. Wet weather stormwater in excess of what the M1W pipeline/plant can carry/treat will be diverted to the existing Salinas Industrial Waste Treatment Plant ponds for storage to be pumped later to the M1W pump station for transfer to M1W treatment plant when capacity allows.

Project Status: Design completed in 2018; project is in bid phase. Construction to commence once contactor has selected. The project is funded through a Prop 1 grant jointly obtained by the City of Salinas and Monterey 1 Water. Construction expected to be complete by August 2019.

Permit Attachment H-Qualifying Retrofit Project Type/Performance Goal: Retrofits to existing storm drain infrastructure that reduce the volume of stormwater discharges from a minimum of one Urban Subwatershed. The drainage area to the project site is approximately 3,000 acres. The project is not designed as a highflow reduction project, so it is not likely to have a significant impact on the 10-year 24-hour peak flow rate or total volume, which precludes it from qualifying for the majority of the performance goals listed in Attachment H.1. However, it represents a significant beneficial impact to the aquatic and riparian habitats as it will eliminate 100% of dry weather flows and the majority of the first flush runoff, which typically have the highest pollutant loads. The performance goals listed in Attachment H.1 do not match the functionality of this project. However, it meets the retrofit requirements listed in the permit, section L.2, namely:

- Restoring watershed processes impacted by stormwater management to protect water quality and beneficial uses (L.2.i.1)
- Reducing pollutants in stormwater discharges; (L.2.i.2)
- Emphasizing controls that infiltrate, evapotranspire, or harvest/reuse stormwater discharges (L.2.i.3)
By capturing, treating, and re-using the first flush, this project may be able to remove 20 to 50% of the total pollutants found in a single storm event (See Caltrans, *First Flush Phenomenon Characterization, 2005*). Thus, the project would provide equivalent or better benefits to the watershed process than reducing the 10-year 24-hour peak flow by 50% or the 10-year 24-hour runoff volume by 20%. **Project Ranking by Anticipated Beneficial Impact:** 2.
4. Boronda Road Widening Project

This overall project will widen approximately 10,000 linear feet of existing 2 lane roadway to 4 lanes and construction of roundabouts at five intersections (McKinnon, El Dorado, Natividad, Independence, and Hemmingway). The Salinas General Plan calls for widening of Boronda Road to six lanes with traffic signals at all intersections. The installation of roundabouts instead of traffic signals at intersections will reduce the overall ultimate cross section from 3 lanes each way to 2 lanes each direction and increase bioretention areas. This corridor is anticipated to be constructed in five phases (or projects) with each roundabout being constructed considered as an individual retrofit project as identified below:

4A. Boronda Road/McKinn Street Roundabout Project:
This intersection will involve construction of the Boronda/McKinnon intersection roundabout and tie-in to the road improvements being constructed by the Lowe’s project at Dartmouth. This project ends roughly midway between McKinnon and El Dorado Street. **Project Status:** In this project, the Lowe’s In-lieu-fee improvements will be incorporated. This first phase is currently under design. Construction is tentatively scheduled to begin in fall of 2019 with completion in 2020.

4B. Boronda Road/El Dorado Dive Roundabout Project:
This project will construct a roundabout at El Dorado and implement road improvements east and west of El Dorado to tie-in to the existing road. **Project Status:** Design is tentatively scheduled to begin in fall of 2019 with construction anticipated to begin in summer of 2020.
4C. Boronda Road /Natividad Road Roundabout Project:
This project will construct a roundabout at Boronda/Natividad and tie-in to roadway on the east and west of the roundabout. **Project Status:** Design is tentatively scheduled to begin in fall of 2019 with construction anticipated to begin in summer of 2020.

4D. Boronda Road /Independence Roundabout Project:
This project will construct a roundabout at Boronda Road and Independence Boulevard. **Project Status:** Design and construction schedule to be determined.

4E. Boronda Road /Hemmingway Roundabout Project:
This project will construct a roundabout at Boronda Road and Hemmingway. **Project Status:** Design and schedule to be determined. For this roundabout, the City is working with the developer on the roundabout construction schedule.

**Permit Attachment H-Qualifying Retrofit Project Type/Performance Goal:** Retrofits incorporated into road projects, provided that the retrofit treats the stormwater runoff from existing or replaced impervious surface (not new or additional impervious surface) which result in a 20 percent reduction in volume of discharge, generated by the 10-year 24-hour storm, or 50 percent reduction in discharge, generated by the 10-year 24-hour storm, from at least 10,000 sq. ft. of existing impervious surface. The City’s intent is to meet and/or exceed the performance goal. **Project Ranking by Anticipated Beneficial Impact:** 5
5. Carr Lake Project

**Carr Lake Project Description:** Carr Lake consists of over 500 acres and receives storm runoff from over 100 square miles of tributary watershed which equals approximately 2/3 of the entire Reclamation Ditch Watershed. Carr Lake contains the upstream reaches of Reclamation Ditch No. 1665 (the Reclamation Ditch). The project consists of acquiring Carr Lake property currently used for agricultural purposes (row crops) in the center of the City and restoring the pre-existing wetlands for storm water filtering and infiltration. **Project Status:** Land Acquisition of approximately 72 acres was completed in 2017 by the Big Sur Land Trust. **Permit Attachment H-Qualifying Retrofit Project Type/Performance Goal:** (1) Floodplain Acquisition and (2) Aquatic and riparian habitat enhancement projects. Acquisition of 5 acres of floodplain, currently zoned for development, and rezone to prohibit future development. The City’s intent is to far exceed the performance goals since part of the anticipated Project is to restore wetlands for stormwater treatment in Carr Lake that would treat runoff from 100 square miles or over 4 times the total 23.2 square miles currently within the City limits. **Project Ranking by Anticipated Beneficial Impact:** 1
Smaller projects which treat smaller volumes of runoff (i.e. Skyway Roundabout) are normally easier to fund and construct in a short amount of time versus larger projects (i.e. Carr Lake) due to reduced complexities. That is why a smaller project with less benefit was completed prior to larger projects with more benefit. The City of Salinas procedure for identifying potential retrofit projects with the purpose of restoring degraded watershed processes affected by urban stormwater discharges to protect water quality was as follows:

1. Review CIP (Capital Improvement Project) list for suitable projects which could meet the Attachment H Performance goals for the type of project and based on the criteria contained in L.2.a.
2. Determine which suitable projects will be done first in the queue of CIP projects (often determined through input by the City Council/City Manager).
3. Ensure that at least 1 project design schedule meets the 60% design criteria of L.2.c.iii for Permit year 5.
4. Ensure that ranking of projects meets the requirements of L.2.b.ii (Occurs year 5 with long-term retrofit plan). Preliminary ranking is based on total area retrofitted and level of potential beneficial impacts on water quality in the subwatershed it is located in and will be verified. Projects which treat the most storm water are ranked the highest.
5. Consider Priority Projects that qualify for the in-lieu fee compliance alternative for the list (none at this time).
6. Make sure design completed before the creation of the long-term retrofit plan follows the same protocols as Priority Development Projects for operation and maintenance plan development and maintenance protocols.

The Permit requirement is to have one of the retrofit projects at 60% design level by year 5. The City has complied with and exceeded this requirement. Currently two retrofit projects have been completed (Skyway Roundabout and El Dorado Park). The 66” SD shunt design is complete and in bid phase, and the others (Carr Lake and Boronda Road Widening with its five independent retrofit projects) are currently in design or land acquisition (Carr Lake) and expected to meet and/or exceed the Attachment H performance goals.

**L.4.c - Aligning Stormwater Management with Related Planning Goals and Requirements**

In general, no planning general requirements were amended or updated this reporting year.

**L.4.c.i - Salinas Participation in the Salinas Valley Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Process**

The City of Salinas participated in all of the Greater Monterey County Integrated Regional Water Management Program meetings during Permit year 6. The City in conjunction with its Pure Water Monterey principal partner, Monterey One Water, led discussions at the Greater Monterey County Integrated Regional Water Management Program meetings on meeting long-term water needs for the region. Discussions on development of a water reclamation-water reuse project (Pure Water Monterey) continue; this project includes stormwater capture and reuse. The SWRP developed by the Pure Water Monterey group was used to apply for Round 1 Storm Water Implementation Grant funds. The Greater Monterey County Integrated Regional Water Management Program is also using that SWRP to build upon and create their own comprehensive SWRP. In Year 5, the City received $10M in grants funds for the Pure Water Monterey project and the Greater Monterey County IRWM group received ~$500k in grants funds for development of
the Greater Monterey County IRWM Stormwater Resource Plan, which is still currently under development with completion estimated to be fall 2018.

L.4.c.ii - Opportunities Examined by Permittee and IRWM for Stormwater Capture, Re-use and Infiltration for Aquifer Re-charge.

The City of Salinas has participated in the IRWM but has also been one of the major contributors to the Pure Water Monterey Project. The project currently under construction with Prop 1 grant funding will divert 4,321 acre-feet per year of source water and provide 3,500 acre-feet per year of purified water.

**Project Benefits for Pure Water Monterey participating agencies are anticipated as follows:**

**Agriculture Industry & Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA)**
- All tertiary treated wastewater is committed to the Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project (CSIP)
- Reduces groundwater pumping by over 2000 acre-feet per year
- Creates additional water in the winter by reducing stormwater runoff into the ocean
- Treats impaired agricultural surface waters
- Reduces future capital improvement project costs
- Builds a drought reserve
- Shares water rights acquisition costs
- Improves water quality of the Salinas Valley Basin

**Monterey One Water (M1W)**
- Receives priority additional incremental new source water
- Allows agency to pursue additional sources on behalf of all stakeholders
- Reduces discharge to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
• Diversifies water supply options increasing reliability and security
• Shares capital costs of facilities and water rights acquisition
• Addresses Monterey Peninsula Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) stormwater runoff concerns

City of Salinas
• Addresses stormwater permitting issues
• Creates source of recycled water from Ag Wash Water (water used to wash bagged vegetables)
• Secures new economic development opportunities within city
• Reduces water and wastewater rates to industrial and agricultural customers
• Improves emergency sewage by-pass operations at no cost

Marina Coast Water District (MCWD)
• Utilizes existing pipeline infrastructure
• Monetizes investment potentially reducing customer investment
• Allows for stormwater diversion

Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD)
• Creates up to 3500 acre-feet of water for Monterey Peninsula
• Reduces stormwater runoff into Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
• Allows for smaller components of Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project
• Smaller carbon footprint and significantly less environmental impact than desalination
• Reduces discharge into the Monterey Bay ASBS
• Improves the water quality in the Seaside Groundwater Basin
• Combats seawater intrusion in the Seaside Groundwater Basin
Specific projects being implemented by M1W/City of Salinas in Pure Water Monterey related to stormwater include:

- **66” Salinas River Storm Drain Outfall Diversion/Re-use**: The City is planning to divert the flow from the 66” storm drain, which drains approximately 30% of the City to the Salinas River, to the Industrial Waste Treatment Plant site where it can then infiltrate in the existing ponds and also be pumped back to the Hitchcock Pump Station and diverted to the M1W plant during the winter when the agricultural wash water flows are reduced due to agriculture moving most of their operations to Yuma, AZ. The intent is to catch all of the first flush and divert it as well as additional winter flows as capacity will allow.

- **Davis Road Reclamation Ditch Diversion**: The City plans to divert the first flush/dry-weather flows from the existing Reclamation Ditch at the westerly limit of the City to the existing sanitary sewer trunk line in Davis Road which then flows to the Hitchcock Road Pump Station and to the M1W treatment plant. As water conservation has taken been successful, sanitary sewer flows have been reduced providing capacity in existing sanitary sewer trunk lines for stormwater diversions. The intent is to divert as much first flush/dry-weather flows as allowed by existing pipelines. The location for the diversion is at a point in the Reclamation Ditch watershed which drains approximately 100 of the 157-acre total watershed.

- **Carr Lake**: The City, currently working with the Big Sur Land Trust, is acquiring 72+/- acres of the 500+/- acre Carr Lake, a currently intermittently inundated lake bed that has been drained by the Reclamation Ditch since the 1920’s. The City’s vision is to acquire most, if not all, of Carr Lake. Part of the City’s intent is to restore natural wetlands which once existed within Carr Lake to facilitate groundwater recharge, infiltration and improve water quality through the use of beneficial wetlands for treatment of existing runoff. Big Sur Land Trust successfully acquired a portion of Carr Lake in 2017.

L.4.c.iii & iv - Salt and Nutrient Management Plan(s)

Monterey County has rejected pursuit of grant funds to prepare a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan (SNMP). In lieu of preparing a salt and nutrient management plan, the City has participated in the Pure Water Monterey Project which has the effect of providing sources of water for the M1W Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project (CSIP) and Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) project for the City of Seaside. Per the Pure Water Monterey EIR Section 4.10.3.3, for the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin, which is part of the Greater Monterey County IRWM region, the Central Coast Water Board is currently conducting a study that is assessing salt and nutrient levels in surface water and groundwater sources, and pathways in the lower Salinas River and Reclamation Ditch watersheds under a grant from the EPA. This work will include development of a simplified salt and nutrient groundwater/surface water model of the lower Salinas River watershed and groundwater basins. The study is intended to support development of salt-related Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and regional SNMPs. The Proposed Pure Water Project will be considered in this study as a potential future condition that would interact with the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin. The study may provide additional data and information to support future management decisions related to use of recycled water.
Please refer to Figure Q.3.5 on the following page titled “Potential Stormwater Recharge and Management Areas”. The figure delineates the surface soils ability to infiltrate stormwater runoff to underlying strata based on typical characteristics of National Resource Conservation Service hydrologic soils groups and contains the locations of existing stormwater detention/retention ponds operated and maintained by the City. Retention ponds hold stormwater runoff and infiltrate/evapotranspirate the pond volume and do not release the design storm volume.

Detention ponds hold the design pond volume meter the release of the stormwater runoff entering the pond for at a rate not exceeding the pre-existing rate of the site.
The exhibit also shows historical lake “swamps” within or adjacent to the City of Salinas which are inundated during the rainy season once the capacity of downstream creeks/ditches/culverts have been reached and the underlying ground has been saturated to the point of the flow into the area exceeding the in situ infiltration rate.

Carr Lake has been identified as an area suitable for groundwater recharge and stormwater management. It is also a historic wetlands that cleaned and detained stormwater runoff from the Reclamation Ditch watershed until the Reclamation Ditch was built in the early 1900’s and the Lake was drained and graded to facilitate raising agricultural rows crops. It is the City’s intent to acquire Carr Lake and restore natural watershed processes which existed prior to the construction of the Reclamation Ditch and current agricultural use as part of a multi-function project.

The Carr Lake Project has also been included in the City M1W Prop. 1 funding grant for land acquisition and is one of the City’s target retrofit projects under its Retrofit Plan detailed earlier in this section (L.2.b.i-iii.- Retrofit Existing Development-Project 5-Carr Lake).

The Future Growth Area north of Boronda Road will be required by the City of Salinas to provide site/parcel based Post-Construction Best Management Practices (PCBMPs) to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP). The PCBMPs will be supplemented by detention/retention ponds located along Gabilan and Natividad Creeks to enhance groundwater recharge. These ponds will be located in the area best suited for infiltration (along both creeks).

The ponds will restore watershed processes for base flow and groundwater recharge and will be landscaped in a manner to promote water quality through filtering. Please see the following City of Salinas Stormwater Standard Plan No. 24 for an example of how the ponds will be constructed.
PROVIDE LANDSCAPE PLAN SHOWING DRY LINES OF SHRUBS & TREES (COVERAGE) AT MATURITY ALONG WITH NORMAL LANDSCAPE PLAN.

TOE OF BANK VARIES IN ALIGNMENT

SLOPE VARIES (2H:1V OR FLATTER)

TOP OF BANK VARIES IN ALIGNMENT

S.D. INLET OR PROVIDE SURFACE INLET SPILLWAY & ROCK RIP RAP PROTECTION SIMILAR TO SW-23A

FACILITY OVERFLOW PER SW-15

NOTE: FENCE SHALL BE BLACK 5' OPEN METAL PICKET WROUGHT IRON STYLE WITH MAINTENANCE ACCESS GATES

PLAN VIEW

PROVIDE A MIX OF GRASSES, SHRUBS & TREES PER SWDS APPENDIX C.

ROUND TOP & TOE OF SLOPE

NOTE: REFER TO SWDS SECTION 3.3 FOR OTHER REQUIREMENTS.

SLOPE VARIES (2H:1V OR FLATTER)

FENCE

GROWING MEDIUM

NATIVE SUBGRADE

DRAIN ROCK/SUBRAIN IF PROVIDED

NATIVE SUBGRADE (UNCOMPACTED-RIP IF NECESSARY)

NOTE: LARGE PONDS/BASINS CAN ONLY BE USED AS AN ALTERNATE MEANS IF NO OTHER PARCEL BASED PUMP IS POSSIBLE IF APPROVED BY THE CITY ENGINEER.

- DRAWING NOT TO SCALE -

ENGINEERING & TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

CITY OF SALINAS

TITLE: DETENTION/RETENTION POND LARGE

STANDARD PLAN No.

SW 24

DESIGNED BY: STAFF

CADD BY: STAFF

PROJECT MANAGER: WALTER GRANT, P.E.

ROBERT C. RUSSELL, CITY ENGINEER
R.O.E. 42871, EXPIRES 3-31-2016

Conserve © 2019 City of Salinas, California

Jih6815v1 - Npdfes - SWD535x11 - Rand/Stormwater Standard Plans 22-36.jww

86
Provision M: Public Education and Public Involvement

Introduction

Salinas’ goal with Public Education and Involvement is to promote changes in behavior through increased knowledge that leads to greater responsibility and enhanced protection of local water resources. Salinas intends to achieve this goal through three principal strategies: First, implement and promote an integrated, watershed systems approach to address water quality, pursuing water quality protection through effective watershed management. Second, educate the public about local natural water systems, the urban communities in which they live and how their actions impact water quality thus affecting their quality of life. Third, seek active education and outreach partnerships and collaborations in promoting watershed health.

M.11 – Reporting Requirements

M.11.a.i: Summary of education efforts and accomplishments for development planning and stormwater controls for new development and redevelopment projects

These include: (1) Education topic; (2) Audience; (3) Education Mode; (4) Quantity of people informed; and (5) a report of specific guidance provided to new development and redevelopment project applicants on how to achieve and demonstrate compliance with flow control, treatment control, and LID requirements.

Past attempts to hold public workshops regarding the City of Salinas’ Stormwater Design Standards (SWDS) have not been successful. And this year was no different. The City attempted to hold a LID outreach workshop to inform developers and contractors who work within City limits. The workshop was being held to explain the City’s SWDS; however, only two people attended. Therefore, most education and outreach to the development community has been through information received either at the Permit Center counter when project applications are submitted, through phone calls or emails, or from the City’s website. The City’s SWDS can be accessed on the City’s website under “Development Engineering”. The City’s 2013 Stormwater Development Standards (SWDS) contains a Threshold Determination Spreadsheet for use by the developer’s designer to determine the SWDS requirement for the proposed development. They also contain procedures for sizing BMPs, selection and design of BMPs, and required riparian setbacks.

Documents are available for review and design assistance at the Permit Center Counter and online. An Erosion and Sediment Control Checklist has been developed for applicants/designers to fully understand and address the required construction best management practices. Staff continues to educate the public on the SWDS, the thresholds for design requirements, LID strategies and design tools for achieving flow control and treatment control, the development of a Stormwater Control Plan, the preparation and implementation of Operation and Maintenance Plans, water body setbacks, governing rules, and regulations.

The City’s website has a template for a Stormwater Control Plan (SWCP); Conceptual/ Preliminary Stormwater Control Plans (PSWCP) are required for all projects subject to Requirements 2 through 5 and a Final Stormwater Control Plan is required for projects subject to Requirements 3 through 5. This template can obtained on the following web page under “Stormwater Development Standards – Downloadable Documents”.

https://www.cityofsalinas.org/our-city-services/public-works/development-engineering
The City's 2013 SWDS provide the language to be completed and executed by the developer and/or his designee and filed with the Monterey County Recorded prior to issuance of final Certificate of Occupancy for any project. Section 29.15 of the Municipal Code outlines enforcement procedures for LID measures.

The City’s NPDES Permit is incorporated into the City’s 2013 SWDS as Appendix A (in the SWDS). The City’s Grading Ordinance is incorporated in the City’s 2008 Standard Specifications, Design Standards and Standard Plans. Said document also provides Standard Plans 58 (Slope Grading), 59A (Best Management Practices) & 59B (Concrete Waste Washout Management Plan). The document is available online and at the City’s Permit Center counter and at the Public Works Engineering and Transportation Department. City staff refers developers and their design professionals to the state’s website where the Construction General Permit is available. A copy is also available at the Permit Center Counter. City staff refers developers and their design professionals to the state’s website where the CALTRANS Construction Site BMP Manual is available. A copy is also available at the Permit Center Counter. The 2015 CASQA Construction Handbook is available for review at the Permit Center Counter.

Most local developers and design professionals are aware of the SWDS requirements and continue to better comprehend the requirements as the projects are submitted through the planning and building plan check process. The professional design community generally understands and complies with the stormwater requirements. Unlicensed designers, on the other hand, have not demonstrated a comprehensive understanding of the stormwater requirements and opt to not implement stormwater measures until required through plan check. Staff will continue to work directly with this specific group to accomplish compliance of the NPDES Permit. Salinas’ Year 4 Annual Report provides specific information on how the City provides education and outreach on the City’s SWDS and Standard Plans to the development community.

The City is currently in the process of working with a consultant to modify the City’s post-construction requirements (PCRs) to align with the rest of Region 3 PCRs and for inclusion in its next NPDES Permit. Alignment with the rest of the region allows for a more collaborative and consistent effort for education and outreach to developers and contractors within this region. The final revised Stormwater Design Stds (or PCRs) will be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board for approval in late 2018. Along with the PCR revisions, new Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan templates and updated Stormwater Standard Plans (SWPs), as well as field post-construction BMP inspection sheets to be used for inspections during construction will be developed.

**School Education and Outreach Programs:** Although this does not address new development or redevelopment, a large effort is being made to educate school children on the City’s priority stormwater issues. School children often take the materials they receive in class and the knowledge they have gained and share it with their parents. These children are the future generations; learning about stormwater program issues at a young age may provide a greater potential for decreased pollutant generation in the future. In Year 6, the City contracted with Save The Whales to perform an all-encompassing education and outreach program. We also contracted with Core Education to provide additional stormwater education in the classrooms.

Save The Whales conducted several methods to reach the public regarding stormwater pollution prevention topics.

1. Education topics included: litter prevention, picking up pet waste, not dumping motor oil in storm drains, using alternative products to pesticides through bilingual materials from the Our Water Our World program, not washing cars on the street, and making the connection that Salinas rivers and creeks lead to the ocean.
2. The audience was comprised of children and adults.
3) Education methods to engage the public:
   a. School outreach programs with hands-on programs with marine mammal and sea turtle artifacts and an interactive watershed model. Programs were taught by marine educators. A total of 884 students were reached; 255 more than last year. Pre- and post-student surveys were collected to evaluate student understanding and learning. Teachers evaluated the program presentation.
   b. Providing educational materials in English and Spanish to schools and the public. Door hangers and bookmarks were designed and printed (in English and Spanish) with three simple tips (pick/fix/scoop it up) to help prevent storm drain pollution.
   c. Aired a 15 second digital movie preview ad in a Salinas Cineplex with messages on not littering, picking up pet waste, and participating in community volunteer cleanup events.
   d. Three outreach projects were conducted during the permit: outreach to local churches with the above bilingual door hangers, bookmarks, and storm drain posters; a Top Dog Pet Contest (in English and Spanish) to encourage public participation to pick up pet waste; and a Student Earth Day Art Contest for 5th grade Salinas students asking them to depict the protection of water and wildlife.
   e. Public events included: Spiff Up Salinas, Founders Day Celebration, Take It Outside, and the Snap Shot Day water quality monitoring event led by the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.
   f. CBSM surveys were conducted at public events in English and Spanish in order to engage all members of the community.
   g. Media outreach included: TV ads in English and Spanish in a partnership cost-share with other cities and agencies. Radio ads in English and Spanish in partnership with other cities. Print ads in local publications to garner participation for Snap Shot Day.
   
4) Quantity of people reached will be discussed in each section below.

Save-The-Whales School Outreach Programs to Grades 1 - 11:

The school outreach hands-on program topics (described below) were offered to teachers for from to select a classroom presentation. Programs were taught by qualified marine educators with many years of outreach experience. Program content aligns with State Science Standards. The marine mammal and sea turtle artifacts enhanced student engagement. The educational program topic choices included:

Amazing Sea Turtles
Learn about sea turtle evolution, anatomy, and conservation in an exploratory look at one of the most remarkable and specialized marine creatures that travel throughout our world's oceans. A multimedia presentation with hands-on stations will explore the deepest divers of all reptiles and how their shells are greatly reduced in weight and streamlined to reduce water drag. They migrate thousands of miles to their feeding grounds and navigate to the very beach where they were born to nest to start the new cycle of life over again. These adaptations have been refined over 100 million years of evolution and environmental changes, but still many face the threat of extinction. Students will learn about sea turtle ecology and threats they are facing to survive - largely due to human impacts such as trawl fishing, illegal sea turtle shell trading, litter and plastics mistaken for food, and oil pollution. Learn about the garbage patches of plastic that exists in all 5 of our ocean gyres which impact sea turtle survival and how you can help prevent storm drain pollution which has a direct connection to the sea.

Marine Mammals: Adaptations and Communication
Discover behavioral adaptations and communications of whales and dolphins in their marine environment. A multimedia presentation with hands-on feeding and communication stations: learn about the food web, touch baleen and skulls, and view blubber, krill and whale lice. The program concludes with listening and learning about whale and dolphin sounds. A very action-packed program providing a breadth of understanding of marine
mammals, threats to their environment and how students can help prevent storm drain pollution (not litter, participate in litter cleaning activities, recycle, cut-up six pack rings, never release balloons outside).

The Land and Sea Watershed Model:

The “Land and Sea Watershed Model” features an enviroscape model that allows students to “pollute” a neighborhood, create “rain” with squirt bottles, and then observe how pollutants flow downstream from storm drains into creeks, rivers, and into the ocean. Students will learn about their local watershed and will discuss how storm drains and waterways in their neighborhoods connect to the Salinas River which flows to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Sources of pollution that are discussed during the demonstration include: litter, car washing, pet waste, motor oil, pesticides, fertilizer, and alternative methods to reduce storm drain pollution.

### Classroom Presentations by Save The Whales Grades 1 - 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presentation Grade Level</th>
<th>Presentation Topic</th>
<th># Classrooms</th>
<th>School</th>
<th># Students Reached</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Marine Mammals</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Natividad Elementary</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Watershed Model</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>McKinnon Elementary</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sea Turtles</td>
<td></td>
<td>Roosevelt Elementary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Marine Mammals</td>
<td></td>
<td>Santa Rita School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sea Otters</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kammann Elementary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mission Park Elementary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Watershed Model</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Monterey Park Elementary</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Campus Litter Cleanup Program</td>
<td></td>
<td>Laurel Wood Elementary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Watershed Model</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Oasis School</td>
<td>103</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Sea Turtles</td>
<td></td>
<td>Laurel Wood Elementary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sea Otters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 – 11</td>
<td>Watershed Model</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Everett Alvarez High School</td>
<td>94</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 – 11</td>
<td>Campus Litter Cleanup Program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 – 10</td>
<td>Young Women in Science Workshop</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hartnell College (young women from Salinas schools attended)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>844</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>School Name</td>
<td>Number of Programs</td>
<td>Pre-Survey Before Visit 1 Correct Answers (Points)</td>
<td>Pre-Survey % of Correct Responses</td>
<td>Post-Survey After Visit 1 Correct Answers (Points)</td>
</tr>
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<td>---------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grade 5:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>613</td>
<td>70.9%</td>
<td>713</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laurel Wood</td>
<td>Monterey Park</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sea Otters Program</td>
<td>Watershed Model</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3 classes, 864 possible points)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grade 6:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>302</td>
<td>57.1%</td>
<td>460</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laurel Wood</td>
<td>Sea Otters Program</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(2 classes, 528 possible points)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grades 9, 11:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>496</td>
<td>43.9%</td>
<td>974</td>
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<tr>
<td>Everett Alvarez High School</td>
<td>Watershed Model</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(4 classes, 1,128 possible points)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Points Possible</strong></td>
<td>out of 2,520:</td>
<td>1,237</td>
<td>57.3%</td>
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</table>
Evaluation:
The program measured the student pre-and post-survey responses to evaluate effectiveness of the hands-on presentations. The results from students that completed both a pre-survey (prior to the classroom visit) and a post-survey (after the classroom visit) were evaluated. A total of 37 classrooms were reached with hands-on programs. Student surveys were requested from grades 4-11. Of the classrooms that we requested surveys from, nine classrooms and 210 students returned the pre- and post-surveys. The results are evaluated in the above table. Each pre-survey was matched with the appropriate post-survey in order to provide accurate responses. There was an average of a 28.0% increase in correct student responses after 1 school visit. The most significant increase was seen in the responses from the high school students with 42.4%.

Teacher Evaluation:
Following the classroom presentation, teachers were given an evaluation to complete and return in order to calculate program effectiveness. The programs were well received and teacher comments were favorable. The instructor and his presentation skills were tabulated on a fair, good, or excellent rating. Comments from some of the teachers are listed below.

Grade 1:
“They will remember the whale bones they were able to handle and all the hands-on activities. The presentation is very informative and engaging.”
Marisa Regalado, Natividad Elementary

Grade 3:
“The students will remember the ways that they can help at home to be more eco-friendly. Wonderful program.”
K. Commiciotto, Mission Park Elementary

“Students will remember how important it is to keep harmful chemicals and trash out of storm drains/waterways. Thank you”
Danielle Gonzales, Roosevelt Elementary

Grade 6:
“All the kinesthetic learning will be very memorable. Tom is very good at relating the subject matter to real life solutions.”
Margarita Santos, Laurel Wood Elementary

Core Education School Outreach Programs to Grades 3 - 6:
The Classroom Education Storm Water Program 2017-2018 that was presented to the City of Salinas’s 3-6 grade students was a compilation of lessons that emphasized the concepts related to the local watershed and how to keep storm drains free of pollution. Students were given “pre-class” surveys with eight questions regarding their knowledge of the watershed and the path water takes from the city streets. The final questions on the survey ask the students about ways that water is being polluted by households and how they can help prevent further storm drain pollution. Upon introducing the presentation, we state that we are here to discuss the students’ behavior which usually brings stares from the class and some groans. Then we show a large Earth ball and explain that we mean their behavior with water on the planet Earth which is our home.
**Globe Toss Activity**— The “Globe Toss Activity” helps students understand the percentage of water that covers the Earth. Of course, tossing the large Earth Ball around is a great ice-breaker and attention getter. As a presenter, we take this time also to shout out math problems that students answer while two volunteers are tallying the results of the toss: How many fingers are on water and how many fingers are on land? Usually the results depict a close enough ratio of 70-75% water and 25-30% land. The fact that only 3% of that water is fresh water and then only 1% is available for human consumption brings us to the reality of how important it is for all of us to protect our water from storm drain pollution. This activity has questions that are adapted to the grade level as well; such as: Are your fingers inside the Arctic or Antarctic Circle? What continent is your thumb on? Name that country, etc.

During the presentation, there is a demonstration about the water cycle using a hot pot and cups (symbolizing the clouds and watershed). Students are asked to name the processes that water follows on Earth. Posters and maps are shared and discussed along with each activity to provide students with the connection that they represent. For example, the water cycle poster emphasizes the sun as the heat source causing evaporation along with the clouds, precipitation, and important vocabulary. There is a poster of a storm drain and students see how untreated waters flow off the city streets into the culverts leading to the ocean. Another poster of the local water treatment plant shows the processes that water undergoes before it is released into the ocean. Students can then recognize the difference between storm drain runoff and water used domestically that flows through the drainage systems and to a sewage treatment plant. The pamphlet that students receive at the end of the presentation also shares how close Monterey Bay is and what students can do to protect water.

A hands-on activity named “Watershed in your Hand” gives students the opportunity to form a geographical watershed using paper.

After certain landforms are marked with water-based colors, students use spray bottles to simulate “rain” on the watershed. They see how the water is changed/polluted (because of using water-based colored markers) before draining onto a newspaper which represents the ocean (Monterey Bay). The watershed neighbors are also marked on their watershed which helps them to understand that living things (animals and plants) share the land and water with us. This simple activity is coupled with questions about the area in which we live (Salinas Valley), the surrounding mountain ranges (Santa Lucia and El Gabilan), as well as where the headwaters begin and how gravity affects water flow in a watershed.

At the end, the 3rd and 4th grade students read a book together with the presenter called: **All the Way to the Ocean**. It is a story of two boys walking home from school and sharing information about storm drain pollution as a result of one boy throwing his trash into a storm drain. At the end, the boys and their classmates have a schoolyard clean up and even get inspired by cleaning up their own neighborhoods. Hopefully the concepts shared in the book, take root in the minds of the students and they, too, want to become better stewards of their community.
The final activity for the upper elementary students in 5th and 6th grade is called, “Who Polluted our Creek?” and it gives students the chance to become role players of people in our community who are part of the problem of storm water pollution. When the presenter reads a story regarding the everyday lives and activities of people in the town, students begin to dump their pollutant into the creek until it is very polluted. The vials and envelopes contain substances such as fertilizer, pesticide, trash, oil, soap, etc. The story is especially written for our area in Monterey County and includes places such as Natividad Creek, the old Ft. Ord Base, Old Stage Rd. foundry, and local landforms. Afterward, the brochure, “Monterey Bay Begins on Your Street” is shown on the screen to pinpoint the various reasons storm drain pollution is a major problem by looking at a typical household that is guilty of polluting the water by way of the storm drain. Students are asked what they can do to prevent storm drain pollution and to share their thoughts with a partner. Then they take the “post-class” survey to end the presentation. We bring many books about water to share with students after they finish the survey.

We have targeted Spanish-speaking students in our schools that are at a critical age of development in their education. They have the ability to speak bilingually in English and Spanish and are eager to share their knowledge about storm drain water pollution. The Save our Shores organization provided us with Spanish language postcards describing how to prevent pollution for students to share with their parents visually. The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary provided the brochure “Monterey Bay Begins on Your Street” in Spanish as well. These resources helped relay the information to students and will also help the students share this vital information with their Spanish-speaking parents. The City of Salinas also printed many brochures, so each student receives one to take home and share. A colorful poster showing various scenarios in a neighborhood of how trash reaches the creeks was also distributed to each classroom teacher.

The following table shows how many schools were visited (25) and the number of classes (113) that had the Classroom Education Storm Water 2017-2018 presentation. Each class represents an average of thirty students which totals approximately 3,300 students reached during this year’s Storm Water Education program. This is an increase of 33 classes from last year’s program, which is over 900 more students involved.

As a follow-up connection to the presentation, teachers were given a file of watershed related handouts to use with their students, as well as a National Geographic book on Water to use in their classrooms. Teachers were very appreciative of our interaction with the classes as well as the resources they were given. Some classes wrote us thank you notes related to what they learned in class which leads us to believe the information has been received well and will impact their behavior with water now and in the future.

Another facet of this year’s outreach to schools was the addition of the second grade to our Program in the month of April. There were many primary teachers requesting our presentation, so we created a lesson which focused on where water is found on the earth. From the “Drop of Water” demonstration, we lead the students through a maze on paper where they saw various pollutants that water picks up on its way to the creeks and ocean. The students also read the book, All the Way to the Ocean together with the presenter to end the presentation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salinas Schools</th>
<th>Classes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Los Padres</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Monterey Park</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Boronda Meadow</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sherwood</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Laurelwood</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Lincoln Elementary</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Natividad</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Kammann</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Mission</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. El Gabilan</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Roosevelt</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Monte Bella</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Creekside</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Alisal Community</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Bardin</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Cesar Chavez</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Frank Paul</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Jesse Sanchez</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Fremont</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Oscar Loya</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Virginia Rocca Barton</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. John E. Steinbeck</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. New Republic</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. La Joya</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Santa Rita</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL CLASSES** 113

**Resources Used for Education/Outreach:**

- Storm Drain Poster
- Salinas Watersheds Map (from the City of Salinas)
- Monterey Bay Color Satellite Photo Poster
- Water Treatment Plant Poster
• Water Cycle Poster
• Watershed in Your Hand—From the Watershed Project
• Water Cycle Demonstration from the State of CA Water Resources
• All the Way to the Ocean book
• Story: Who Polluted our Creek?
• Vials of fake “Pollutants” to simulate real products
• Bowl of water symbolizing the local creek
• Books about Water, Marine Life, and Garbage (English and Spanish)

Due to budgetary constraints, cost reductions resulted in fewer classes reached. In total, Salinas teachers taught 150 classes, ~90 less than 2016-2017. Of that total, 113 of the classes, representing twenty-five schools received lesson plans dedicated solely to water quality. This is 53 more classrooms this year than in previous years, reaching 4 more schools than last year. All classes received assembly presentations on watershed health and litter reduction. In total, Salinas reached over 4,500 students. Stormwater specific program activities focused on students in grades 3 through 6. Hands-on, interactive lessons highlighted human actions that pollute receiving waters, and common-sense solutions. Participating classes received stormwater pollution posters to remind students of lessons learned.

Salinas’ designed its in-school education program to integrate with the community. Lessons are designed to integrate with state Common Core curriculum requirements and compliment the school’s existing lessons. Salinas’ watershed water quality educators are recruited from within the community they serve, and are led by a California credentialed educator with extensive Salinas teaching experience. And all educators are bi-lingual. Below shows the relationship between the Salinas Core Education “In School” Program with the “Next Generation Science Standards”.

96
Grade 3:
ESS2.D: Weather and Climate
• Scientists record patterns of the weather across different times and areas so that they can make predictions about what kind of weather might happen next. (3-ESS2-1)
• Climate describes a range of an area's typical weather conditions and the extent to which those conditions vary over years. (3-ESS2-2)

LS2.C: Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and Resilience
• When the environment changes in ways that affect a place’s physical characteristics, temperature, or availability of resources, some organisms survive and reproduce, others move to new locations, yet others move into the transformed environment, and some die. (secondary to 3-LS4-4)

Grade 4:
ESS2.A: Earth Materials and Systems
• Rainfall helps to shape the land and affects the types of living things found in a region. Water, ice, wind, living organisms, and gravity break rocks, soils, and sediments into smaller particles and move them around. (4-ESS2-1)

Developing and Using Models: Modeling in Grades 3-4-5 builds on K–2 experiences and progresses to building and revising simple models and using models to represent events and design solutions.
• Develop a model to describe phenomena. (4-PS4-2)
• Use a model to test interactions concerning the functioning of a natural system. (4-LS1-2)

Grade 5:
• Plants acquire their material for growth chiefly from air and water. (5-LS1-1)

ESS2.C: The Roles of Water in Earth’s Surface Processes
• Nearly all of Earth’s available water is in the ocean. Most fresh water is in glaciers or underground; only a tiny fraction is in streams, lakes, wetlands, and the atmosphere. (5-ESS2-2)

Grade 6:
ESS2.C: The Roles of Water in Earth’s Surface Processes
• Water continually cycles among land, ocean, and atmosphere via transpiration, evaporation, condensation and crystallization, and precipitation, as well as downhill flows on land. (MS-ESS2-4)
• Global movements of water and its changes in form are propelled by sunlight and gravity. (MS-ESS2-4)
• The complex patterns of the changes and the movement of water in the atmosphere, determined by winds, landforms, and ocean temperatures and currents, are major determinants of local weather patterns. (MSESS2-5)
• Variations in density due to variations in temperature and salinity drive a global pattern of interconnected ocean currents. (MS-ESS2-6)

Because of its high impact, Salinas’ in-school education program serves as a cornerstone to the City’s NPDES Permit stormwater education program. Program effectiveness is measured through a two-part survey instrument. Depending upon teacher’s preference, Salinas surveys students’ knowledge twice, once before the
class lesson and again after. Surveys reveal what students already know and what they learned/struggled with, e.g. program effectiveness. In many cases, students take the first survey days to weeks in advance of the water quality lesson. This advance time allows the students to become comfortable with taking a survey without judgement or fear. This has later benefits when students take the post-lesson survey.

Survey results are part of the iterative process to inform and refine Salinas’ in-school education program. Salinas’ watershed educators also share survey results with school district classroom teachers. School teachers appreciate receiving student scores as a way to benchmark their students to others. An analysis of the pre-post surveys for the Core Education program is contained in Appendix M.

M.11.a.ii: A description of any collaborations the Permittee participated in to implement the requirements of this section.

The City has contracted with Save The Whales to provide education and outreach for the City’s stormwater program. Save The Whales was able to provide successful programs because of collaboration with the following partners: Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Program (MRSWMP), the cities of Santa Cruz, Watsonville, and Capitola, Santa Cruz County, the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS), Our Water Our World (OWOW) program, local CSUMB college students, Return of The Natives (RON), and Salinas schools and their teachers.

The City also continues collaborative efforts with on-going participation with the Greater Monterey County Integrated Regional Water Management Group (IRWM). Salinas continues to pursue stormwater capture and reuse as part of the multi-million-dollar Pure Water Monterey project. The City is collaboratively designing the project with the Monterey One Water (M1W) and continues to pursue grant monies to supplement development of the Pure Water Monterey Project as well as other capture and reuse projects, each having an education and outreach requirement. Among other collaborations, Salinas continued to participate in outreach programs with the Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority (SVSWA), Republic Services, CalRecycle, California Natural Resources Agency, local retail stores and residents.

Salinas collaborated with several local groups to leverage its message to local school children. Among others, in-school program collaborators included: school districts, Save Our Shores, the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Boys and Girls Clubs, City library groups, and California State University, Monterey Bay. In addition to these partners, Salinas also collaborated on a performance-based anti-litter in-school program.

M.11.a.iii: A description of the involvement opportunities the Permittee created for the public to participate in the implementation of stormwater management activities and any other public involvement activities implemented to comply with this Order.

Save The Whales and the City partnered with other organizations and agencies to participate in public involvement activities that help address the following City’s priority stormwater issues: pet waste, responsible fertilizer use/IPM methods, over-irrigation prevention, and litter. The four events are as follows:

1. Spiff Up Salinas
2. Founders Day Celebration
3. Take It Outside
4. Snapshot Day
**Spiff Up Salinas**
Salinas partnered with the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Save The Whales to engage volunteers to assist with walking trash assessments in Salinas. Twenty volunteers were divided into teams and collected data for Salinas. Volunteers spoke to residents in the community about the project.

**Founders Day Celebration**
Save The Whales had the hands-on watershed model and OWOW materials (in English and Spanish) in order to engage the public during the event. It also distributed bookmarks and Top Dog Pet Contest information to the public. We engaged 298 members of the public, distributed materials, and answered questions.

**Take It Outside Event**
The Take It Outside event was organized by several organizations and agencies. Salinas was an event sponsor. We had a display with the hands-on watershed model, OWOW materials (in English and Spanish), and conducted public surveys (in English and Spanish) about storm drain pollution. We reached 155 members of the public, of all ages.
Snapshot Day
A total of 179 volunteers gathered at four locations around the Monterey Bay to participate in the annual Snapshot Day, a Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary-wide water quality monitoring volunteer event. Volunteers were divided into teams and collected water samples and water quality data from 146 sites at local creeks and rivers to provide a “snapshot” of water quality throughout the Sanctuary’s watersheds. In Salinas, a total of 10 sites were monitored with four teams and 11 volunteers. This was a tremendous effort and engaged the public in citizen science. Many of the volunteers were local college students; this hands-on event helps students apply real science methods in the field.

M.11.a.iv: A link to the stormwater website, verification the website complies with the requirements of this Order, and a summary of website updates implemented.

a. Most of the City’s stormwater outreach and education information is located at the following links:


These links provide information on how the community can get involved in upcoming outreach events, recycling and HHW management, and neighborhood trash cleanups.

Volunteers for Snapshot Day 2018

b. The City’s website link to the Water, Waste and Energy Dept. provides contact information for reporting an illicit discharge

c. The City’s website link to the Water, Waste and Energy Dept. also provides information on the school education program. The City is working to improve this part of the website to provide more programmatic information for teachers who want stormwater education in their schools.
d. The City’s website link to the Water, Waste and Energy Dept. provides contact information for the Stormwater Program Manager.

e. The City’s NPDES Permit and Annual report can be found in the “Stormwater Documents” section of the “Stormwater Program” listed on the Water, Waste, and Energy website. The SWDS as well as additional BMP brochures can be found on the City’s website link to Development Engineering.

   https://www.cityofsalinas.org/our-city-services/public-works/development-engineering

f. Resources related to the City’s priority stormwater issues are located at the two weblinks listed in (a).

The City completely redesigned its website in 2017. The Water, Waste and Energy website is a work in progress. The City’s program manager is working to make the website more interactive and provide more information to the public that is more easily accessible.

M.11.c.i: Provide a description of the pilot projects implemented and the techniques used to measurably increase knowledge and change behavior.

Three pilot projects were implemented in collaboration with Save The Whales during this permit year. The three pilot projects were:

1. Outreach to Community Churches with a Bilingual Educator
   The churches are places of gathering for members of the community. Their partnership in reaching parishioners about protecting water quality and the environment is important. A bilingual educator from Save The Whales, David Gonzalez, who grew up in Salinas, focused on this pilot project. David contacted and met with 40 churches. He brought educational materials in English and Spanish to share with the churches and offered to bring the hands-on watershed model to a Sunday school class. The goal is to reach as many churches as possible and provide materials with simple messages to reduce urban runoff.

2. Student Earth Day Art Contest for all 5th Grade Students
   The theme of the Student Earth Day Art Contest was how to protect water and wildlife. The target audience was Salinas 5th grade students. The art contest flyer was approved by each of the Salinas School Boards and distributed to all 5th grade teachers in 29 schools. College students assisted Save The Whales staff in bringing the art contest flyers to the schools. Out of 52 entries received, 10 winners were selected. The goal is to inspire the public and students to protect Salinas water quality and possibly make a poster in the future with the artwork and/or use the artwork in a print ad. Their artwork can be viewed at the following link:

3. **Top Dog Pet Contest (in English and Spanish):**

People love to share photos of their dogs. We engaged pet owners to email photos of their dogs and share how they protect the environment from pet waste. We advertised for contest entries (in English and Spanish) on the City of Salinas website, through flyers that we handed out at public events, and print ads in the Salinas Californian, the El Sol (Spanish Publication), and LaEspecial Ganga (Spanish Publication). In addition, a digital ad was run on the Californian and the El Sol websites. The contest was successful and garnered a lot of public participation. The five winning entries can be seen at the following link:

PHOTO CONTEST
WE WANT TO SEE YOUR DOG!

SEND A PHOTO OF YOUR DOG! TELL US HOW YOU PREVENT PET WASTE FROM ENTERING STORM DRAINS, WHICH LEAD TO SALINAS RIVERS, CREEKS, AND THE OCEAN.

• TO ENTER: Email a jpg photo of your dog by 5/4/18 to: helplin@cityofsalias.org
  Include how you prevent pet waste from entering storm drains, your email, dog’s name, and best way to reach you.
• PRIZE: A Hanks Dog Stuff poo transporter attaches to leash to carry bagged waste to a trash bin.
• WINNERS will be notified by May 11, 2018. Winning pets will be featured on Salinas social media.

SALINAS
WWW.CITYOFSLAINAS.ORG

CONCURSO DE FOTOGRAFÍA
¡QUEREMOS VER TU PERRO!

¡ENVÍANOS UNA FOTO DE TU PERRO! DINOS CÓMO EVITAS QUE LOS DESAGÜES DE TU MASILLA ENTRÉN EN LAS BOCAS DE AGUA LLUVIALES Y SEAN LLEVADOS A LOS RÍOS Y ARROYOS DE SALINAS, Y AL MÁR.

• PARA ENTRAR EN EL CONCURSO: Envía por correo una foto de tu perro antes del 4 de mayo de 2018 a helplin@cityofsalias.org
  Incluye cómo evitas que los desagües de tu mascota entren en las bocas de aguas pluviales; tu correo electrónico, el nombre de tu perro y la mejor manera de comunicarte contigo.
• PREMIO: Un transportador Hanks Dog Stuff que se sujeta a la correa para llevar el basurero de tus desechos embotellados.
• LOS GANADORES serán notificados para el 11 de mayo de 2018. Los perros ganadores serán mostrados en las redes sociales de Salinas.
“Always carry waste bags while going outdoors with your dog and be sure to throw it away into designated trash cans to prevent waste from entering storm drains.”

“When I go walking with her, I always place her waste in a biodegradable bag. We also pick up her waste daily in our yard and place it the same bags.”
“To avoid problems in the drainage, we, as a pet owner must meet our obligations which are to remove the pet’s stool, put it in a plastic bag and throw it into the trash can.”

“Chewy is always on a leash when we go for walks, so we carry poop bags. But, Chewy is very shy he waits until he is in his own back yard.”

“Wherever we go we carry dog waste bags in our vehicles, RV, and just going for a walk. The bags are put in the garbage can and not the recycle can. Carrying the dog bags helps us to keep the poop out of our storm drains and our waterways.”
Stormwater Education/Outreach via Media:
The public was encouraged to participate in their community by engaging in public involvement events (discussed in detail in c.ii) through the following methods:

Movie theater ads

TV ads in English and Spanish

Top Dog Pet Contest (print and digital ads)

Movie Theater Preview Ad: A 15 second digital ad was produced and aired for six weeks during the summer blockbuster movie season at Salinas Northridge Mall, which has 14 screens. The ad emphasized the following messages:

- “Please keep litter, pet waste, and motor oil out of storm drains to protect the water in Salinas creeks, rivers, and the ocean.” (photo of storm drain and people picking up pet waste).
- “Participate in Community Events” (show photo of family picking up litter).

Evaluation: A possible 76,454 movie patrons viewed the ad June 23 – August 3, 2017. This is based upon the 6-week movie box office. The ad ran on 14 movie screens and appeared in a rotation with other ads before the movie.

Salinas Movie Theater Preview Ad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theater Name/ Location</th>
<th>Number of Weeks Ad Shown</th>
<th>Theater Screen Ad Impressions</th>
<th>Total Possible Impressions (Movie Patrons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northridge Mall - Salinas Cinemark 14 Screens</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>76,454</td>
<td>76,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAND TOTALS</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>76,454</td>
<td>76,454</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TV Ads (English and Spanish):
The regional campaign aired four bilingual stormwater public service announcements (PSA) on the major television stations. The regional partnership was comprised of the following entities: Cities of Monterey, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Del Rey Oaks, Pacific Grove, Sand City, Seaside, Watsonville, Salinas, Santa Cruz, Capitola, Scotts Valley, and the Counties of Santa Cruz and Monterey.

The four PSA topics included: Fowl Water (about urban runoff sources), Storm Drains, Dog Doo, and Marine Litter. The Fowl Water PSA (in English and Spanish) can be viewed on the Monterey Regional Storm Water Management Program website: http://montereysea.org/take-action/
### Bilingual TV Ads Aired

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Purchased Ads and Bonus Ads per Station</th>
<th>Digital Display Ads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KMUV (Spanish)</td>
<td>207</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOX-KCBA</td>
<td>186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CW-NION</td>
<td>159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBS-KION</td>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Display KION546.com</td>
<td>Bonus: 25,000 monthly impressions for 5 months = 125,000</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL TV and Digital Ads:</strong></td>
<td><strong>668</strong></td>
<td><strong>125,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Campaign Impressions:</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,913,200</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Measurable Goal Results:**

1) A total of 668 ads aired on four stations. Of those ads, 220 were bonus ads donated by the stations for the campaign. In addition, KION/546.com added a digital display for five months with 25,000 impressions per month. This yielded a total of 125,000 impressions.

2) KMUV (Telemundo-Spanish station) aired 207 ads.

3) The remaining three English language stations aired a combined total of 461 ads.

**Total Campaign Impressions for TV and digital ads: 1,913,200**

**Evaluation:**
The funding was divided equally between the Spanish station (KMUV-Telemundo) and the combined English stations so that it was a 50/50 budget split. The City purchased ads on KMUV to be in the prime-time range when the Spanish soap opera aired in the evening. According to the station agent, their metrics have shown that during this time often the family (of all ages) watches this program together.

There are 226,630 television households in Santa Cruz, Monterey, and San Benito counties (Source: Nielsen Station Index Report, 2017). Broadcast television is the only way to reach 100% of the TV households. Cable outlets reach only about 44% of TV households. Regional TV investment continues to be one of the most cost-effective methods (with our partners) to reach the General Public with stormwater pollution prevention messages.

**Station Broadcast Updates:**
The News-Press Gazette (NPG) Broadcasting company is the owner of KION (CBS 46), The CW (NION The Central Coast CW), and KMUV (Telemundo 23).

- NPG continues to have a strong focus on local news stories of consequence, and has developed a long-term strategy of providing recurring news stories of consequence to local viewers called Targeted Special Reports. These Reports, originally designed for “sweeps” periods, will carry on even outside of sweeps periods.
CBS continues to provide viewership growth in the “CBS morning show” airing from 7A-9A. Coupled with our Central Coast News from 5A-7A, which now features local media veteran Barry Brown, we find more local viewers trusting the content in our AM news block. And their local reporting team have developed community traction as they have matured as a group over the past two years and established familiarity with our viewers.

The CW (KION) Network continues to reach the younger average viewer in our market. The network continues to provide exceptional first-run Prime series that reach an equivalent male and female audience. But more importantly, NION TV provides the ONLY 10PM newscast in the market that is LIVE AND LOCAL. There is another 10PM newscast in the market. However, it is a retransmission from the Oakland/SF market, and does not provide the local coverage and local stories of importance to our local Monterey Bay area viewers.

The KMUV (Telemundo) reaches the Spanish language viewers and has an audience that has grown over the last six months. During Q1-Q2 of 2017, Telemundo had a period of approximately 11 weeks of being the number one Prime Time Spanish language network in the US. Due to very strong entertainment programming, and exceptional NEWS reporting by our local T23 team in Salinas, KMUV has become a very close second in the market to Univision.

The KCBA (Fox 35) station is owned by Entravision Communications Corporation. KCBA viewership is divided almost evenly between males and females with females being a larger viewership with 51.1%. The occupation of 33.9% of the viewers is listed as blue collar, followed by white collar workers at 25.6%. The education level of the viewers is as follows: 35.7% are high school graduates, 30% have some college education, and 20.6% have a college degree. Most of the viewers own their home (48.1%) and are employed full-time (41.2%).

Print and Digital Top Dog Art Contest Ads (English and Spanish):
A total of four color print ads were run in the Salinas Californian, La Especial Ganga (Spanish publication), and El Sol (Spanish publication). In addition, digital ads were run on the Salinas Californian and the El Sol websites. The print/digital ads called for citizen participation in a Top Dog Pet Contest. The ads were run in English and Spanish.

The LaEspecial Ganga ran one print ad: 20,000 possible impressions
The Salinas Californian ran two print ads and a digital ad: 25,742 possible impressions
The El Sol ran one print ad and one digital ad: 23,000 possible impressions

Total Print /Digital Ad Impressions: 68,742

M.11.d: Include an assessment of each pilot project and the justification for each pilot project that was expanded and each that was replaced with a different pilot project
A total of 62 public intercept survey responses were evaluated as part of the Community-Based Social Marketing (CBSM). The intercept surveys were obtained from members of the public filling out surveys at public events. A bilingual educator spoke to Spanish residents to include their valuable input.

Evaluation:
• The majority of people reported that they wash their car at a commercial car wash (52%) with the second most likely place to be at home (40%). This is exactly the opposite of what was determined last year. This indicates that people are aware of the pollutants from washing a car and how take the car to a car wash.
• The majority of people reported that dog waste does contribute to water pollution (90%).
• The most popular ant control method was not using anything (23%) followed by using homeopathic remedies (19%) or spray products (19%).
• The majority of people saw the English and Spanish TV ads (68%).
• The majority of people reported that they use a reusable shopping bag at the grocery store (73%).
• The majority of people (95%) reported that litter is a problem in cities.
• All individuals sampled reported that storm drains lead to creeks, rivers, and the ocean.

Please see the following for details of the CBSM results.

Frequency Table for 2018 CBSM Intercept Surveys (SALINAS)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q1 Where do you wash your car?</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
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<tr>
<td>Response Item</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Home</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Car wash</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Home or car wash</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 No car</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Do not wash</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>62</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sex (M/F/Unknown) &amp; Age Range</th>
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<td>MALES</td>
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<td>MALES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-54 55-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 1 0 2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALES</td>
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<td>10-54 55-100</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q2 Does pet waste on streets contribute to pollution?</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
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<tr>
<td>Response Item</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Yes</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 No</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>62</td>
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Q3 Ant control products/methods?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response Item</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>MALES 10-54</th>
<th>MALES 55-100</th>
<th>FEMALES 10-54</th>
<th>FEMALES 55-100</th>
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<td>1 Raid</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Bait</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Spray</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Household chemicals</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Homeopathic</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Other (toxic chemicals)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 None</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q4 Have you seen TV commercials on pet waste, water pollution, etc.?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response Item</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>MALES 10-54</th>
<th>MALES 55-100</th>
<th>FEMALES 10-54</th>
<th>FEMALES 55-100</th>
<th>UNKNOWN 10-54</th>
<th>UNKNOWN 55-100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Yes</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 No</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q5 What type of grocery bags do you use?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response Item</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>MALES 10-54</th>
<th>MALES 55-100</th>
<th>FEMALES 10-54</th>
<th>FEMALES 55-100</th>
<th>UNKNOWN 10-54</th>
<th>UNKNOWN 55-100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Paper</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Plastic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Own</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Paper or plastic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Plastic or own</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Paper or own</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 None</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Q6 Is litter a problem for cities?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response Item</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>UNKNOWN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-54</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-100</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 62

---

**Q7 Do storm drains lead to the ocean?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response Item</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>UNKNOWN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-54</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-100</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 62
Provision N - Trash Load Reduction

N.5.a: Reporting Requirements

N.5.a.i: Verification of BMP Implementation
The City of Salinas has implemented a number of BMPs to control trash and litter at the sites and sources identified in Section N.2.a. See Appendix N for full data tables used to generate summary tables listed in this Provision.

Municipal Ordinances and Regulations
The City of Salinas has implemented many of the common bans on single-use types of trash. The City has also put into effect multiple ordinances that reduce litter. The City will continue to investigate whether additional regulations can be implemented to provide even greater trash or pollutant reduction.

Solid Waste and Recycling Receptacles
In 2016, the Salinas Municipal Code was Chapter 14 – Article 1 was repealed and replaced. This new ordinance requires all residential and business parcels to have solid waste and recycling bins. Additionally, it has been declared unlawful to intentionally deposit any solid waste or recyclables directly into the MS4 or any other public place.

Single-use Carryout Bag Ordinance
The City adopted a municipal ordinance (Chapter 16 - Article XII) that became effective on April 1st, 2015 that bans certain types of retail establishments from using thin-film plastic single-use carryout bags. The ordinance also requires these entities to charge a fee for paper bags in order to encourage the use of reusable bags.

Polystyrene Foam Food Service Ware Ordinance
The City’s polystyrene ban (Chapter 14-33) for food takeout containers by all food service vendors became effective on February 19, 2012. It is also a policy goal that business establishments outside city limits shall not package any food product in any package that contains polystyrene foam to be sold or offered in the boundaries of Salinas.

Construction and Demolition Waste Diversion
Salinas Municipal Code Chapter 9, section 2.4 requires all Construction and Demolition projects in the City to divert at least 65% of debris and 100% of inert materials generated by the project. In addition, all permit applicants must submit a C&D Waste Reduction and Recycling Report.

Public Education & Public Outreach Programs
In conjunction with local nonprofits, Return of the Natives and Save the Whales, the City of Salinas performed Education and Outreach to teens regarding the principles of a stormwater program (urban runoff) and best management practices for improving water quality. The City of Salinas’ stormwater program public outreach component is covered in greater detail in Provision M.
Return of the Natives Volunteer Cleanup Events

Return of the Natives (RON) is a local non-profit started as a senior capstone project by a student of California State University Monterey Bay, which helps organize a yearly cleanup at Upper Carr Lake, as well as various other seasonal cleanups. RON recruits volunteers and community members to clean up areas such as Upper Carr Lake, Natividad Creek Park, and Cesar Chavez Community Park. This year RON helped to mobilize over 500 volunteers to pick up 3 tons trash. These community cleanups average 2.9 tons of trash removed from urban areas per year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RON Cleanup Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permit Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonnage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Volunteers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Council District Neighborhood Cleanup Program

The Mayor of Salinas and the six City Council members work with Republic Services to provide a free cleanup once a year for each of the six districts. This helps to provide free services to residents for dumping large or unwanted items. This also helps to reduce illegal dumping in the surrounding areas. The following table illustrates the total trash collected during the neighborhood cleanup events from the last six years. The Council District Neighborhood Cleanups help to alleviate residents’ trash load by an average of 61.3 tons per year and a total of 101.5 tons in Year 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Council District Neighborhood Cleanup Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permit Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonnage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anti-Littering and Illegal Dumping Enforcement Activities

Work Alternative Program

The City re-implemented a Work Alternative Program to provide an alternative to incarceration for offenders ordered to serve a jail sentence of 40 days or less. The Program inspects and cleans areas identified as hotspots, which are identified as 1) areas with recurring problems for illegal dumping and 2) areas where street sweepers experience trouble with access. Data collection for the Work Alternative Program started in 2016, therefore, the City has only collected this data for Year 4, Year 5, and Year 6. Staff are working to develop an electronic reporting methodology to spatially represent the trash picked up at the various locations. This will then be used to help determine which subwatersheds are a high trash priority. In Year 6, 204.5 cubic years of trash were removed from Salinas’ subwatersheds.
### Work Alternative Program Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permit Year</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trash (cubic yards)</td>
<td>383.75</td>
<td>284.25</td>
<td>204.5</td>
<td>872.5</td>
<td>290.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Mattresses</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>125.75</td>
<td>365.8</td>
<td>121.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Tires</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>101.5</td>
<td>879.5</td>
<td>293.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Carts</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>272.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of E-Waste items</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>33.3</td>
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<tr>
<td># of Recycle items</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Increased Signage

Refer to Provision H for a summary of the City’s progress in implementing signage throughout the City, including Catch Basin and Drop Inlet Markers and No Dumping Signs.

### On-Land Trash Cleanups

**Parks & Streets Maintenance**

The Park & Grounds Division conducts daily litter removal and inspection on all municipal parks and parking lots. City Staff weighs and records the amount of trash collected at the end of each shift.

The Streets Maintenance Division utilizes contractors to maintain several private areas in the city called Maintenance Districts. These activities are usually funded by the residents or businesses within those communities. In Year 6, the City began tracking Green Waste removal by landscaping contractors.

### Volunteer Crews

The Parks & Grounds Division coordinates park cleanups with Social Vocational Services (SVS), a volunteer group. SVS assists City Staff, as well as provide citizens with disabilities an opportunity to help the community. In Year 6, SVS assisted the City by removing 157 bags of trash. NCI Affiliates did not participate in volunteer clean ups in Year 6. The following table shows the annual contributions of SVS over the course of this permit period. Data may vary based on factors such as volunteer crew size, trash bag size, and limitations due to weather.

### SVS Program Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permit Year</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bag Count</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>1,543</td>
<td>257.167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Marginally Housed Response Team (MHRT)

The Streets Maintenance Division investigates and cleans up homeless encampments that may be significant sources of trash. The MHRT was formed during Year 3 of the Permit cycle, thus Salinas’ data collection only dates back to a couple months during Year 3. The following table shows the City’s history in cleanup activities for homeless encampments with their associated costs for disposal. There was a decrease in funding for the MHRT program in Year 6, and thus cleanup costs were reduced to under $200,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permit Year</th>
<th>Clean Up Cost</th>
<th>Tons Removed</th>
<th>Number of Clean Ups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$900.00</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$150,564.64</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$282,564.66</td>
<td>405.5</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$190,843.71</td>
<td>256.0</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Street Sweeping

The Wastewater Division manages street sweeping activities. Commercial areas are swept on a weekly basis, while industrial and residential are swept every two weeks. The City sweeps high-density municipal parking lots (those that have more than a 50-car per week parking load) and all municipal garages regularly. The street sweeping program also conducts drive-by inspections of high priority or potential high trash accumulation locations. The City contracted with RouteSmart to improve the street sweeping program’s effectiveness, which is covered in detail in Provision E.

Structural BMPs

The City of Salinas has contracted 2nd Nature to assist in the development of a Structural BMP Inventory using a tool called BMP RAM (Best Management Practices Rapid Assessment Methodology). Assessments of the Inventory will begin in Y7. Maintenance Declarations are signed by the owner or maintenance supervisor and require ongoing maintenance of the BMPs to ensure they are working as originally designed. The new BMP RAM tool will automate the process of informing owners/maintenance supervisors of annual voluntary reporting, upcoming inspections and inspection results. In addition to the inventory listed in Provision E, a number of Structural BMPs in the City have trash capture devices.

N.5.a.ii: Visual Inspection and Abatement Activities

1. Refer to Appendix N for a summary of visual inspection and abatement activities conducted according to Section N.2.b (Inspection and Cleaning of Surface Drainage Structures).
2. The following sites are considered Priority locations that will be inspected at least 3 times per year: Santa Rita Creek, Natividad Creek, Carr Lake/Laurel Basin, Expo Ditch, Treatment Plant 1, and the Salinas River Outfall. The Wastewater Division goes above and beyond this requirement by inspecting and removing trash on a monthly basis from these sites, as well as 20 additional sites.
3. City staff and contractors generally remove all trash and debris the day it is discovered. If site conditions have a high risk of employee injury, the City may wait a day or more until site conditions have improved. Trash is never left more than 14 days, unless it is required due to a court order/existing law; for example, occupants of Marginally Housed Encampments are given a 14-day notice to remove personal belongings before a cleanup.
4. The highest amount of trash and debris removed annually per Surface Drainage Structure were Sconberg Parkway Basin (1274 tons), Santa Rita Creek (872.2 tons) and Monte Bella Ditch (640.4 tons). Gabilan Creek does not have any surface drainage structures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subwatersheds</th>
<th>MHRT (tons)</th>
<th>RON (tons)</th>
<th>SDML (tons)</th>
<th>SVS (bag count)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alisal Creek (AC)</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1961.1</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carr Lake (CL)</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabilan Creek (GC)</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markeley Swamp (MS)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natividad Creek (NC)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclamation Ditch West (RDW)</td>
<td>178.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinas River (SR)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rita Creek (SRC)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>872.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>256.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>3000.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>157</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the activities listed in the above table, the following subwatersheds had the highest amount of observed and collected trash in Year 6:
- Alisal Creek
- Santa Rita Creek
- Reclamation Ditch West

The following areas generate significant deposits of trash due to illegal dumping and homeless activities:
- Chinatown (RDW) – 107.7 tons
- Carr Lake (CL) – 17.7 tons
- Commission St. - Market St. (CL) – 16.2 tons
- Sherwood Park (RDW) – 13.7 tons

**N.5.d.i Progress in Implementing BMP Modifications**
The City’s trash reduction plan is helping to improve the water quality of the waterways. Several additional opportunities for trash load reduction are available and/or in progress.
- Retrofitting municipal structural BMPs to be full-capture devices, including regular maintenance and trash removal.
- Single-use food and beverage ware ban through municipal ordinance.
- Enhanced street sweeping (increased frequency, enhanced parking enforcement).
- Installation of partial capture devices such as curb inlet screen or litter booms in the waterways.
- Installation and retrofit of full-capture devices in existing storm drain inlets.
- Per the Trash Amendments, determination of high priority trash generation areas to effectively plan and implement full capture trash devices in the MS4 network.

Retrofitting Existing Municipal Structural BMPs

Public Works Maintenance Yard Staff inspect municipally owned structural BMPs and remove debris on a daily basis. As per the Trash Amendments, all trash capture screens installed after December 2, 2015 shall catch particles that are 5 mm or greater. There is an opportunity to retrofit the following municipal structural BMPs to include trash capture screens when funding becomes available:

- McKinnon Park - Flood Control
- Aquatic Center - Bioretention
- Montebella - Dry Basin

Municipal Ordinances and Regulations

See N.5.a.i for a list of policies already implemented. The City may consider adopting more stringent policies to reduce its trash loading. The following recommendations are some examples to guide future policymaking:

- **Zero Waste Resolution** - Set a date for a 50%, 75%, and 100% landfill diversion.
- **Producer Responsibility Resolution** - Support statewide efforts to hold producers responsible for product waste and agencies to include producer responsibility language in city purchasing contracts.
- **Bottled Water Ordinance** - Restrict the sale or distribution on City property of drinking water in plastic bottles of 21 ounces or less, set City policy to increase the availability of drinking water in public areas, and bar the use of City funds to purchase bottled water.
- **Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Option** - Require an environmentally preferable purchasing program for commodities purchased by the City, such as least harmful chemicals, made with a minimum recycled content, or from certified vendors.
- **Resource Conservation Ordinance** - Requires city departments to prevent waste, maximize recycling, buy products with recycled content, and appoint a Zero Waste Coordinator to lead these efforts.

Enhanced Street Sweeping

Refer to Provision E for more information about the City’s enhanced street sweeping program with RouteSmart.

Pure Water Monterey Project

The State Water Resources Control Board awarded the City of Salinas and Monterey One Water, formerly Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency, with a $10 million Prop 1 grant in January 2017. As part of the Pure Water Monterey project for groundwater replenishment, dry weather and minimum first flush flows will be diverted from the Recreation Ditch to ensure 100% trash capture. The Reclamation Ditch drains flows
from the following subwatersheds: Reclamation Ditch West, Gabilan Creek, Natividad Creek, Alisal Creek and Carr Lake. Initial construction of the Reclamation Ditch Diversion Project began in Year 6 and will be completed during Year 7.

**Trash Amendments**

In 2012, the City contracted Geosyntec to conduct the Baseline Trash Generation Rates study using the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA) model. The goal was to estimate the volume of trash generation across the various priority land uses using the City’s Priority Land Use maps and other GIS data to reveal the City’s High Priority trash generating areas. Refer to Appendix N for revised trash amendment land use map from Geosyntec.

In April 2018, 2nd Nature was contracted to ground-truth the results of the BASMAA model via visual trash assessments. High Priority trash generating areas were identified in the Reclamation Ditch West, Carr Lake, Natividad Creek and Alisal Creek subwatersheds. Refer to Appendix N for trash priority map and visual trash assessment map.

**N.5.d.ii Implementation of Trash Reduction Plan**

See N.5.d.i (above) for a description of the City’s implementation of the Trash Reduction Plan.

**N.5.d.iii Quantification of Trash Removed**

The City removed a total of 3204.8 cubic yards, 360 tons, and 157 bags of trash during Permit Year 6 - 2017/2018. The following table displays the total amount of trash removed by each entity:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Cubic Yards</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
<th>Bag Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marginally Housed Response Team</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Vocational Services Cleanups</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return of the Natives Volunteer Cleanups</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council District Cleanups</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>101.5</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Alternative Program</td>
<td>204.5</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Drainage Maintenance</td>
<td>3000.3</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,204.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>360</strong></td>
<td><strong>157</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Cubic yard value does not include various items such as Mattresses, Carts, E-Waste, Recyclables, & Tires. For more information on these extra items, refer to above Work Alternative Program Summary table.*
O.3.b – Reporting Requirements
Currently, the City of Salinas (referred to as the City) has one TMDL listed in the current Permit (R3-2012-0005) – Fecal Coliform TMDL – approved by the EPA in January 2012. As required, the City developed a Fecal Coliform Wasteload Allocation Attainment Plan (WAAP), which was submitted in the Year 3 Annual Report. Per section O.3.b, a summary of implementation actions taken to potentially reduce the fecal coliform TMDL to below 200 MPN/100mL during a 30-day period, with no more than 10% of those samples exceeding 400 MPN/100mL will be included below. Ideally, this TMDL must be achieved by December 20, 2024. The Fecal Coliform TMDL WAAP is included in Appendix O.

Additionally, the City has also been assigned via the Basin Plan a TMDL for nitrogen compounds and orthophosphate, as well as for sediment toxicity and pyrethroids. The TMDLs for nitrates, unionized ammonia, and orthophosphate vary per receiving water and dry or wet season. Please see the Table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subwatershed/Reach</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>WLA (mg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salinas River downstream of Spreckels</td>
<td>Nitrate as N</td>
<td>Dry Season: 1.4; Wet Season: 8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinas River downstream of Spreckels,</td>
<td>Orthophosphate as P</td>
<td>Dry Season: 0.07; Wet Season: 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabilan Creek, Natividad Creek, Alisal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rita Creek, Reclamation Canal</td>
<td>Nitrate as N</td>
<td>Dry Season: 6.4; Wet Season: 8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rita Creek, Reclamation Canal</td>
<td>Orthophosphate as P</td>
<td>Dry Season: 0.13; Wet Season: 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinas River downstream of Spreckels,</td>
<td>Unionized Ammonia as N</td>
<td>Year Round: 0.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rita Creek, Reclamation Canal,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabilan Creek, Natividad Creek, Alisal</td>
<td>Nitrate as N</td>
<td>Dry Season: 2.0; Wet Season: 8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dry season: May 1 - Oct 31; Wet Season: Nov. 1 – Apr. 30**

The sediment toxicity TMDL is a pass/fail test that assesses sediment toxicity to invertebrate (Hyalella azteca) survival. The pyrethroid TMDL includes the following pesticides (acute/chronic): bifenthrin (0.004 ug/L/0.0006 ug/L), cyfluthrin (0.0003 ug/L/0.00005 ug/L), and Lambda-cyhalothrin (0.001 ug/L/0.0005 ug/L). These two TMDLs, nitrogen compounds/orthophosphates and sediment toxicity/pyrethroids, are not addressed in this Annual Report as they are not technically in the City’s current permit.
Management Questions:

1. Are the impacted waterways meeting the TMDL targets for fecal coliform?

Impacted waterways during Permit Year 6 have not yet met fecal coliform TMDL targets (400 MPN/mL) but are on track to meet the December 20, 2024 deadline as specified in the Fecal Coliform WAAP. Best Management Practices (BMPs) listed in Table 3 and Table 4 of the WAAP have been appropriately implemented, assessed and updated (Appendix O). Human sources of fecal indicator bacteria have been prioritized as they are estimated to be the greatest contribution to the City’s TMDL, with the greatest contributor likely being the local homeless population. The City has not yet formed a productive and/or viable solution for reducing homelessness within its boundaries. Homelessness, in general, is a much larger problem than the City’s boundaries and has far reaching, state-wide impacts that need to be addressed on a greater scale.

Due to a recent Monterey County focus on reducing overnight RV parking, the City has seen an influx in homeless RV encampments. The City is working with local agencies to try and address homelessness, although this issue is likely to continue effecting the fecal coliform loads of receiving waters for the foreseeable future. Water entering the City from background receiving waters is consistently above the wasteload allocation (see Figure 1 in Appendix O). So additional sources of non-point source fecal indicator bacteria may be flowing into receiving waters via manure on agriculture fields outside the City boundaries.

A new Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), beginning October 1, 2017, has been implemented to better determine the City’s contribution of pollutants to receiving waters and increase monitoring precision in urban catchments. The MRP should provide an increased understanding of correlations between City stormwater management activities, stormwater discharge quality and receiving water quality. The MRP is a revised implementation of the Urban Catchment Action Level Pilot Project, approved by the Central Coast Water Board, which retains 2 out of the original 4 monitoring locations: RD-1200 and CL-3000. The MRP uses a passive sampling method that will collect water samples during rain events, which will be used to evaluate the City’s fecal coliform contribution. The fecal coliform TMDL schedule will remain consistent with the fecal coliform WAAP. This more detailed monitoring plan will provide a better comparative analysis between fecal coliform contributed by the City versus other outside sources.

2. Is urban stormwater discharge a significant source of fecal coliform to the receiving waters? Are there other sources that are major contributors?

The urban stormwater discharges do contribute fecal coliform loads to receiving waters. Increased fecal indicator bacteria are observed in both urban catchments and background receiving waters during precipitation events. This has led to a higher prioritization of volume reduction BMPs. The project planning goal is to delineate the City’s fecal coliform contribution per urban catchment to the surrounding receiving waters. Sampling results from station 309 ALD, which monitors receiving waters collected from the Reclamation Ditch, Gabilan Creek, Natividad Creek and Alisal Creek, show that the fecal coliform loads leaving the City are on average equivalent to or less than the initial load concentration that enter the City from background receiving waters (see Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix O). So while stormwater discharges do contribute fecal coliform loads to receiving waters, it is not increasing beyond the initial concentrations from background receiving waters.

Future Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing, set to begin in Permit Year 7, will help track human and animal sources of fecal coliform. This testing will begin implementation at the City’s pump station 309U19, which drains 30% of the City’s impervious surfaces. Animal identified fecal bacteria indicators may potentially be contributed by the Salinas Animal Shelter and Monterey County Animal Services, which have outdoor dog runs, as well as manure from agriculture operations.
3. Is the City meeting the Wasteload Allocations TMDL for fecal coliform?
No, the city has not yet met the TMDL for fecal coliform. With the new MRP monitoring protocols, the City is collecting fecal coliform samples from stormwater during real-time rain events. The average MPN/100 mL collected since monitoring began in October 2017 has been 6150, 3245 and 10,917 for urban catchments CP-518, RD-1200 and CL-3000 respectively. On average this year, fecal coliform is below the National Stormwater Quality action level of 13,000 MPN/mL for rain events (see Figures 3 and 4 in Appendix O). For 2012-2017, the average MPN/100 mL was 61,029 and 40,573 for urban catchments RD-1200 and CL-3000 respectively. The new MRP can show more accurate fecal coliform levels in stormwater flows due to real-time monitoring. In the old Urban Catchment Action Level Pilot Project, there was a delay from the time a rain event began to when samples could be collected; some samples were collected at very low flows (≤ 0.2 cfs) which are not high enough to make it to receiving waters.

4. Is the City effectively implementing BMPs that target fecal bacteria indicators?
   a. Identify specific BMPs
      - Homeless encampment cleanups
      - Inlet plug in Chinatown discharge line during dry-weather season
      - Dry-weather flow diversions from Recreation Ditch and Blanco Drain
      - Sanitary sewer preventative infrastructure maintenance
      - Automatic sanitary sewer overflow alarms (SCADA)
      - Route Smart street sweeping
      - Education/Outreach
      - PCR monitoring

Homeless Encampment Cleanups
The City of Salinas has a homelessness epidemic and no specific plan to fix it. Unfortunately, due to systemic failures in social services, many homeless people are not getting the services they need to transition out of their current homelessness, which is quite often initiated by the inability to keep up with the rising costs of housing due to the Silicon Valley tech boom. The City’s waterways are often utilized as a freshwater source by homeless peoples for laundering clothing and for waste disposal. Unfortunately, due to a deficiency in public restrooms, human waste often finds its way into the MS4 waterways, which raises the fecal coliform count. To reduce fecal coliform and transmission of hepatitis C, homeless encampments are routinely cleaned to reduce human waste discharges into the City’s MS4. See Appendix O for map of encampment correlation with MS4 waterways.

The City has also implemented an ordinance restricting RV parking. RVs have been shown to also be a source of human waste disposal into storm drains. When this occurs and is identified by the City, the City plugs the line and cleans out the line to prevent the waste from reaching local waterways. Enforcement measures are taken; however, the homeless are often not capable of paying fines or towing costs to retrieve their RVs which results in greater homelessness.

Chinatown Discharge Line Inlet Plug
The section of the City known as Chinatown houses a large homeless population. To prevent fecal coliform from entering the storm drain, inlets are plugged during the dry weather season and during cleanup operations. The lines are cleaned and the plugs removed prior to the start of rainy season.
Recreation Ditch and Blanco Drain Diversions
The State Water Resources Control Board awarded the City of Salinas and Monterey One Water (M1W), formerly Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency, with a $10 million Prop 1 grant in January 2017. As part of the Pure Water Monterey project for groundwater replenishment, dry weather and minimum first flush flows will be diverted from the Recreation Ditch and the Blanco drain. This source-control structural BMP will greatly reduce the levels of fecal coliform entering receiving waters. The Reclamation Ditch drains flows from the following subwatersheds: Reclamation Ditch West, Gabilan Creek, Natividad Creek, Alisal Creek and Carr Lake. The Blanco Drain receives flows from 6400 acres of farmland surrounding the City. Initial construction of the Reclamation Ditch Diversion Project began in Year 6 and will be completed during Year 7. The Blanco Detention Basin, which will receive flows from the Blanco Drain, is still in the design phase of development, moving into construction bid phase.

Sanitary Sewer Preventative Infrastructure Maintenance
To further prevent fecal coliform from entering the MS4, preventative infrastructure maintenance is done annually on the sanitary sewer system. In Year 6, the Lake Street lift station, which is the largest lift station in the City, underwent a major overhaul in July 2017, which cost approximately $600,000. The lift station upgrade included 9 valve replacements, new wet well entry door replacements that included up-to-date safety devices, resealing of the wet pit, and replacement of trap doors. Also, a Line Evaluation was conducted by consultant Mark Thomas in October 2017 on the main trunk lines into the Lake Street and Treatment Plant #2 lift stations. Lines were evaluated for necessary manhole repairs, cracks in the lines and additional damage or degradation.

Additionally, an outreach and education pamphlet has been created and distributed as a reference guide to homeowners on how to care for their private lines and prevent plugs and overflows on personal properties. A copy is located in Appendix O as well as a sample of the new Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for one of twelve sanitary sewer lift stations.

Automatic Sanitary Sewer Overflow Alarms
A Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) control system has been integrated into the framework of the City’s sanitary sewer management. SCADA’s early detection warning system is utilized as a non-structural stormwater BMP, which alerts wastewater employees in the emergency response chain of command when a sanitary sewer overflow occurs. Since January 2018, all 10 lift stations have been upgraded to include the SCADA control system. It also includes real-time flow data which can alert staff to the existence of potential plugs, which can be cleaned before a full plug occurs.

Route Smart Street Sweeping
Studies have shown that fecal indicator bacteria can be found in urban street sediment. Street sweeping is being used as a source control BMP. In October 2017, the new Route Smart street sweeping routes (shown in Appendix E) were implemented. New street sweeping routes have been developed to increase sweeping efficiency. The new routes are designed to maintain a weekly and biweekly sweeping schedule, depending on permit requirements (section E.6.d). Between May 2017 and September 2017, 2012 cu. yards of sediment and debris were collected using the old sweeping routes. Between October 2017 and April 2018, 3455 cu. yards of sediment and debris were removed using the new Route Smart sweeping routes.

Outreach/Education
The public has access to signs, brochures and public service announcements detailing proper pet waste disposal techniques – please refer to Provision M, Public Education and Public Participation.
**PCR Testing**

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing can be used to identify fecal indicator sources through DNA sequencing. PCR testing will be instituted in Permit Year 7 during wet season monitoring. PCR testing will allow the City to differentiate between human and animal fecal indicators, thus improving the ability to identify sources of fecal coliform contributions. The following sources may be contributing to the City’s fecal coliform levels: homeless encampments (human), agricultural manure applications (animal), pet waste (animal), leaching septic systems (human) and old sanitary sewer infrastructure (human).

**b. Prioritize BMPs for pilot scale implementation source control BMPs**

The Reclamation Ditch diversion for first flush and dry weather flow diversions from areas associated with large homeless populations should be completed during Permit Year 7. An intake is currently being installed and connected to a 54” sewer trunk line to transport diverted flows to the 309 U19 Salinas pump station and the Blanco Detention Basin; up to 1200 AFY of source water will be captured and treated. First flush and low flows from the Salinas River sub-watershed – 13% of Permit coverage area – will be diverted to the Salinas pump station for transportation to the Blanco detention basin and eventually to the M1W Regional Treatment Plant for treatment and beneficial reuse. Up to 200 AFY of source water could be diverted, along with its pollutants, from the Salinas River outfall (309 SDR).

**c. Evaluate the performance of implemented BMPs for fecal coliform load reductions.**

Source control BMPs provide benefits, like the reduction of fecal coliform indicators flowing into distributed BMPs. The following are the City’s source control BMPs:

- Homeless encampment clean-ups
- Plugs in storm drain lines
- Pet waste BMPs
- Diversions to wastewater treatment plant

With permission from the Central Coast Water Board, the Urban Catchment Action Level Pilot Project has been revised. Due to the unique location of Salinas – surrounded by agriculture, as well as agriculture in the center of the city – it was difficult to identify and track urban sources of fecal coliform indicators. This Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) has been updated and will address: 1) conditions affecting water quality in waters affected by urban runoff and 2) the effectiveness of program management actions. The new protocol uses a passive sampling method where samples are collected in real-time during rain events from monitoring outfalls as sampling bottles systematically fill as the water level rises. The collection schedule follows the water year from October to September, with a report out of results occurring in January.

These changes to the MRP should result in greater catchment monitoring accuracy during storm events and pollutant loading in urban catchments. These data will be compared to the background receiving waters monitoring data which enters the City’s MS4 from agricultural practices. An analysis of fecal coliform action levels using both background water quality data and receiving water quality data will lead to a better understanding of fecal coliform loads, while remaining in alignment with the Basin Plan. An analysis of the resulting geospatial fecal coliform loads, background and receiving water quality, and the new outfall trend monitoring should better explain the City’s bacteria allocation and lead to better recommendations for the appropriate BMPs needed for fecal coliform reduction attainment. It will also allow for better evaluation of the above-mentioned source control BMPs.
d. Implement BMPs that are effective in reducing fecal coliform loads.
Implemented. Please review management question 4.a.

5. Is the general public aware of the need to properly dispose of pet waste, and are they doing so?
   a. Identify the source(s) of information for the residents (pet waste signs, PSAs, brochures, community events, dog tag licensing, etc.).

   The public has access to signs, brochures and public service announcements detailing proper pet waste disposal techniques – please refer to Provision M, Public Education and Public Participation.

   b. Evaluate changes in awareness and behavior.
   Please refer to evaluations included in Provision M.

6. Are the industrial and commercial sites that use, store, or could generate pathogens aware of the BMPs that they should be implementing on site, and are they implemented and maintained?
   a. Evaluate changes in awareness of appropriate BMPs (refer to permit section F)
   Commercial and industrial sites are aware of their potential to contribute bacteria to stormwater flows. City staff provide information to commercial and industrial sites during inspections. Additionally, they mail BMP implementation packets to business and facility owners each year, along with their Industrial General Permit monitoring results. If a Notice of Violation has occurred, it will be mailed to business and facility owners along with the BMP informational packets. California Stormwater Quality Association-specific BMP information and City stormwater BMP posters have also been presented to commercial and industrial business owners.

   b. Evaluate changes in BMP implementation at industrial and commercial sites.
   Wastewater discharges resulting from pressure washing buildings and sidewalks have been reduced through inspections and education, as well as water conservation efforts. All wastewater discharges produced by service contractors or commercial and industrial facilities are disposed of in either the sewer or the industrial waste lines. Industrial facilities with diversion valves still have the option to discharge to the City’s MS4 during storm season.

7. Are the reported sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) potentially impacting the storm drains and/or receiving waters?
   No, SSOs are infrequent and result in no impact on the water quality of receiving waters.
   a. Evaluate changes in Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) management practices.
   Monterey County Department of Health conducts site inspections for food facilities. The City also has Environmental Compliance Inspectors that inspect for FOG at food facilities. The City is part of the M1W FOG program, which uses public education and outreach to draw awareness to proper FOG disposal. Currently these efforts are paying off as food facilities are not causing a FOG problem for the City’s sanitary sewer system.

   b. Evaluate reduction of sewage discharges that resulted from implementing a Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) response plan.
   The City experienced 4 SSOs in Year 6 with a 100-percent recovery rate on all cleanups. The SCADA system was implemented during the summer of 2017 and is now installed at all 10 lift stations. SCADA provides a comprehensive overview of all sanitary sewer and industrial wastewater lift stations based on a centralized monitoring system with automated warnings and first responder alerts. This has made it possible to respond to spills in real-time, thus minimizing the effects of any SSOs.
### BMP Selection, Assessment, and Implementation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Implementation Schedule/Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implement Initial BMPs</td>
<td>On-going per Permit requirements (refer to WAAP - Table 10)</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement Updated BMPs</td>
<td>Phased in 2012-2017 Permit</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposition 1 Grant Funds (Pure Water Monterey Project)</td>
<td>January 2017</td>
<td>Awarded – $10M to City of Salinas and Monterey One Water (M1W)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinas River Outfall Dry Weather and First Flush Diversions</td>
<td>Engineering drawings drafted</td>
<td>Completed – Drawings; In Progress – Diversion construction; In Development – Blanco Detention Basin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinas Treatment Facility Storage and Recovery: Industrial Waste Water (IWW) Ponds</td>
<td>Detain and treat agricultural wash water – reduce associated TSS constituent concentrations for 2500 AFY of source water</td>
<td>In Progress – First Pure Water Monterey stormwater deliveries to begin in 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclamation Ditch Diversion</td>
<td>Wet and dry weather diversions for areas with large homeless populations. Install intake and connect to 54” sewer line to Salinas pump station and Blanco Detention Basin; Capture/treat up to 1200 AFY of source water.</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tembladero Slough Water Diversion</td>
<td>Pump station construction to divert water from slough and send to Castroville sanitary sewer lift station for transfer to M1W.</td>
<td>Terminated – M1W did not acquire the water rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Implementation Schedule/Description</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Blanco Drain Pump Station and Pipeline**          | ▪ Peak flow diversions from large agricultural land area.  
▪ Possible reductions in constituent concentrations (i.e. fecal coliform and TSS), for up to 8000 AFY:  
  o Water will be diverted and treated to secondary and tertiary standards for Pure Water Monterey deliveries to Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project (CSIP) area. | **In Progress** – Pump station and pipeline should be complete and operational in early 2019. |
| **Produce Washwater and Stormwater Transport to Salinas Pump Station** | ▪ Repurpose existing infrastructure to convey water from IWW ponds to Salinas Pump Station (309U19) for conveyance to M1W’s Regional Treatment Plant for reuse treatment.  
  o Sources include agricultural wash water, surface water and agricultural tile drain flows from Reclamation Ditch, stormwater flows from south Salinas, and surface water/tile drain from the Blanco drain area. | **Complete** |
| **Pure Water Monterey EIR**                        | ▪ Element D Phase 1-A: Dry Weather Flow Diversion Project at Salinas Pump Station;  
▪ Element E. Phase 1-B: Salinas Treatment Facility Storage and Recovery;  
▪ Element F. Phase 1-C: Reclamation Ditch;  
▪ Element G. Phase 1-E: Blanco Drain (Pump Station and Pipeline). | **Implemented** – for each Element |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Implementation Schedule/Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develop Prioritization Schedule</td>
<td>▪ BMP practices that address human and pet bacteria sources:</td>
<td>Implemented/Updated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Provision J (Parcel-Scale Development)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Provision L (Development Planning and Stormwater Retrofit);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Stormwater diversions;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Distributed (structural) BMPs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement Enhanced BMPs</td>
<td>▪ Marginally housed encampment clean-ups/trash clean-ups;</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Inventory/assess distributed BMPs -&gt; measure progress -&gt; adjust BMPs</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring Requirements per Provision O</td>
<td>▪ Pursuant to section O.2.h:</td>
<td>Implemented: updated SWMP incorporates QAPP and TMDL monitoring requirements; In Development: Microbial Source Tracking for DNA testing of nonpoint-source fecal coliform contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Updated Stormwater Monitoring Program (SWMP);</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Include PCR DNA testing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMP pilot retrofit projects</td>
<td>▪ Per pilot project implementation, a minimum of 5 candidates need to have 60% of project design completed by end of FY5. (L.2.c)</td>
<td>Project Completed: Skyway Roundabout Project, El Dorado LID Bioretention/Infiltration Project; Design Completed/Under Construction: Reclamation Ditch Diversion Design Completed: 66” SD Shunt @ M1W Pump Station; Design Development: Blanco Detention Basin Project, Carr Lake Restoration and Park, Boronda Road Widening Project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Implementation Schedule/Description</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **WAAP Monitoring Strategies**              | • Monitoring to assess non-structural source control BMPs  
  o Route Smart weekly and biweekly street sweeping to reduce fecal coliform levels | **In Progress:** GIS-based bacteria and sediment pollutant loading reduction model from 2ndNature. |

Initial source control BMPs that address bacteria loads are included within the requirements of the Wasteload Allocation Attainment Plan (WAAP). Reference Table 3 in the WAAP for list of Initial BMPs (Appendix O). Updated BMPs were implemented throughout Permit Year 6, which are included in Parcel-Scale Development (Provision J) and Development Planning and Stormwater Retrofits (Provision L). WAAP requirements for Provision J were completed in December 2013. The City continues to implement non-development requirements, such as requiring priority projects to implement current Stormwater Development Standards that meet source control requirements.

The City has surpassed the 5-candidate minimum for Provision L, with 7 candidates for BMP pilot retrofit projects. In Year 5, both the Skyway Roundabout Project and El Dorado LID Biodetention/Infiltration Project were fully completed; both project design and construction. Two additional candidates, the Reclamation Ditch Diversion and 66” SD Shunt @ M1W Pump Station, have had their designs completed and approved. The Reclamation Ditch Diversion is expected to be fully constructed by early 2019. The final 3 candidates, Blanco Detention Basin Project, Carr Lake Restoration, and the Boronda Road Widening Project have all completed at least 60% of their project design. For additional information on these projects, see Provision L.

In January 2017, the City of Salinas and M1W were awarded a $10 million implementation grant from Proposition 1 Water Bond funding. These funds are being utilized to expand water recycling and groundwater recharging efforts by diverting Salinas Industrial Waste Water (IWW) and stormwater flows to primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment standards at the Salinas Industrial Wastewater Treatment Facility and M1W Regional Treatment Plant. Project phases 1-A and 1-B are directly related to agricultural wash water reuse and the Salinas Industrial Wastewater Treatment Facility, while project phases 1-C and 1-E are stormwater diversions. Structural BMPs in the forms of water diversions and distributed BMPs can effectively reduce pollutant loads, as shown Table 10 of the WAAP (Appendix O).

Benefits from diversion projects are approximately quantified and based on current monitoring trends. Exact amounts of pollutant reductions and water diversions are subject to fluctuations in weather, project parameters, and other abiotic/anthropogenic changes. By 2019, the Pure Water Monterey Project expects to deliver up to 3500 AFY of potable recycled water and more than 4000 AFY of tertiary treated water for crop irrigation. This Project also expects to reduce wastewater discharges into the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary by 2000 AFY.

The Total Estimated Load Reduction (TELR) model created by 2ndNature has quantified the baseline stormwater pollutant loads by catchment (see maps in Appendix O), including sediment/particulate loading. Studies have shown that fecal coliform attaches to sediment particles. So, areas with high homeless populations, likely have greater fecal coliform-sediment loads which are removed during routine street sweeping. The focused outfall monitoring being conducted at different MRP catchments will be able to show over time if the switch to using
Route Smart street sweeping routes correlates with a decrease in fecal coliform. In Year 7, Route Smart street sweeping data and average daily car to curb ratio data will be incorporated into the model to begin the analysis of pollutant load reductions over time.

### Identification of Sources of Impairment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Implementation Schedule/Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Sanitary sewer overflows and illicit connections** | ▪ SCADA notification system shows infrequent occurrences (Section E and P)  
  ○ 10 lift stations upgraded with SCADA system                                                   | Implemented    |
| **Illegal dumping**                               | ▪ Identification program (along riparian corridors);  
  ▪ Maintenance activities (section E);  
  ▪ Trash reduction methodology and illegal dumping enforcement (N.5.f);  
  ▪ Annual monitoring/dry weather activities;  
  ▪ City of Salinas/volunteer efforts                                                              | Implemented - all |
| **Homeless encampments**                          | ▪ Cleanups (Section N)                                                                               | Implemented    |
| **Regrowth in drains**                            | ▪ Reline older sanitary sewer and storm drain lines                                                  | In Development |
| **Surrounding agricultural areas**                | ▪ Differentiate potential sources of impairment between City of Salinas and County MS4s (Section P and Q) | In Development |

In Year 6, the City of Salinas has experienced 4 sanitary sewer overflows; 0% of flows have made it to the storm drains.

Receiving background waters may be subjected to agricultural inputs from manure and fertilizers. Up through Year 5, receiving water monitoring station 309 ALD, contained mild positive correlations between dissolved orthophosphate levels and fecal coliform indicators, suggesting an increase in agricultural fertilizer activity (Appendix O). Receiving background waters exposed to less agricultural influences – such as GAB and NAD – contain decreasing levels of orthophosphates, yet, increasing fecal coliform indicators are still present. This may be attributed to homeless encampments along the water’s edges. 309UCO’s high orthophosphate levels could also be attributed to increased agricultural processing at industrial facilities (equipment washing), and not necessarily correlated with agricultural field inputs.

Public education BMPs have had noticeable effects on general knowledge, such as: public creek clean-ups; riparian restoration; implementation of storm drain markers; educating elementary school students about water quality and their environment; and providing waste disposal information (refer to Section M).
Microbial source tracking by PCR testing is being implemented in Y7 for both dry and wet season flows. Samples will be taken at the MRP monitoring locations to assess whether fecal indicator bacteria are originating from agriculture manure and/or human sources (refer to O.2.h). This DNA source testing will assist with the prioritization of source control BMPs (section O.2.e). When quantified, the amounts of human, pet and wildlife (manure) fecal coliform loads will help identify the source problems for focused treatment areas (P.3.a.iii.1-3). These 3 MRP monitoring locations include the following land use types: manufacturing, commercial and residential.
## Identification of BMPs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Implementation Schedule/Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treatment Control</strong></td>
<td>- Distributed BMPs/LID (Section P)</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- First flush/stormwater diversions – wet weather stormwater diversions</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Blanco Detention Basin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Salinas Waste Water Treatment Plant ponds</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Design</strong></td>
<td>- Distributed BMPs/LID (Section P)</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source Control</strong></td>
<td>- Pet waste management (Section M);</td>
<td>Implemented - All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Stream Buffers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Street Sweeping/channel/drain maintenance/marginally housed encampment clean-ups (Section E)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-stormwater diversions</strong></td>
<td>- Dry-weather flow diversions (O.2.a)</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Agricultural wash water flow diversions (O.2.a)</td>
<td>Complete/Implemented</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Review Table 7 from the Fecal Coliform WAAP (see Appendix O) for additional information on BMP types, requirements and descriptions.

## Prioritization of BMPs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Implementation Schedule/Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BMPs addressing impervious flows</strong></td>
<td>- Distributed BMPs:</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Structural and treatment control BMPs (Section E and P)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BMPs addressing human and pet fecal coliform indicators</strong></td>
<td>- Source Control BMPs: (Section M and E)</td>
<td>In Progress/Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- DNA source testing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Outreach/Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Please review Table 8 from the Fecal Coliform WAAP (Appendix O) for an evaluation summary of prioritized BMPs.

Structural and treatment control BMPs, such as first flush diversions, infiltration basins and detention basins, have the highest preliminary rankings for bacteria load abatement from impervious flows. These rankings are based on implementation feasibility, cost and effectiveness. Site design/Low Impact Development BMPs, such as green roofs and permeable pavers, also have priority rankings for decreasing impervious flows. Street sweeping is a source control BMP with high potential for TSS load reduction, thus reducing fecal coliform loading respectively. Non-stormwater BMPs priority scores are based on illicit discharge removal and sanitary sewer repairs; both of these sources are infrequent so they are a lower priority than previously mentioned BMPs. Priority BMPs that address human and domestic pet sources of bacteria indicators include: outreach and education of children and adults on stormwater quality and drain markers (non-structural) and DNA source testing for human and animal distinction (structural). BMP prioritization is also be based on other pollutant reduction potentials, which happen to compliment fecal coliform load reductions. The City is now utilizing the Tool to Estimate Load Reductions (TELR) model, which will assist in determining the appropriate load reduction BMPs for areas of high Total Suspended Solids.

**BMP Implementation Schedule:**
Review O.2.a: BMP Selection, Assessment, and Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Implementation Schedule/Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial BMPs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ On-going per Permit requirements</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Updated BMPs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ On-going per TELR modeling requirements</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dry weather and first flush diversions</strong></td>
<td>▪ Based on project timeline (L.2); funding secured in 2017; ▪ Incorporating design plans into Pure Water Monterey</td>
<td>In Development – Blanco Detention Basin; Under Construction – Recreation Ditch Diversion Completed – Incorporate design plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prioritization Schedule</strong></td>
<td>▪ First flush diversions/dry weather diversions; ▪ Distributed BMPs;</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enhanced BMPs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Homeless encampment clean-ups/trash clean-ups; ▪ Dog park with pet waste source control BMPs; ▪ Inventory/assess distributed BMPs -&gt; measure progress -&gt; adjust BMPs</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In Progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Structural BMPs with high rankings for fecal coliform load reductions and volume reductions are being implemented in accordance with other constituent reduction BMPs. First flush diversions are either in design development (Blanco Detention Basin) or under construction (Recreation Ditch Diversion) and subject to project timelines (L.2). BMPs are continually updated in accordance with Salinas-specific data analysis. Distributed BMPs have been inventoried and will be assessed starting in July 2018.

### Quantifiable Numeric Analysis of BMPs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Implementation Schedule/Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receiving waters</td>
<td>▪ TMDL/QAPP</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background Receiving waters</td>
<td>▪ TMDL/QAPP</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stormwater discharge trend monitoring</td>
<td>▪ Analysis of management measures at Salinas Pump Station (309U19), subject to QAAP sampling description</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal coliform action level</td>
<td>▪ 3 Urban Catchments subject to Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Parameters (P.8.d.iv)</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCR testing</td>
<td>▪ Urban catchments and receiving waters</td>
<td>Under development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description of Monitoring Program:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Implementation Schedule/Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receiving waters</td>
<td>▪ TMDL monitoring plan for TMDL compliance: 5 samples from 14 sites collected over a 30-day period for dry and wet seasons. Coincides with QAPP monthly sampling and Receiving Water Monitoring Parameters – Monthly November through May, including 2 stormwater events (Permit Attachment D.4)</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background receiving waters</td>
<td>▪ Monthly November through May, including 2 stormwater events.</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm drain outfalls</td>
<td>▪ Analysis of management measures: 3 storm events and 2 dry flows. Coincides with QAPP monthly sampling.</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCR testing</td>
<td>▪ DNA testing of Fecal Coliform in receiving waters</td>
<td>In Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal coliform action level</td>
<td>▪ MRP catchments</td>
<td>Implemented (Section P.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
  - o CL-3000: manufacturing/residential,
  - o CP-518: commercial/residential
  - o RD-1200-000: commercial/manufacturing
The TMDL monitoring plan is outlined in the 2014 Fecal Coliform WAAP (Appendix O). The monitoring plan was updated this past year by CCRWQCB. The new MRP Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) was prepared by 2NDNATURE, LLC and Pacific EcoRisk, which provides a detailed monitoring protocol that is pursuant to the monitoring requirements found in the Fecal Coliform WAAP (Appendix O). The updates to the MRP focus on increasing data collection from Urban Catchments monitoring locations to identify and address sources of fecal coliform indicators. According to Permit monitoring requirements for the fecal coliform action level (13,000 MPN/100 mL), only 3 storm event samples were above the action level (see table in Appendix O).

### Description of BMP Assessments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Implementation Schedule/Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distributed BMPs</td>
<td>▪ Inventory</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributed BMPs</td>
<td>▪ Assessment</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Control</td>
<td>▪ On-going enforcement and implementation</td>
<td>On-going</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2NDNATURE, LLC completed inventoried structural BMPs during early 2017. Inventoried BMPs are listed and described in their BMP RAM tool – the first round of assessments will be completed in August 2018.

### Description of BMP Improvements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Implementation Schedule/Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Privately-owned distributed BMPs</td>
<td>▪ Request proof of scheduled maintenance; ▪ Utilize BMP RAM scores to determine required maintenance</td>
<td>In Development, In Progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description of Interagency/Public Collaboration for WAAP development and Implementation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Implementation Schedule/Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Salinas</td>
<td>▪ Public Works and Public Works Corporation Yard Environmental and Maintenance Services</td>
<td>On-going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County of Monterey</td>
<td>▪ Planned meetings for data collaboration</td>
<td>On-going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marginally housed encampments</td>
<td>▪ Regional issue -&gt; regional collaboration; ▪ Cooperation with Monterey County Social Services Department</td>
<td>On-going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinas Industrial WWTP</td>
<td>▪ Coordinate structural BMP Prop.1 funded Pure Water Monterey Project efforts with partner agency M1W</td>
<td>On-going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners/operators of land used for illegal dumping</td>
<td>▪ Public outreach, enforcement</td>
<td>On-going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCRWQCB</td>
<td>▪ Collaborative communication for TMDL compliance</td>
<td>On-going</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Provision P: Monitoring, Effectiveness Assessment, and Program Improvement

P.8 – Reporting Requirements
Many of the reporting requirements in this section have been reported out in the applicable permit provision section they pertain to (i.e. information on the effectiveness of various commercial/industrial section program requirements are reported in Provision F with Supporting Documentation in Appendix F)

P.8.a.i – Pesticide, Fertilizer and Herbicide Use
A summary of all pesticide/fertilizer/herbicide applications by the Parks and Streets Depts. and Contractors is located in Appendix P. During Year 6, there were 5 applications of PHFs within 7 days of a ½” rain event: 704 oz (11 gal) of Liberate and 2686 oz (42 gal) of Roundup. Most applications during the one-week window before a rain event were performed by City employees. To prevent recurrence, a GIS map is being created to apply the GIS polygon-feature class to all roundabouts and medians within the City to determine total acreage for herbicide application. From this information, a dosage can be determined for amount to be applied per acre being sprayed. The map will inform the applicator how much acreage is being sprayed on each day and can then formulate the herbicide mixture accordingly. In addition, City staff have been informed to plan their spraying activities such that they do not occur within the 7-day window.

Documentation of PHF application from city employees and contractors has been revised; it now includes confirmation that the weather forecast has been reviewed by recording the daily percent chance of rain. Applications of pesticides and fertilizers are no longer allowed if the application is planned to take place within 48 hours of a 50% or greater chance of rain. No PHF applications in Year 6 were within 48 hours of a 50% or greater chance of rain. Additionally, a GIS app is near completion for field use by city Public Works employees that will also include this required information.

P.8.a.ii – Riparian Protection Data
The information required in this item is included in Table 7 in Appendix P.

P.8.a.iii – Stormwater Discharge Trend Monitoring and Pollutant Loading Assessments
The City of Salinas Water Quality Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) was revised in July 2017 to provide a monitoring scheme that would provide Salinas-specific data that can be used for stormwater programmatic decisions. Sampling at the Salinas Pump Station (309U19) was revised to replace composite sampling with grab sampling during three significant rain events, including First Flush. This frequency remained unchanged. Passive sampling at urban catchment outfalls was added to provide a better characterization of pollutant loading during storm events. Two of the original four urban catchments, CL-3000 (residential) and RD-1200 (mixed use), remain in the sampling scheme. An additional urban catchment, CP-518, which has a mix of commercial and residential land uses, was added. A table showing a comparison of the original 2012 MRP with the new 2017 MRP is located in Appendix P. Additionally, water quality sampling data collected to date is also displayed in Table 8; data that exceeded the Action Levels listed in the City’s permit are highlighted in red. All data represents pollutant loading during storm events. The historical data indicated high levels of turbidity, ortho-P (dissolved), fecal coliform and some zinc. Under the old MRP, samples were not required to be analyzed for TSS, thus the missing data. This would have helped determine if the pollutants were coming from sediment washed from the Ag fields. All of these pollutants could be caused by Ag runoff; zinc and ortho-P are constituents of fertilizer, and TSS and fecal coliform could come from sediment and manure from Ag fields.
Data collected under the new monitoring program show a drastic reduction in the number of action level exceedances. Note – samples for First Flush were not collected at RD-1200 due to 30-day posting requirements to move a homeless encampment out of the outfall prior to equipment installation. The fecal coliform action level was exceeded twice in CL-3000 and once in CP-518. There were no fecal coliform exceedances during storm events at RD-1200. Depending on the data collected for the remainder of the water year, qPCR testing may be performed in future permit years to determine if the source of fecal coliform is human or animal. Next permit year, qPCR testing will occur at 309U19 to determine if the source of fecal coliform is human. The action level was not exceeded; however, the Basin Plan water quality objective of 400MPN/100ml was. And the City has a fecal coliform TMDL, so the qPCR testing is part of the investigatory process to determine next corrective actions to take. There were some ortho-P and zinc exceedances during the First Flush. As stated previously, both constituents are present in fertilizers used in the Ag industry. Dependent on the remaining data collected for the water year, a zinc assessment may be performed in Year 7 to determine potential sources of zinc in the urban catchments that have exceedances.

The MRP report submittal date for the 2017 MRP has been revised from submittal in this annual report to January of the year following the permit year to allow sampling data for an entire water year to be collected. In Year 6, the City started working to utilize 2N’s TELR tool to evaluate pollutant loading and reductions due to BMPs implemented throughout the year. The TELR tool currently indicates no pollutant loading reduction; however, the City is still working to input the data and assess the larger centralized BMPs (detention basins) and perform field assessments to determine which City parcels are runoff-neutral. Once this data is input into TELR, then a better measurement of pollutant load reduction will be displayed in TELR. This will all be complete in Year 7.

P.8.d.i – Structural BMPs
The City contracted with 2nd Nature (2N) in August 2016 to inventory and assess the City’s private and public structural BMPs. The scope of work included uploading all necessary information into the BMP RAM tool, assessing all structural BMPs via the BMP RAM methodology, and preparing a final report providing recommendations for those structural BMPs that could not be assessed due to their current condition. The City is utilizing the BMP RAM tool as an effective information management system to track all structural BMPs. This web-based application with mapping and data collection for field use via Wi-Fi tablets is utilized to assess City-owned structural BMPs annually and privately owned structural BMPs once every 5 years. The City was working to have all structural BMPs assessed by the end of year 5; however, due to the heavy rains experienced that year, a lot of structural BMPs, especially the infiltration BMPs, had to be assessed at a later date.

In February 2017, the City was informed by 2N that it has recommended that the assessments be delayed until dry season (after May 2017). Assessments began again in May 2017 and were complete in September 2017. A BMP Remediation Memo was submitted to the City by 2N outlining corrective actions to be taken on all structural BMPs that either failed the assessment, were not assessible due to condition, or were not accessible (private property). This memo is included in Appendix E. Of the 305 structural BMPs within the City, 253 were assessed with 40 scoring a RAM score below 3.0. Only one City-owned BMP required corrective action. The bioswale at Cesar Chavez library needs vegetation restored. The remaining BMPs requiring corrective action are privately owned. An additional 39 BMPs were not assessed as their condition was not in an acceptable state to establish benchmark and threshold conditions. An additional 9 BMPs were inaccessible and require manufacturer inspections. In total, 87 privately-owned BMPs require remediation. The City is working on a notification process to inform owners of the maintenance requirements of their structural BMPs as well as getting the Cesar Chavez library bioswale revegetated.
Also, in May, the City and 2N held an online meeting with the Central Coast Water Board (CCWB) staff to request staff use the 2N platform for all future reporting of structural BMP assessment status; they agreed this was an acceptable reporting method. Each year, all new structural BMPs installed during the permit year will be reported in the annual report; however, the status of all other structural BMPs can be accessed through 2NFORM platform. This tool houses all the reporting information required under Section E.15.c.

P.8.d.ii – Pesticide, Herbicide, and Fertilizer Use
An assessment of changes in amounts of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers applied within 7 days of a 0.5” rain event, as well as changes in the overall total usage amounts are included in Appendix P. The process used to measure the effectiveness of reduction efforts on the quantity of chemicals applied within 7 days of a 0.5” rain event are Table 3 and the graphical analysis that follows, both located in Appendix P. There were five herbicide applications within 7 days of a ½” rain event. There are two weeks per year that City staff apply herbicides, once in April/May and once in September/October. In order to prevent future applications within the 7 day-window, City staff have been requested to revise these dates to early May and late September in order to evade the rainy season. The City is still investigating why such large amounts of Roundup and Liberate were used during Year 6. The application of both go hand in hand as Liberate, when added to Roundup, enhances the glyphosphate uptake of plants. There is a possibility that the herbicide/water ratios used may have been incorrect for the areas being treated.

According to the Liberate directions, a minimum of 100 gallons of water and 0.125-0.5 gallons of Liberate are required for product mixing. This increases the amount of Roundup needed to make up this solution to above the usual 1 to 1.5-acre treatments that occur during October and May. Its use is recommended to improve the systemic uptake of glyphosphate into plant tissues. However, if this is the only reason Liberate is being used and it is possible with the City’s current sprayer equipment to make smaller batches of Roundup, then the recommendation to phase out the use of Liberate may be made. Liberate may improve glyphosphate uptake, but its use requires an unnecessary increase in Roundup application.

Research into the herbicides applied within the 7-day window indicated that Liberate and Roundup contains “surface-acting agents” or surfactants which decrease the surface tension of the water the active ingredient is mixed with in order to reduce herbicide runoff onto the soil by keeping it on the plant. Most of the applications within the 7-day window were applications of Roundup, which contains glyphosate. Several studies have been published regarding the potential groundwater and surface water hazards of glyphosate in Roundup. Glyphosate is not likely to get into groundwater because it binds tightly to soil. One study showed that one-half of the glyphosate in dead leaves broke down in 8 or 9 days. Another study found that some glyphosate was taken up by carrots and lettuce after the soil was treated with it. More and more studies are showing that the glyphosate in Roundup is being absorbed by the food humans eat grown in fields treated with Roundup.

According to the Permaculture Research Institute, “Roundup decreased the survival of algae and increased toxic bloom-forming cyanobacteria, hence accelerating the deterioration of water quality especially in small water systems.” New Roundup products have however been shown to be quite “rainfast”. Studies at North Carolina State University have determined that Roundup PowerMAX and Roundup WeatherMAX are “rainfast” after 1-2 hours and 30 minutes after application respectively. The City’s pesticide, fertilizer, and herbicide application processes are still being reviewed to determine 1) if there are more environmentally-friendly products that could be used, 2) how to implement integrated pest management IPM within the City, 3) if chemical application and documentation requirements need to be incorporated into the contract language, and 4) if the contractor training program needs to be modified to become more effective. The City has developed training for both City staff and contractors. The training will focus on the importance of 1) checking and documenting the % chance of
rain on a daily basis and 2) the importance of not applying chemicals within 48 hours of a 0.5” rain event. The City has developed an application for use on field tablets; it is currently in beta-version. Until the application is completely rolled out, contractors and the City will continue to document the required information. An example of the contractor PHF tracking form is located in Appendix P.

P.8.d.iii – Industrial Facilities
Information regarding the industrial facilities that reported monitoring data in SMARTS and the exceedances noted is located in Appendix F. During permit Year 6 (utilizing 2016 – 2017 data due to Industrial General Permit reporting cycle), of the 36 facilities assumed to require Annual Reporting based on a review of SMARTs, 26 of the 36 facilities submitted annual reports. Five facilities submitted a NOT, terminating IGP coverage; 4 facilities obtained NEC coverage thus an annual report is not required, and one facility was a new Permittee as of May 2016. The Target Pollutant chosen by Salinas is TSS. There were 11 exceedances of TSS, down from 26 last year, with the average number of exceedances per industrial facility being 0.42. This is a dramatic decrease from Year 5 that had 23 exceedances and an average number of exceedances per industrial facility report of 0.79. Last year, many facilities were found to sampling from locations that would contain high sediment, not actually getting a true sample. This has been corrected. A complete summary of industrial facility monitoring data specific to each individual facility, is also located in Appendix F, “Salinas Industrial Facility Monitoring Data Technical Memorandum #2”.

P.8.d.iv – Urban Catchment Action Level Pilot Projects
Please see discussion above under P.8.a.iii – Stormwater Discharge Trend Monitoring and Pollutant Loading Assessments. The information required for this section can be found in Tables 8 and 9 in Appendix P.

P.8.d.v – Trash Action Level
A summary table for the Rapid Trash Assessment results (Table 10) is located in Appendix P. There were no exceedances of the trash action level (trash score < 79). All visible trash was removed during each assessment; the City did not remove any trash above or below the trash assessment location boundaries.

P.8.f.i – Inspections
1. The inspection program for High Priority Municipal Facilities, Operations, and Events is currently being revised to 1) determine which operations meet the criteria for “High Priority” determination, 2) develop new and revised SOPs to incorporate current inspection sheets and implement the inspection rating system per Attachment G in the Permit. During Year 5, the SWPPPs for the High Priority Facilities and Events were updated to include all required information and applicable inspection forms.

2. Although the initial inspection rating system used for commercial and industrial inspections (Years 1 – 4) was according to a numeric system (1 – 5) with all facilities receiving lower than a 3 requiring a follow-up inspection, it was still effective in determining the status of both facility stormwater BMP implementation and trash management. Inspection forms have been revised to coincide with Attachment G and all inspectors have been trained in using the new forms. An analysis of industrial inspection ratings as well as overall facility inspection results are included in Appendix F. There are no other categories within the commercial/industrial inventory for inspection rating comparative analysis because each facility is inspected once every 5 years, unless a follow-up inspection was warranted. Further detail on BMP/trash ratings for follow-up inspections is discussed in Provision F. The City is in the final stages of development of a field application that the inspectors can use during inspections. All data is collected in a centralized information management system to be used for future analyses.

3. During inspections, commercial retail centers and fast food restaurants receive BMP and trash compliance inspection ratings in accordance with Attachment G and Section F.2 requirements of the Permit. Inspection
prioritizations are based on threat to water quality, proximity to a 303(d) waterbody, and previous inspection results. A list of inspection prioritization updates is included in Provision F.

4. The Construction Site Management program was revised in Year 4 to align the program with the permit program requirements in Section K. Criteria for “High Priority” construction sites were developed and new inspection forms including the inspection rating system were implemented. Construction inspectors and engineering staff attended construction site management training to reinforce the correct implementation of the new program elements. Inspections are being performed by an Engineer in Development Engineering and a consultant inspector. The City just passed its FY 18/19 budget in July, where the hiring of an additional construction inspector and an Inspection Supervisor was approved. The City is avidly working to get these positions filled.

An information management system has been developed to track all required information. A copy of the spreadsheets developed to track this information is available upon request. The City has developed a field application to be utilized during construction site inspections; this application is in beta version and being tested. The data is transferred to the City’s centralized information management system for future analyses. A “Construction Inspection Analysis” spreadsheet has also been developed to track site inspection ratings over time. A copy is available upon request. The inspection rating protocol was revised and approved by the CCWB in July 2017. The protocol currently specified in Attachment G does not allow a site to achieve an “A” rating since there are no construction sites that have NO risk for pollutant discharge. An assessment of construction site inspection ratings is provided in Provision K.

5. This inspection program has not yet been developed. Fleet maintenance operations perform quarterly inspections; however, the ratings in Attachment G have not been incorporated into the process. This program will be a focus of Year 7 efforts.

6. A discussion of the re-inspection of low-performing facilities is included in Provision F and within the inspection summaries provided in Appendix F.

7. Fast food restaurants and commercial retail centers are re-inspected within thirty days if either – or both – the BMP and trash inspection results are a “C” or less. Re-inspections are not counted as part of the 20 percent of total annual inspections. Low-performing fast food restaurants and commercial retail centers are re-inspected until they can demonstrate quantifiable improvements in their inspection ratings (a “B” or higher). All facilities that receive an inspection rating are notified of their results and any required corrective actions due before the next follow-up inspection.

**P.8.f.ii – Catch Basin Cleaning**

A discussion of the catch basin inspection and cleaning program is included in Provision E with supporting documentation in Appendix E. The new catch basin cleaning prioritization program of designation of catch basins with debris levels of > 2 inches was implemented in Year 3. All catch basins were cleaned in Years 1 and 2 to get an idea of the debris levels in each of the cleaning zones. The City cleans 20% of all catch basins each year in addition to the high priority catch basins designated as such from previous years. The City has over 3500 catch basins. Developing a process to determine the effectiveness of catch basin cleaning activities is complicated. Since different zones are being cleaned each year, starting in Year 3, comparing the volume of debris removed from a catch basin from one year to the next is not possible unless the catch basin is a High Priority catch basin each year.
Since 20% of the City’s catch basins are cleaned each year, with different zones cleaned each year, a comparative analysis of debris removal cannot be completed until Year 8, after 100% of the City’s catch basins have been cleaned. The zones for catch basins cleaning are currently being revised to define zones by subwatershed boundaries to facilitate a better analysis of debris removal on a subwatershed basis. The only way to effectively perform a comparative analysis for debris removed from catch basins is to clean all City catch basins annually at the same time of year; the City does not have the staff to support efforts like this.

There are many factors that vary continuously; traffic, weather, locations of special events, number of leaves shed by trees each year, population in the area of individual catch basins each year, tourism population, amount of fast food sold in the area, homeless encampments, etc. These factors vary so greatly that is it not really possible to determine catch basin cleaning program effectiveness other than the fact that a catch basin gets cleaned on the date it gets cleaned and the volume of debris that is removed cannot make it to a waterbody. The data collected from the catch basin cleaning program, such as amount of trash removed, can inform public outreach and education programs, which can be used to modify behavior.

P.8.f.iii – Street Sweeping
The comparative data required in this section is contained in Appendix E.

P.8.f.iv – Pesticide, Herbicide, and Fertilizer Application - BMP Modifications
The assessment of chemical applications and usage is included in Appendix P. An evaluation of PHF usage and potential program modifications to decrease chemical usage is being performed in Year 7. Additionally, during Year 7, the City will work to develop and implement an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program. Chemicals that may potentially be used to replace those currently being used are being evaluated.

P.8.f.v – Urban Catchment Action Level Pilot Projects
A summary of the water quality monitoring data for the urban catchments is located in Appendix P. See discussion in previous section P.8.a.iii. The City is working to perform source tracking and analyses of potential sources for fecal coliform, a pollutant whose action level was exceeded in Year 6.

P.8.f.vi – Trash Action Level
A discussion of trash reduction efforts, trash assessment results, and the trash reduction methodology are included in Provision N and Appendix N. Additional information can be found in the previous section P.8.d.v. Items listed in this section have been further addressed in Year 6 as the City works to integrate its current programs to be in line with the new trash amendments, as per the Basin Plan. The initial mapping requirements have been completed; the City contracted 2nd Nature to perform the first round of visual assessments to ground-truth these maps. Trash assessment locations throughout all subwatersheds have been determined based on their proximity to priority land parcels in order to evaluate 1) if the areas indicated in the trash amendments are truly areas of significant trash generation and 2) what areas are significant trash generation areas. The City is utilizing this information to develop a Trash Reduction Implementation Plan, which will be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board in January 2019. The City is also collaborating with CalTrans to incorporate full capture devices in their areas of high trash generation that are within the City permit boundaries.

Potential sources of trash cannot be identified since trash is transient and can come from anywhere. A large source of the trash along the waterways is the homeless encampments. Further discussion on this is given in Provision N. All of the items that require report-out in this section will be addressed once the on-land and surface channel/riparian area visual trash assessments are complete and the final trash reduction
implementation plan is complete. A map of the City’s Trash RAM data as of April 2018, as well as other trash assessments maps, are located in Appendix P.

P.8.h.i – Inspections
Please see responses to P.8.f.i.

P.8.h.ii – Catch Basin Inspection and Cleaning
Please see discussion in Provision E and P.8.f.ii.

P.8.h.iii – Verification of the City progress in Reduction of Target Pollutant Exceedances in Industrial Discharges
The City inspected all Industrial facilities each year in Years 1 – 4. In Year 5, program changes were made to only inspect industrial facilities that were either new, were determined to be “High Priority” due to criteria used for evaluation, or required follow-up inspections in the previous year. The City’s Environmental Compliance Inspector informs industrial facilities each year of the results and exceedances identified in the Tech Reports developed annually per permit section F.5. If the facility has continual exceedances or has many exceedances in one year, it will receive an inspection to evaluate stormwater BMP implementation and how and where the monitoring samples are being taken. It has been found in the past that the sampling locations for some industrial facilities contributed to their exceedances in TSS. Many industrial facilities within the Salinas permit coverage area were not even aware of the State’s Industrial Permit, how to determine if it’s applicable to them, and how to enroll or apply for NEC certification. The City worked with all industrial facilities who have SIC codes requiring coverage under the IGP to either enroll in the State’s IGP program or apply for NEC certification via the State’s SMARTs system. Further discussion follows on the next page.
INDUSTRIAL GENERAL PERMIT ISSUES

The City evaluated industries located within its jurisdiction for a variety of issues pertaining to the State’s Industrial General Permit (IGP), and water quality issues pertaining to the storm water discharges from these industries. This summarizes the scope and findings of that work.

Permit Section F.5 of the City’s Permit reads as follows: Facility Monitoring Data Reported under the General Industrial Permit - The Permittee shall obtain, track, and analyze parameter results reported by industrial facilities within the Permit coverage area enrolled under the General Industrial Permit each year. The Permittee shall obtain the data using the Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) as well as by requesting from the Central Coast Water Board any additional data submitted by enrollees in the General Industrial Permit. The Permittee shall use this data to assess the effectiveness of the Permittee’s BMP designation, education, inspection, and enforcement activities for industrial facilities.

Scope of Work:
* 2016-2017 Annual Reports submitted to the State’s SMARTs system by industries enrolled in the IGP were reviewed
* Industrial stormwater discharge water quality data was examined and a Target Pollutant was selected
* Water quality results were evaluated and exceedances were identified
* BMPs were recommended to industrial facilities to address target pollutant exceedances

Findings:
* Currently there are 107 facilities within the City that are considered to be industrial in nature and are included in the City’s Commercial and Industrial Inventory. 78 of these facilities are “industrial” and 29 are “light industry”.
* Of the 78 industrial facilities, 70 are listed in SMARTs as “active”. 51 were listed as IGP NOI sites and 19 have obtained NEC certification.

* Of these 70 facilities:
  - 53 sites had submitted Annual Reports under SMARTS; one of these sites filed for IGP coverage in May 2016 and one filed a NOT.
  - 36 of the 53 sites are within Salinas City limits
  - 10 of the 36 sites that submitted annual reports did not submit monitoring data
  - 19 sites had obtained NEC certification

* Total Suspended Solids (TSS) was determined to be the Target Pollutant since this parameter had by far the greatest number of exceedances of the limits established by the IGP.

* In Year 6 (2016-2017 reporting period) there were a total of 11 exceedances for the parameters of O&G, pH, iron, aluminum, zinc, and TSS. Of these 11 exceedances, 5 were for TSS.

* A review of data over the six reporting years (2011-2012 through 2016-2017) indicated that 4 of the 53 facilities that were registered under SMARTS had chronic exceedances, i.e. had one or more exceedances in every year for which they reported data.

* A review of the data over these same 6 reporting years found that TSS exceedances in each of these 5 years were as follows:
- 2011-2012: number of TSS exceedances = 23
- 2012-2013: number of TSS exceedances = 18
- 2013-2014: number of TSS exceedances = 19
- 2014-2015: number of TSS exceedances = 23
- 2015-2016: number of TSS exceedances = 23
- 2016-2017: number of TSS exceedances = 11

This suggests that a lot of improvement in TSS exceedances has occurred; the number of exceedances in Year 6 for the same number of facilities was half of that in Year 1.

* “Salinas Industrial Facility Monitoring Data Technical Memorandum #2” dated April 2018 contains a detailed review of the data submitted by the 26 registered facilities in their 2016-2017 SMARTS annual reports. The report provides a rating for each of these facilities in one of three categories: (1) Information showed the facility to be within the 1997 IGP standards, (2) Information showed the facility to be within compliance, but some additional attention is required, or (3) Information showed the facility to be out of compliance. The report also provides recommendations of things that could be done at each of these facilities to improve their compliance status and/or to improve the water quality of their stormwater discharges.

* The Tech Memos do not mention anything about Exceedances Response Actions taken by any of the industries.
Q.6 – Watershed Data Information Management (Reporting)
The City’s MS4 System and the Potential Stormwater Recharge and Management area maps are the only maps required in this section that were updated. The revisions are indicated below:

- **City of Salinas MS4 map** - This map was updated to revise the subwatershed names to align with the receiving waterbodies they drain to. The following revisions were made:
  - The Auto Center subwatershed was revised to be a part of the Santa Rita Creek subwatershed;
  - The Monte Bella subwatershed was revised and added to the Alisal Creek subwatershed;
  - The Reclamation Ditch East subwatershed was renamed to be Alisal Creek subwatershed; and
  - The Chavez Park subwatershed was added to be a part of the Carr Lake subwatershed

- **Potential Stormwater Recharge and Management Area map** – This map was revised to provide coloring that is more in alignment with the purpose of the map. The areas of high infiltration and recharge potential are now green and the areas with low recharge potential are now red (coral).
R.2 – Annual Reporting Requirements
The City of Salinas is responsible for funding requirements of its NPDES Permit in order to protect the City’s natural resources and to provide for the health and safety of its residents. In 2017 – 2018, the NPDES Program is estimated to have cost approximately $4 million in program management and implementation costs. A number of divisions within Public Works coordinate to achieve Permit compliance including Water, Waste, & Energy, Maintenance Services, CIP Engineering and Development Engineering.

The NPDES program is funded through various sources of revenue, including the General Fund, Developer fees, Assessment District fees, the NPDES fund, Bonds, and Gas Taxes. In the recent past, Measure G funds were available to support funding of the City’s NPDES program; however, in FY 18/19 these funds are no longer available. Measure G was originally passed to support public safety (i.e. Police and Fire); all Measure G funds are now spoken for since the City’s Police and Fire Depts. have hired necessary staff.

In order to develop a more accurate annual NPDES program cost summary, the City developed a cost coding program to track NPDES permit implementation costs within each applicable Division; the cost coding sheet is included at the end of this chapter. Staff who work on NPDES-related activities enter the appropriate cost codes into their timesheet. This system helps track activities as they relate to the individual chapters of the permit. The tool that was developed last year to track costs is still utilized to track items such as equipment, contracts, or other miscellaneous costs. The cost summaries included in this section provide information for NPDES program implementation in FY 17/18 only and a summary of budget allocation for FY 18/19.

Fiscal Year 2017-2018
The City spent $4M addressing the thirteen compliance component categories in the Permit during FY 2017-2018. Four different Divisions within Public Works participated in the work. Of the estimated $4 million in operations expenses, roughly 12% or $470,000 paid for Administrative costs, and the bulk of the expenses were directly associated with permit compliance efforts.

R.2.1 – Annual Budget Summary
Fiscal Year 2017-2018: The City spent $4 million addressing the thirteen compliance component categories in the Permit during FY 2017-2018 (Table R-1). Four different Divisions within Public Works participated in the work. Of the estimated $4 million in operations expenses, roughly 12% or $470,000 paid for Administrative costs, and the bulk of the expenses were directly associated with permit compliance efforts. The majority of the program implementation costs reside in E – Municipal Maintenance ($1.5 million), F – Commercial and Industrial ($672,000), H – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination ($470,000) and P – Monitoring and Program Effectiveness Assessment ($470,000), of which the water quality monitoring program costs are ~$225,000.

In FY 17/18, the City spent over $320,000 to support homeless encampment cleanup efforts and ran out of funding mid-way through the year. These continued cleanup costs are not sustainable. The City is participating in the County’s “Illegal Dumping and Litter Abatement Task Force” efforts; the purpose of this Task Force is to discuss illegal dumping and litter issues throughout the County and determine collaborative ways to address them. Various municipalities, the Farm Bureau, the Salinas Solid Waste Authority, the Monterey Peninsula Waste Management District, the Monterey County Waste Resource Agency and the County Dept of Environmental Health are all members of this task force.
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<th>Permit Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Program Management/Administrative</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>Municipal Maintenance</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>Commercial and Industrial</td>
<td>$672,351</td>
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<td>G</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>$7,171</td>
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<td>H</td>
<td>Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination</td>
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<td>J</td>
<td>Parcel Scale Development</td>
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<td>K</td>
<td>Construction Site Management</td>
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<td>L</td>
<td>Development Planning and Stormwater Retrofits</td>
<td>$22,829</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>Public Education and Public Involvement</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>Trash Load Reduction</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>Total Maximum Daily Load</td>
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<td>P</td>
<td>Monitoring, Effectiveness Assessment, and Program Improvement</td>
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<td>Q</td>
<td>Watershed Characterization</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Expenditures (Permit Fees)</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>$3,987,938</strong></td>
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The budget allocated to the NPDES-related Capital Improvement Projects (CIPs) during FY 17/18 was $1.1 million. These project costs are built into the previous table describing management and program implementation costs. The actual Capital Improvement Project funds utilized for FY 17/18 was $1.6M. The CIP funds are funds either allocated in the budget year or unspent monies from the previous year “roll over” to the next year. Funds to cover the increased costs actually realized came from previous rollover funds or funding from the Water, Waste, and Energy operational budget (General Fund).
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Funding Source</th>
<th>Budget Allocation</th>
<th>Funds Spent</th>
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<td>$0</td>
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<td>Gas Tax</td>
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<td>Santa Rita Storm Channel Repairs</td>
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<td>$100,000</td>
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<td>Parking Enforcement</td>
<td>Measure G</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$72,089</td>
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<td>Water Quality Monitoring*</td>
<td>Measure G</td>
<td>$135,000</td>
<td>$297,773</td>
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<td>NPDES Public Education/Outreach*</td>
<td>Measure G</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>$67,149</td>
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<td>Watershed Mapping/App Development*</td>
<td>Measure G</td>
<td>$110,000</td>
<td>$62,300</td>
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<td>Priority 1 Storm Sewer Lines</td>
<td>Developer Fees</td>
<td>$299,000</td>
<td>$313,272</td>
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<tr>
<td>Street Median Landscaping</td>
<td>Gas Tax, Measure X</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
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<td>Misc Storm Drain Improvements</td>
<td>Developer Fees</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPDES Compliance Inspections*</td>
<td>Measure G</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$1,098,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,654,254</strong></td>
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* CIPs discontinued. Funds moved into Water, Waste, & Energy Operational Budget
The following graphic illustrates the distribution of funding sources for the Capital Improvement Projects relating to NPDES in FY 17/18. Measure G is responsible for funding the majority of these projects, contributing $352,000 (32%).

**Figure R-2**
**FY 17/18 CIP Funding Sources**
$1.1 Million Total

- Measure X: 10%
- Developer Fees: 30%
- Gas Tax: 14%
- Measure G: 32%
- General Fund...

**R.2.2 – Annual Fiscal Analysis**
In FY 18/19, NPDES program operational budget will total nearly $900,000. Only one CIP received additional funding in FY 18/19, the City Cleanup Program. This will be funded through the Gas Tax and Measure G. The following list identifies the projects to be implemented in Permit Year 7. Basic program implementation costs, not taking into account the additional requirements imposed by the trash amendments, the opening of the Permit for renewal, and CIP project implementation, the next Permit Year 7 has the potential to cost the City $4 - $4.5 million for basic program management and implementation; potentially $5.5M – 6M if all CIPs are implemented.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
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<td>CIP</td>
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<td>GF, MG</td>
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<td>Corp Yard Storm Drainage Project</td>
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<td>Santa Rita Storm Drain</td>
<td>CIP</td>
<td>$ 50,000</td>
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<td>$ 0</td>
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<td>Parking Enforcement</td>
<td>CIP</td>
<td>$ 0</td>
<td>MG</td>
<td>$ 0</td>
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<td>Water Quality Monitoring</td>
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<td>$ 0</td>
<td>GF</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
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<td>$ 0</td>
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<td>$ 0</td>
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<td>$ 61,000</td>
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<td>Priority 1 St Sewer Lines</td>
<td>CIP</td>
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<td>Misc Storm Drain Improvements</td>
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<td>NPDES Compliance Inspections</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>$ 0</td>
<td>GF</td>
<td>$ 65,000</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td>$1,512,589</td>
<td>$882,000</td>
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GF = General Fund  
MX = Measure X  
MG = Measure G
S.5 – Reporting requirements

S.5.a: Revisions to City Municipal Code, Ordinances, Statutes, Standards, Specifications, Permits, Contracts, and other Regulations
There were no revisions to any of the above that relate to stormwater program requirements. The City Attorney is working to consolidate all “water” items in the municipal code into one Chapter for clarity and ease of reference. This may be accomplished in Permit Year 7. Additionally, the current Stormwater Ordinance is being revised to increase fines for stormwater violations and to provide a deterrent against recurring violations.

S.5.b: Certification Statement
The Certified statement from Year 1 is included in Appendix S.

S.5.c: Inventory of Illicit Discharges and Actions Taken
Refer to Provision H and Appendix H for this information.

S.5.d.i: Enforcement Response Plan
The City submitted the current Enforcement Response Plan for Private Construction Inspections in the Year 5 Annual Report. The City is currently working to revise this plan to provide measures to address recurring violations by the same contractor/company.

S.5.d.ii: Enforcement Tracking
Refer to Sections F, H, and K for this information.

S.5.d.iii: Recidivism Reduction
There were 3 chronic violators of Construction Site Management requirements in Section K. The site at 40 East Rossi Street was issued two NOVs for concrete washout management practices and correction notices for DI inlet protection. The monitoring reports sent to the State from the QSP on this site indicated CGP exceedances for turbidity and pH. Per the City’s instruction, the inlet protection was replaced with the correct filtering level required. Additionally, the City did provide this site with the CalTrans BMP guide for proper concrete washout containment and management.

1828 Monte Bella was issued a Notice of Violation for concrete washout and materials management practices. 1511 Constitution was included in an NOV letter/report from the CCWB in November 2016. Additionally, this same site received multiple Correction Notices and Letters of Violation during the City’s NOV inspection period from February to June 2017. Further information on the construction inspections at this site and enforcement actions taken is contained in the weekly NOV inspection reports submitted to the CCWB as a condition of the City’s NOV as well as Provision K. All construction sites are now in good standing and were so at the end of Permit Year 6.

Implementation of the City’s progressive Enforcement Response Plan did provide the stimulus necessary to abate improper construction site management practices. Most issues were resolved after the 1st NOV was issued. Only one instance lead to a potential Stop Work Order; this was resolved such that it was not required. The City is currently in the process of revising its Enforcement Response Plan to address actions to take for chronic violators of construction site management requirements. Additionally, the stormwater ordinance is
being revised to increase penalties for any violations to the City’s stormwater program requirements, including construction site management.

**S.5.e: Training Report**
Refer to individual Provisions and/or Appendices for training information. The City has developed a training matrix and a computer-based training modules for City-wide stormwater training is in beta-testing currently, to include pre- and post- assessments. Increased city-wide training is one of the City’s major focuses for Year 7.
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<td>Special Events SWPPP Inspection Example (Oldtown Farmer’s Market)</td>
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<td>Commercial and Industrial Business Master Inventory (1005)</td>
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