

CITY OF HAWAIIAN GARDENS  
CITY COUNCIL  
STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item No. B-1  
Meeting Date 7/9/2013  
City Manager: [Signature]

**TO:** Honorable Mayor and City Council Members  
**THRU:** Ernesto Marquez, City Manager  
**FROM:** Joseph Colombo, Community Development Director  
**BY:** Ismile Noorbaksh, P.E., City Engineer  
**DATE:** July 9, 2013

**SUBJECT:** ORDINANCE NO. 545: SECOND READING AND ADOPTION OF AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HAWAIIAN GARDENS, CALIFORNIA, ADDING CHAPTER 13.20 TO TITLE 13 OF THE HAWAIIAN GARDENS MUNICIPAL CODE ESTABLISHING STORMWATER LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

**SUMMARY**

The proposed Ordinance No. 545 is presented for 2<sup>nd</sup> reading and adoption.

The proposed Ordinance No. 545 is a Low Impact Development (LID) Ordinance that will require new developments and redevelopment construction projects to incorporate building and landscape features designed to retain or filter stormwater runoff to prevent pollution of creeks and the ocean.

**DISCUSSION**

The federal Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States which includes the ocean, unless the discharge is in accordance with a permit issued pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The Municipal Separate Storm Water System (MS4) Permit was adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on November 8, 2012 (Order No. R4-2012-0175). The NPDES permit contains requirements to establish an LID Ordinance and Green Street Policy if participating in a Watershed Management Program. The City participates in the Gateway Water Management Authority ("Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority"). If the City were not to participate in the Authority, the City would have to meet more strenuous requirements.

The attached ordinance was prepared by the Authority and revised by the City Attorney to conform it to the City, because the regulation presented by the Authority was created to apply to all the cities that participate in the Authority. For example the Authority's sample ordinance has provisions for single family homes located on hillsides. Our City is relative flat and hillside regulations would not be applicable.

The ordinance generally requires construction projects that submit applications after August 12, 2013, to incorporate building and landscape features designed to retain or filter stormwater runoff at their project sites. The features may include features that allow infiltration of stormwater in the soil at the site, use of landscaping for evapotranspiration (evaporation of the water through plant transpiration), bioretention (also using landscaping and swales to allow the stormwater to be filtered before it reaches the storm drain) or by harvesting the water by collecting in storage facilities at the project site.

### **FISCAL IMPACT**

There is no direct fiscal impact to the City from adopting the Ordinance. However, from time to time, major street improvements within the City's transportation corridor may incur additional cost due to incorporation of Green Street Strategies.

Conversely, not adopting the Ordinance would make the City non-compliant with the NPDES permit requirements and the City may face fines from the Regional Board.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

Staff respectfully recommends that the City Council waive further reading, read by title only, conduct the second reading and adopt Ordinance No. 545.

**ORDINANCE NO. 545****AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HAWAIIAN GARDENS, CALIFORNIA, ADDING CHAPTER 13.20 TO TITLE 13 OF THE HAWAIIAN GARDENS MUNICIPAL CODE ESTABLISHING STORMWATER LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.**

**WHEREAS**, the federal Clean Water Act establishes prohibits the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff to waters of the United States unless the discharge is in accordance with an National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit; and

**WHEREAS**, the California Porter Cologne Act established Regional Water Quality Control Boards to implement the mandates of the Clean Water Act, including the issuance of NPDES permits by said Regional Boards; and

**WHEREAS**, the City is a Permittee under the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CAS004001 adopted per Order No. R4-2012-0175, issued on November 08, 2012, which establishes Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) Discharges within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County, except those Discharges Originating from the City of Long Beach MS4 (the NPDES Permit); and

**WHEREAS**, the NPDES Permit requires municipalities to establish regulations and policies applicable to development and redevelopment to prevent pollutants from being washed onto watersheds during rain events, including Low Impact Development (LID) standards that may be formulated through participation in a Watershed Management Program and/or Enhanced Watershed Management Program; and

**WHEREAS**, the Regional Board has adopted Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for pollutants which are numerical limits of the amount of such pollutants allowed in a watershed that must be achieved effectively through LID implementation; and

**WHEREAS**, urbanization has led to increased impervious surface areas resulting in increased water runoff and less percolation to groundwater aquifers causing the transport of pollutants to downstream receiving waters; and

**WHEREAS**, the City is committed to a stormwater management program that protects water quality and water supply by employing watershed-based approaches that balance environmental and economic considerations.

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HAWAIIAN GARDENS, CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:**

**SECTION 1.** Chapter 13.20 (Low Impact Development Standards) is hereby added to Title 13 (Utilities) of the Hawaiian Gardens Municipal Code to read as follows:

## CHAPTER 13.20

### LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

#### Sections:

- 13.20.010 Purpose
- 13.20.020 Definitions
- 13.20.030 Application
- 13.20.040 Low Impact Development Standards for Development and Redevelopment Planning and Construction Activities
- 13.20.050 Effective Date

#### 13.20.010 Purpose.

The provisions of this Chapter establish requirements for development and redevelopment to comply with the latest NPDES Permit to lessen water quality impacts by using smart growth practices, and integrate Low Impact Development (LID) practices and standards for stormwater pollution mitigation through means of infiltration, evapotranspiration, bioretention, biofiltration, and rainfall harvest and use.

#### 13.20.020 Definitions.

For purposes of this Chapter, the following terms shall be defined as follows. If the definition of any term contained in this Chapter conflicts with the definition of the same term in the latest NPDES permit, then the definition contained in the NPDES permit shall apply.

**"Automotive Service Facility"** means a facility that is categorized in any one of the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes: 5013, 5014, 5511, 5541, 7532-7534, and 7536-7539.

**"Best Management Practice" or "BMP"** means practices or physical devices or systems designed to prevent or reduce pollutant loading from stormwater or non-stormwater discharges to receiving waters, or designed to reduce the volume of stormwater or non-stormwater discharged to the receiving water.

**"Biofiltration"** means a LID BMP that reduces stormwater pollutant discharges by intercepting rainfall on vegetative canopy, and through incidental infiltration and/or evapotranspiration, and filtration. Incidental infiltration is an important factor in achieving the required pollutant load reduction. Therefore, the term "biofiltration" as used in this Chapter is defined to include only systems designed to facilitate incidental infiltration or achieve the equivalent pollutant reduction as biofiltration BMPs with an underdrain (subject to approval by the Regional Board's Executive Officer). Biofiltration BMPs include bioretention systems with an under-drain and bio-swales.

**“Bioretention”** means a LID BMP that reduces stormwater runoff by intercepting rainfall on vegetative canopy, and through evapotranspiration and infiltration. The bioretention system typically includes a minimum 2-foot top layer of a specified soil and compost mixture underlain by a gravel-filled temporary storage pit dug into the in-situ soil. As defined in this Ordinance, a bioretention BMP may be designed with an overflow drain, but may not include an underdrain. When a bioretention BMP is designed or constructed with an underdrain it is regulated by the NPDES permit as biofiltration.

**“Bio-swale”** means a LID BMP consisting of a shallow channel lined with grass or other dense, low-growing vegetation. Bioswales are designed to collect stormwater runoff and to achieve a uniform sheet flow through the dense vegetation for a period of several minutes.

**“City”** means the City of Hawaiian Gardens.

**“Clean Water Act” or “CWA”** means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act enacted in 1972, by Public Law 92-500, and amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987. The Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of pollutants to Waters of the United States unless the discharge is in accordance with an NPDES permit.

**“Commercial Malls”** means any development on private land comprised of one or more buildings forming a complex of stores which sells various merchandise, with interconnecting walkways enabling visitors to easily walk from store to store, along with parking area(s). A commercial mall includes, but is not limited to: mini-malls, strip malls, other retail complexes, and enclosed shopping malls or shopping centers.

**“Development”** means construction, rehabilitation, redevelopment or reconstruction of any public or private residential project (whether single-family, multi-unit or planned unit development); industrial, commercial, retail, and other non-residential projects, including public agency projects; or mass grading for future construction. It does not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of facility, nor does it include emergency construction activities required to immediately protect public health and safety.

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

**“Discharge”** means any release, spill, leak, pump, flow, escape, dumping, or disposal of any liquid, semi-solid, or solid substance.

**“Disturbed Area”** means an area that is altered as a result of clearing, grading, and/or excavation.

**“Flow-through treatment BMPs”** means a modular, vault type “high flow biotreatment” devices contained within an impervious vault with an underdrain or designed with an impervious liner and an underdrain.

**“Green Roof”** means a LID BMP using planter boxes and vegetation to intercept rainfall on the roof surface. Rainfall is intercepted by vegetation leaves and through

evapotranspiration. Green roofs may be designed as either a bioretention BMP or as a biofiltration BMP. To receive credit as a bioretention BMP, the green roof system planting medium shall be of sufficient depth to provide capacity within the pore space volume to contain the design storm depth and may not be designed or constructed with an underdrain.

**“Industrial Park”** means land development that is set aside for industrial development. Industrial parks are usually located close to transport facilities, especially where more than one transport modalities coincide: highways, railroads, airports, and navigable rivers. It includes office parks, which have offices and light industry.

**“Infiltration”** means a LID BMP that reduces stormwater runoff by capturing and infiltrating the runoff into in-situ soils or amended onsite soils. Examples of infiltration BMPs include infiltration basins, dry wells, and pervious pavement.

**“Low Impact Development (LID)”** consists of building and landscape features designed to retain or filter stormwater runoff.

**“Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System” or “MS4”** means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains):

1. Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;
2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
3. Which is not a combined sewer; and
4. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2 (40 CFR § 122.26(b) (8)).

**“National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System or “NPDES”** means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under CWA Section 307, 402, 318, and 405. The term includes an “approved program.”

**“Natural Drainage System”** means a drainage system that has not been improved (e.g., channelized or armored). The clearing or dredging of a natural drainage system does not cause the system to be classified as an improved drainage system.

**“Non-Stormwater Discharge”** means any discharge to a municipal storm drain system that is not composed entirely of stormwater.

**“Parking Lot”** means land area or facility for the parking or storage of motor vehicles used for businesses, commerce, industry, or personal use, with a lot size of 5,000 square feet or more of surface area, or with 25 or more parking spaces.

**“Pollutant”** means any “pollutant” defined in Section 502(6) of the Federal Clean Water Act or incorporated into the California Water Code Section 13373.

**“Project”** means all development, redevelopment, and land disturbing activities. The term is not limited to “Project” as defined under CEQA (Pub. Resources Code Section 21065).

**“Rainfall Harvest and Use”** means a LID BMP system designed to capture runoff, typically from a roof but can also include runoff capture from elsewhere within the site, and to provide for temporary storage until the harvested water can be used for irrigation or non-potable uses. The harvested water may also be used for potable water uses if the system includes disinfection treatment and is approved for such use by the local building department.

**“Receiving Water”** means “water of the United States” into which waste and/or pollutants are or may be discharged.

**“Redevelopment”** means land-disturbing activity that results in the creation, addition, or replacement of 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface area on an already developed site. Redevelopment includes, but is not limited to: the expansion of a building footprint; addition or replacement of a structure; replacement of impervious surface area that is not part of routine maintenance activity; and land disturbing activity related to structural or impervious surfaces. It does not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of facility, nor does it include emergency construction activities required to immediately protect public health and safety.

**“Regional Board”** means the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region.

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

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

**“Routine Maintenance”** includes, but is not limited to projects conducted to:

1. Maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility.
2. Perform as needed restoration work to preserve the original design grade, integrity and hydraulic capacity of flood control facilities.
3. Includes road shoulder work, re-grading dirt or gravel roadways and shoulders and performing ditch cleanouts.

4. Update existing lines\* and facilities to comply with applicable codes, standards, and regulations regardless if such projects result in increased capacity.
5. Repair leaks.
6. Routine maintenance does not include construction of new\*\* lines or facilities resulting from compliance with applicable codes, standards and regulations.

\* Update existing lines includes replacing existing lines with new materials or pipes.

\*\* New lines are those that are not associated with existing facilities and are not part of a project to update or replace existing lines.

**“Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs)”** means an area that is determined to possess an example of biotic resources that cumulatively represent biological diversity, for the purposes of protecting biotic diversity, as part of the Los Angeles County General Plan. Areas are designated as SEAs, if they possess one or more of the following criteria:

1. The habitat of rare, endangered, and threatened plant and animal species.
2. Biotic communities, vegetative associations, and habitat of plant and animal species that are either one of a kind, or are restricted in distribution on a regional basis.
3. Biotic communities, vegetative associations, and habitat of plant and animal species that are either one of a kind or are restricted in distribution in Los Angeles County.
4. Habitat that at some point in the life cycle of a species or group of species, serves as a concentrated breeding, feeding, resting, migrating grounds and is limited in availability either regionally or within Los Angeles County.
5. Biotic resources that are of scientific interest because they are either an extreme in physical/geographical limitations, or represent an unusual variation in a population or community.
6. Areas important as game species habitat or as fisheries.
7. Areas that would provide for the preservation of relatively undisturbed examples of natural biotic communities in Los Angeles County.
8. Special areas.

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

**“Storm Drain System”** means any facility or any parts of the facility, including streets, gutters, conduits, natural or artificial drains, channels and watercourse that are used for the purpose of collecting, storing, transporting or disposing of stormwater and are located within the City.



**“Storm Water or Stormwater”** means runoff and drainage related to precipitation events (pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.26(b) (13); 55 Fed. Reg. 47990, 47995 (Nov. 16, 1990)).

### **13.20.030 Application.**

A. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to the following development and redevelopment:

1. All development projects equal to 1 acre or greater of disturbed area that adds more than 10,000 square feet of impervious surface area.
2. Industrial parks 10,000 square feet or more of surface area.
3. Commercial malls 10,000 square feet or more of surface area.
4. Retail gasoline outlets with 5,000 square feet or more of surface area.
5. Restaurants (Standard Industrial Classification 5812) with 5,000 square feet or more of surface area.
6. Parking lots with 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface area, or with 25 or more parking spaces.
7. Streets and roads construction of 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surface area. Street and road construction applies to standalone streets, roads, highways, and freeway projects, and also applies to streets within larger projects.
8. Automotive service facilities (Standard Industrial Classification 5013, 5014, 5511, 5541, 7532-7534 and 7536-7539) 5,000 square feet or more of surface area.
9. Projects located in or directly adjacent to, or discharging directly to a significant ecological area, where the development will:
  - a. Discharge stormwater runoff that is likely to impact a sensitive biological species or habitat; and
  - b. Create 2,500 square feet or more of impervious surface area.
10. The following redevelopment projects, subject to the following conditions and exemptions:
  - a. Land disturbing activity that results in the creation or addition or replacement of 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface area on an already developed site.
  - b. Where redevelopment results in an alteration to more than fifty percent of impervious surfaces of a previously existing development, and the existing development was not subject to post-construction stormwater quality control requirements, the entire project must be mitigated.

c. Where redevelopment results in an alteration of less than fifty percent of impervious surfaces of a previously existing development, and the existing development was not subject to post-construction stormwater quality control requirements, only the alteration must be mitigated, and not the entire development.

d. Redevelopment does not include routine maintenance activities that are conducted to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, original purpose of facility or emergency redevelopment activity required to protect public health and safety. Impervious surface replacement, such as the reconstruction of parking lots and roadways which does not disturb additional area and maintains the original grade and alignment, is considered a routine maintenance activity. Redevelopment does not include the repaving of existing roads to maintain original line and grade.

e. Existing single-family dwelling and accessory structures are exempt from the redevelopment requirements unless such projects create, add, or replace 10,000 square feet of impervious surface area.

#### **13.20.040 Low Impact Development Standards for Development and Redevelopment Planning and Construction Activities.**

Each development and redevelopment subject to the provisions of this Chapter shall be designed to control pollutants, pollutant loads, and runoff volume to the maximum extent feasible by minimizing impervious surface area and controlling runoff from impervious surfaces through infiltration, evapotranspiration, bioretention and/or rainfall harvest and use. The minimum required standards shall be as follows:

A. Street and road construction of 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surface shall follow USEPA guidance regarding Managing Wet Weather with Green Infrastructure: Green Streets (December 2008 EPA-833-F-08-009), to the maximum extent practicable.

B. All other projects shall prepare a LID Plan to comply with the following:

1. Retain stormwater runoff onsite for the Stormwater Quality Design Volume (SWQDv) defined as the runoff from:

a. The 85th percentile 24-hour runoff event as determined from the Los Angeles County 85th percentile precipitation isohyetal map; or

b. The volume of runoff produced from a 0.75 inch, 24-hour rain event, whichever is greater.

2. Minimize hydromodification impacts to natural drainage systems as defined in the NPDES permit.

3. To demonstrate technical infeasibility, the project applicant must demonstrate that the project cannot reliably retain 100 percent of the SWQDv on-site, even with the maximum application of green roofs and rainwater harvest and use, and that compliance with the applicable post-construction requirements would be technically infeasible by submitting a site-specific hydrologic and/or design analysis conducted

and endorsed by a registered professional engineer, geologist, architect, and/or landscape architect. Technical infeasibility may result from conditions including the following:

- a. The infiltration rate of saturated in-situ soils is less than 0.3 inch per hour and it is not technically feasible to amend the in-situ soils to attain an infiltration rate necessary to achieve reliable performance of infiltration or bioretention BMPs in retaining the SWQDv onsite.
  - b. Locations where seasonal high groundwater is within five to ten feet of surface grade;
  - c. Locations within 100 feet of a groundwater well used for drinking water;
  - d. Brownfield development sites or other locations where pollutant mobilization is a documented concern;
  - e. Locations with potential geotechnical hazards;
  - f. Smart growth and infill or redevelopment locations where the density and/ or nature of the project would create significant difficulty for compliance with the onsite volume retention requirement.
4. If partial or complete onsite retention is technically infeasible, the project site may biofiltrate 1.5 times the portion of the remaining SWQDv that is not reliably retained onsite. Biofiltration BMPs must adhere to the design specifications provided in the NPDES permit.
- a. Additional alternative compliance options such as offsite infiltration and groundwater replenishment projects may be available to the project site. The project applicant should contact the City to determine eligibility.
5. The remaining SWQDv that cannot be retained or biofiltered onsite must be treated onsite to reduce pollutant loading. BMPs must be selected and designed to meet pollutant-specific benchmarks as required per the NPDES permit. Flow-through treatment BMPs may be used to treat the remaining SWQDv and must be sized based on a rainfall intensity of:
- a. 0.2 inches per hour, or
  - b. The one year, one-hour rainfall intensity as determined from the most recent Los Angeles County isohyetal map, whichever is greater.

#### **13.20.050 Effective Date.**

The requirements of this Chapter shall become effective on August 12, 2013. This includes projects subject to discretionary permits or project phases that have not been deemed complete for processing or discretionary permit projects without vesting tentative maps that have not requested and received an extension of previously granted approvals.

**SECTION 2.** Ordinance Severability. If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase in this Ordinance or any part thereof is for any reason, held to be unconstitutional or invalid, or ineffective by any court of competent jurisdiction such decision shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of the remaining portions of this Ordinance or any part thereof. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance and each section, subsection, subdivision, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional.

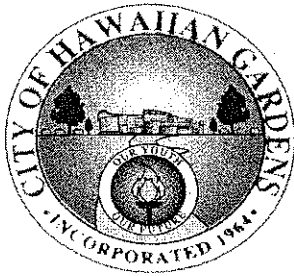
**SECTION 3.** Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect thirty days after its adoption. The City Clerk or the City Clerk's duly appointed deputy shall certify to the adoption of this Ordinance and shall cause this Ordinance to be published as required by law.

**PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED** at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Hawaiian Gardens, California, on this 9<sup>th</sup> day of July 2013.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Victor Farfan, Mayor

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Suzanne Underwood, City Clerk



CITY OF HAWAIIAN GARDENS  
CITY COUNCIL  
STAFF REPORT

Agenda Item No. B-3  
Meeting Date 6/25/2013  
City Manager [Signature]

CITY OF HAWAIIAN GARDENS  
ACTION:  
 Approved  
 Denied  
 Amended  
 Receive & File  
 Other  
VOTE: 4-0  
DATE: 6/25/2013  
*Referred to Planning*

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council Members  
THRU: Ernesto Marquez, City Manager  
FROM: Joseph Colombo, Community Development Director  
BY: Ismile Noorbaksh, P.E., City Engineer  
DATE: June 25, 2013

SUBJECT: ORDINANCE NO. 545: AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HAWAIIAN GARDENS, CALIFORNIA, ADDING CHAPTER 13.20 TO TITLE 13 OF THE HAWAIIAN GARDENS MUNICIPAL CODE ESTABLISHING STORMWATER LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

I. SUMMARY

The attached Ordinance No. 545, a Low Impact Development (LID) Ordinance will require new development and redevelopment construction projects to incorporate building and landscape features designed to retain or filter stormwater runoff to prevent pollution of creeks and the ocean.

II. DISCUSSION

The federal Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States which includes the ocean, unless the discharge is in accordance with a permit issued pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The Municipal Separate Storm Water System (MS4) Permit was adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on November 8, 2012 (Order No. R4-2012-0175). The NPDES permit contains requirements to establish a LID Ordinance if participating in a Watershed Management Program. The City participates in the Gateway Water Management Authority ("Los Angeles Gateway Region Integrated Regional Water Management Joint Powers Authority"). If the City were not to participate in the Authority, the City would have to meet more strenuous requirements.