

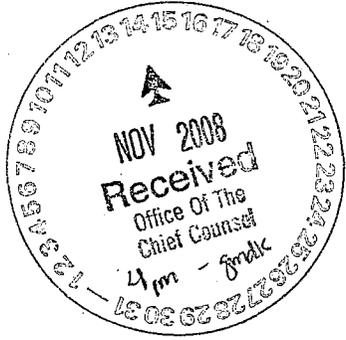
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Attorneys for City of Lompoc



BEFORE THE

CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

In the Matter of the Petition of the City of Lompoc for Review of Action and Failure to Act by Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board.

SWRCB/OCC File _____
PETITION FOR REVIEW
[Water Code, section 13320]

In accordance with Water Code section 13320, Petitioner City of Lompoc (City or Petitioner) hereby petitions the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to review provisions of Resolution No. R3-2008-0071 of the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) and its other actions or inactions. Resolution No. R3-2008-0071 approves the City's Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) with or subject to required modifications to which the City objects. A copy of the City's Draft Storm Water Management Program and its appendices is attached hereto as Exhibit A. The City files a Statement of Points and Authorities in support of this petition concurrently herewith as required by title 23, section 2050(a)(7) of the California Code of Regulations.

1 The City requests the opportunity to file supplemental points and authorities in support of
2 this petition once the administrative record becomes available. The City also reserves the right to
3 submit additional argument and evidence in reply to the Regional Water Board's or other
4 interested parties' responses to this petition filed in accordance with title 23, section 2050.5(a) of
5 the California Code of Regulations.

6 1. NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER, AND EMAIL ADDRESS OF
7 PETITIONER

8 The Petitioner is the City of Lompoc, California, which operates and maintains the City's
9 Master Storm Drain System. Petitioner's address is as follows:

10 City of Lompoc
11 c/o Stacy L. Lawson
12 Senior Environmental Coordinator
13 P.O. Box 8001
14 Lompoc, CA 93438-8001
15 Phone: (805) 875-8275
16 Email: s_lawson@ci.lompoc.ca.us

17 In addition, the City requests that all materials in connection with the petition and
18 administrative record be provided to the City's counsel and special counsel:

19 Matthew W. Granger, Esquire
20 City Attorney
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22 Lompoc, CA 93436
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29 2. THE SPECIFIC ACTION OR INACTION OF THE REGIONAL WATER BOARD
30 WHICH THE CITY REQUESTS THE STATE WATER BOARD TO REVIEW

31 The City petitions the State Water Board to review the Regional Water Board's adoption
32 of Resolution No. R3-2008-0071 and the Table of Required Revisions attached thereto.
33 Resolution No. R3-2008-0071 approves the City's SWMP, but requires the City to amend the
34 SWMP no later than February 28, 2009, as provided in the Table of Required Revisions. The

1 City challenges Required Revision Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 20 and requests that the State Water
2 Board determine that these provisions are improper. A copy of the Resolution and the Table of
3 Required Revisions attached thereto is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

4 3. THE DATE ON WHICH THE REGIONAL WATER BOARD ACTED OR REFUSED
5 TO ACT

6 The Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R3-2008-0071 and the Table of
7 Required Revisions on October 17, 2008.

8 4. A STATEMENT OF THE REASONS THE ACTION OR FAILURE TO ACT IS
9 INAPPROPRIATE OR IMPROPER

10 As explained in more detail in the Statement of Points and Authorities, Required Revision
11 Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 20 are inappropriate and improper because they are inconsistent with the
12 maximum extent practicable (MEP) standard under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination
13 System (NPDES) program of the Clean Water Act (CWA), the *Waste Discharge Requirements*
14 *(WDRs) for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems*
15 *(General Permit)*, Water Quality Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ (NPDES General Permit
16 No. CAS000004) (General Permit or Order No. 2003-0005), other federal and state requirements
17 for small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), and Water Code sections 13263(a) and
18 13241. In addition, the Required Revisions are unreasonable, arbitrary and not supported by the
19 evidence.

20 The Required Revisions require the City to prepare a hydromodification plan, adopt
21 interim hydromodification criteria that are equivalent to specific numeric criteria set forth by the
22 Regional Water Board in a letter sent to all Central Coast Phase II communities in February of
23 2008, and revise local plans and permit processes for long-term watershed protection. Required
24 Revision No. 16 requires the City to have adequate development review and permitting
25 procedures to impose conditions of approval or other enforceable mechanisms to implement
26 numeric criteria for hydromodification control. (Table of Required Revisions at p. 9.) Required
27 Revision No. 17 directs the City to develop interim hydromodification criteria and an associated
28 schedule, including a three-week review by staff of the proposed criteria that are "as effective" as

1 the interim criteria in the February Letter. (*Id.* at pp. 9-11.) Required Revision No. 18 calls for
2 the City to develop long-term hydromodification criteria and control measures that result in
3 numeric criteria for runoff rate, volume control and stream stability impacts. (*Id.* at pp. 11-12.)
4 Required Revision No. 20 obligates the City to develop quantifiable measures to assess the
5 effectiveness of its watershed protection efforts to achieve desired watershed conditions and
6 evaluate existing land use policies, plans, ordinances, etc. for watershed protection. (*Id.* at
7 pp. 12-13.)¹

8 A. The Required Revisions Are Inconsistent with the MEP Standard and
9 General Permit

10 The MEP standard is flexible and part of an iterative process that allows permittees under
11 the General Permit and other storm water permits to take into account site-specific factors, such
12 as public acceptance, technical feasibility and cost when developing best management practices
13 (BMPs) to implement SWMPs. BMPs in SWMPs must reduce discharges of pollutants in storm
14 water to the MEP. The Regional Water Board states that the Required Revisions are necessary to
15 ensure that the SWMP is consistent with MEP. (Resolution No. R3-2008-0071 at p. 2.) The
16 Regional Water Board's decision and determination that the Required Revisions are necessary to
17 ensure that the SWMP meets MEP are not supported by any evidence in the record. At most, the
18 Regional Water Board staff amended its Staff Report the day before the hearing to add references
19 to a report prepared by ECONorthwest that summarized other studies and a U.S. EPA study.
20 (Calif. Regional Water Quality Control Bd., Central Coast Region, Supplemental Sheet No. 3 for
21 Regular Meeting of Oct. 17, 2008, for Item 9, "Response to Comments on Staff Report for City
22 of Lompoc Storm Water Mgmt. Plan Approval" (prepared Oct. 16, 2008).) However, the record
23 fails to include any evidence that demonstrates that the Regional Water Board considered local,
24 site-specific conditions pertinent to the City when it adopted the Required Revisions at issue here.

25 _____
26 ¹ To the extent the Regional Water Board relied on the criteria expressed in the Executive Officer's February 15,
27 2008 letter for Required Revision Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 20, such criteria are inappropriate and improper as they are
28 un-adopted regulations or policies being imposed on the City and others without public notice and comment or
compliance with procedures required by law. The City reserves its right to assert this claim in any appropriate
circumstance or forum. The City generally reserves the right to pursue any other remedies related to the Regional
Water Board's action that are not provided under Water Code section 13320.

1 In particular, the record fails to provide evidence that the Regional Water Board considered
2 public acceptance, technical feasibility or cost in its determination that the Required Revisions are
3 necessary for the SWMP to meet MEP. Accordingly, the Regional Water Board's action to adopt
4 the Required Revisions is not supported by evidence in the record and Required Revision
5 Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 20 should be removed from the Table of Required Revisions.

6 B. The Required Revisions Are Inconsistent with Other Federal and State Regulatory
7 Requirements for Small MS4s

8 When the Regional Water Board adopted Required Revision Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 20, it
9 inappropriately ignored the purposeful differences between the small and large MS4 programs.
10 Congress and the EPA intended to develop a regulatory program that includes different
11 requirements and milestones for small MS4s as compared to large MS4s. Further, the State
12 Water Board recognized this intended distinction in the General Permit. Specifically, the State
13 Water Board anticipates that the more established Phase I program may serve to inform the
14 Phase II program over time. In this case, the Regional Water Board reversed Congress, EPA and
15 the State Water Board's intended framework. This is despite the fact that the Phase I program is
16 much better established than the Phase II program, and that Phase I communities have more
17 resources than Phase II communities.

18 In addition, the Required Revisions are more restrictive than requirements currently
19 adopted or considered for *large* MS4 permits. As a general policy, it is inappropriate to impose
20 more restrictive requirements on small MS4s that have much more limited resources than Phase I
21 MS4s. As previously described, the federal and state regulatory scheme dictates a framework of a
22 more established NPDES storm water program for large MS4s. This framework is purposefully
23 efficient. It capitalizes on the ability of large MS4s to employ greater resources to the optimal
24 benefit of both the small and large MS4 programs. Further, the Required Revisions are premature
25 as they precede the State Water Board's development of a new General Permit for small MS4s.
26 The new or revised General Permit may include requirements related to Low Impact
27 Development (LID) and controls for hydromodification.
28

1 The Regional Water Board provides no explanation or evidence in the record as to why it
2 is necessary to adopt the Required Revisions here in advance of such requirements being included
3 in large MS4 permits or a revised General Permit for Phase II communities. As such, the
4 Regional Water Board's action is improper and the Required Revisions at issue should be
5 removed from the Table of Required Revisions.

6 C. The Regional Water Board Failed to Consider the Factors in Water Code
7 Section 13241 for Permit Requirements that Exceed Federal Law

8 Required Revision Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 20 mandate that the City revise its SWMP. The
9 requirements are more stringent than those required by federal law. In accordance with Water
10 Code section 13263(a), the Regional Water Board thus had a duty to consider the public interest
11 factors of Water Code Section 13241 prior to adopting the requirements. (See also *City of*
12 *Burbank v. State Water Resources Control Bd.* (2005) 35 Cal.4th 613, 626-627 (*Burbank*)). The
13 factors listed in Water Code section 13241 include, but are not limited to, environmental
14 characteristics of the hydrographic unit under consideration; water quality conditions that could
15 reasonably be achieved through the coordinated control of all factors which affect water quality in
16 the area; and economic considerations. Although Resolution No. R3-2008-0071 contains a
17 finding that suggests that the Regional Water Board did consider such factors, there is no
18 evidence in the record to support the conclusory statements in the Resolution. Further, the
19 Regional Water Board failed to conduct the required balancing of public interest factors under
20 Water Code section 13241. Because the Regional Water Board failed to consider adequately and
21 properly the factors of Water Code section 13241, the Required Revisions that exceed federal law
22 must be removed from the Table of Required Revisions.

23 D. The Required Revisions Are Unreasonable, Arbitrary and Not Supported by the
24 Evidence

25 Under Water Code sections 13000 and 13001, the Regional Water Board has a duty to be
26 reasonable when it regulates water quality. The Regional Water Board also has a duty to "bridge
27 the analytic gap between the raw evidence and the ultimate decision or order." (*Topanga Assn.*
28 *for a Scenic Community v. County of Los Angeles* (1974) 11 Cal.3d 506, 515.) This serves to

1 “conduce the administrative body to draw legally relevant sub-conclusions supportive of its
2 ultimate decision; the intended effect is to facilitate orderly analysis and minimize the likelihood
3 that the agency will randomly leap from evidence to conclusions.” (*Id.* at p. 516.)

4 The Regional Water Board failed to satisfy these duties when it adopted Required
5 Revision Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 20. In particular, these Required Revisions are unreasonable,
6 arbitrary and not supported by the evidence.

7 There is no scientific or technical basis in the record to require the numeric standards
8 specified for the interim criteria for hydromodification. To the contrary, the record is replete with
9 information and evidence supporting that the application of the interim hydromodification criteria
10 is infeasible and impractical as applied to the City. For example, the interim criteria would
11 require a great deal of land with appropriate soil and groundwater conditions to implement.
12 These factors are simply not present in this case. Several practical, technical and economic
13 constraints make maximization of infiltration difficult to achieve in areas of redevelopment and
14 infill development, as opposed to new development of large parcels of land. It would be difficult
15 (if not impossible) for the City to maximize infiltration based on the relevant hydromodification
16 criteria. Examples of such constraints include, but are not limited to:

- 17 • The City is primarily built-out; little developable land remains within the City’s
18 jurisdiction. Surrounding development severely constrains the undeveloped land
19 (much of which is currently under land use entitlement) that remains.
- 20 • Lots within the City are primarily small commercial and residential lots, many of
21 which were created when the community was established in 1877.
- 22 • The City, less the United States Bureau of Prisons’ controlled property, is only about
23 seven square miles in size.
- 24 • Most of the soil in the City is expansive and requires over-excavation and re-
25 compaction-at-depth prior to development. The alluvial soils that cover the majority
26 of the City incorporate clay lenses and fine silts, which further limit infiltration. As a
27 result, mechanisms installed to maximize infiltration will not achieve the desired rate
28 and volume of infiltration and will result in long-term nuisance ponding and soil

1 saturation. This is detrimental to structures and improvements and can encourage the
2 spread of West Nile Virus.

3 • The City lies directly above the aquifer that serves as the water supply for the City.
4 As a result, City policy is not to allow storm water runoff from paved areas used by
5 vehicles or other high pollutant sources to infiltrate the soil. The City requires storm
6 water filters that capture oils and grease to be installed in new and substantially
7 reconstructed areas of vehicle travel and parking to reduce the potential for
8 groundwater contamination.

9 As a consequence of the local, site-specific conditions in the City, the prescriptive,
10 inflexible interim modification criteria are likely to result in the abandonment of infill
11 development and smart growth practices. The interim criteria will serve to encourage new
12 development outside of urban centers, which will contribute to urban sprawl and exacerbate the
13 loss of agricultural lands and open space. This in turn, is expected to result in greater water
14 quality impacts, as less and less open space remains.

15 Other technical experts (including the Center for Watershed Protection (CWP)) also
16 recognize that hydromodification criteria, similar to those at issue in this petition are not practical
17 or feasible. There are several conditions under which significant infiltration is not desirable or
18 feasible. These include infill and redevelopment situations where adjacent developed properties
19 cannot handle increased soil saturation due to infiltration from neighboring properties. Increased
20 percolation can damage structural foundations and increase land slippage where soils and/or
21 original grading and drainage design did not account for increased saturation. Maximizing
22 infiltration is not appropriate or feasible in some areas because of adverse soil characteristics.
23 The CWP analyzed LID BMPs and determined that it is difficult to implement them in
24 redevelopment when the project site is an older, highly urban sub-watershed with small lots on
25 flat terrain and where development occurred prior to the advent of storm water requirements.
26 These conditions exist throughout the City.

27 In addition, hydromodification will not be a significant or meaningful factor within the
28 City's jurisdiction for the practical reasons that follow:

- 1 • The only creek that runs through the City is San Miguelito Creek, a water body
- 2 contained in a concrete trapezoidal channel. Therefore, hydromodification of the
- 3 creek will not occur.
- 4 • The City receives on average only 15-16 inches of rain each year, deposited in three to
- 5 five storms. At times, the City receives as little as five to six inches of rain annually.
- 6 • The City is primarily flat and low in elevation, located approximately nine miles east
- 7 of California's coast.
- 8 • The City's storm water conveyance system is well established and is primarily a
- 9 surface flow system, in which properties are graded to drain to streets.
- 10 • The City is primarily residential in nature, with required front, side and rear yards.
- 11 Much of the rain that falls on the community already percolates into the ground of
- 12 these residential properties.
- 13 • The City has received the Tree City USA Award each year since 1988 and maintains
- 14 nearly 18,000 trees on public rights-of-way and in City parks.

15 In addition, Required Revision No. 20 for long-term watershed protection expands the
16 City's SWMP beyond the requirements of the General Permit and Phase II storm water program.
17 Required Revision No. 20 obligates the City to develop quantifiable measures to assess the
18 effectiveness of its watershed protection efforts to achieve desired watershed conditions and
19 evaluate existing land use policies, plans, ordinances, etc. for watershed protection. (Table of
20 Required Revisions at pp. 12-13.) Required Revision No. 20 also obligates the City to develop
21 quantifiable measures that indicate how the City's watershed protection efforts achieve desired
22 watershed conditions, evaluate existing watershed protection efforts and adapt or change the
23 existing efforts, if warranted. (Table of Required Revisions at pp. 12-13.)

24 The subject "watershed" is much larger than the City's jurisdiction. Indeed, the majority
25 of the nearly 900 square mile watershed of the Santa Ynez River is outside of the City's
26 jurisdictional boundaries and control. Absent the area controlled by the United States Bureau of
27 Prisons, the City comprises only seven square miles at the lower end of the Santa Ynez River
28 Watershed. In addition, besides Lompoc, there are only a few other small, urbanized areas within

1 the watershed (e.g., City of Solvang and City of Buellton). The majority of the watershed is
2 either in agricultural production or under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service.

3 For these reasons, the Regional Water Board not only failed to impose requirements
4 consistent with the MEP standard as previously explained, but adopted requirements that are not
5 feasible or practicable. The Regional Water Board's action to adopt the Required Revisions is
6 unreasonable, arbitrary and not supported by the evidence. Thus, Required Revision Nos. 16, 17,
7 18, and 20 must be removed from the Table of Required Revisions.

8 5. THE MANNER IN WHICH PETITIONER IS AGGRIEVED

9 The Required Revisions challenged place the City in the untenable position of expending
10 significant public resources to comply with SWMP requirements that are not necessary,
11 reasonable nor supported by the evidence. Resolution No. R3-2008-0071 and Required Revision
12 Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 20 of the Table of Required Revisions mandate that the City revise its
13 SWMP in a manner that is inconsistent with: the legal standard of MEP for storm water programs
14 under the NPDES program of the CWA; General Permit; other federal and state requirements for
15 MS4s; Water Code sections 13263(a), 13241, 13000, 13001 and 13002; and the record.

16 6. THE SPECIFIC ACTION REQUESTED BY PETITIONER

17 Based on this petition, evidence in the record and the arguments set forth in the Statement
18 of Points and Authorities and record, the City requests that the State Water Board adopt an order
19 striking Required Revision Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 20 from the Table of Required Revisions of
20 Resolution No. R3-2008-0071. In the alternative, the City requests that the State Water Board
21 remand Resolution No. R3-2008-0071 and the Table of Required Revisions consistent with the
22 State Water Board's direction.

23 7. A STATEMENT OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF LEGAL ISSUES
24 RAISED IN THIS PETITION

25 A Statement of Points and Authorities in support of this petition is submitted concurrently
26 herewith as required by title 23, section 2050(a)(7) of the California Code of Regulations.
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8. A STATEMENT THAT THIS PETITION WAS SENT TO THE REGIONAL WATER BOARD

In accordance with title 23, section 2050(a)(8) of the California Code of Regulations, the City mailed a true and correct copy of this petition and the accompanying Statement of Points and Authorities by First Class mail on November 14, 2008, to the Regional Water Board at the following address:

Roger W. Briggs, Executive Officer
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906

Petitioner is the discharger. Therefore, Petitioner did not mail a separate copy of the petition or Statement of Points and Authorities to the discharger.

9. A STATEMENT REGARDING WHETHER PETITIONER RAISED THE SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES OR OBJECTIONS IN THE PETITION TO THE REGIONAL WATER BOARD

Petitioner raised the substantive issues and objections in the petition to the Regional Water Board in written comments and testimony before the Regional Water Board on October 17, 2008.

SOMACH SIMMONS & DUNN

DATED: November 14, 2008

By Cassie Aw-yang
Cassie Aw-yang
Attorneys for Petitioner CITY OF LOMPOC



**CITY OF LOMPOC
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
September 2008 – September 2013
(DRAFT)**

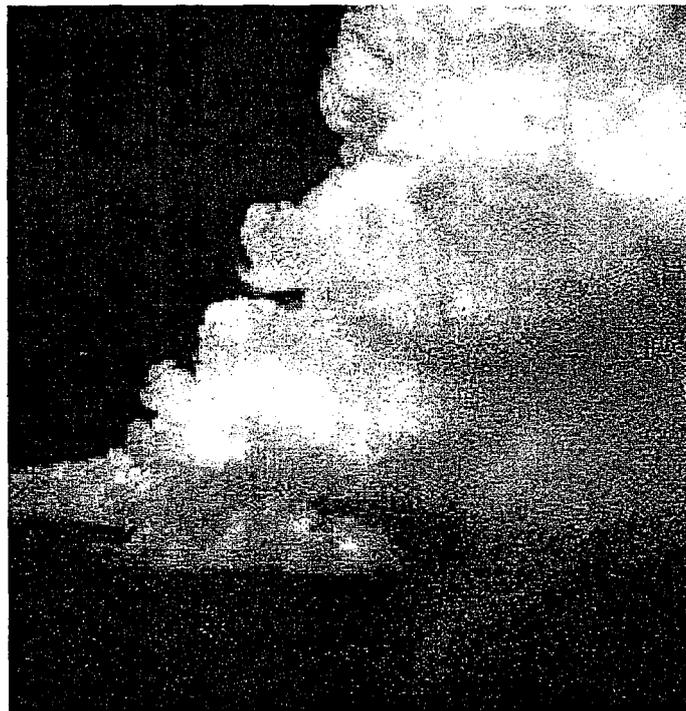


TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction	6
1.1	Characteristics of the City of Lompoc	7
1.2	Storm Water Issues of Concern.....	11
1.3	Pollutants of Concern	16
1.4	Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program	16
1.5	City Storm Sewer System.....	17
1.6	Components of the NPDES Phase II Program	18
1.7	Contact Information	18
1.8	Legal Authority.....	20
2.0	Public Involvement / Participation Program.....	22
2.1	Purpose	22
2.2	Program.....	22
2.3	Best Management Practices.....	23
2.4	Measurable Goals	24
2.5	Reporting	25
3.0	Public Education and Outreach Program	26
3.1	Purpose	26
3.2	Program.....	26
3.3	Best Management Practices.....	26
3.4	Measurable Goals	30
3.5	Reporting	34
4.0	Illicit Connection and Discharge Detection and Elimination Program	35
4.1	Purpose	35
4.2	Program.....	35

4.3	Best Management Practices	36
4.4	Measurable Goals	39
4.5	Reporting	42
5.0	Municipal Operations Control Program	43
5.1	Purpose	43
5.2	Program	43
5.3	Best Management Practices	43
5.4	Measurable Goals	45
5.5	Reporting	46
6.0	Construction Site Control Program	47
6.1	Purpose	47
6.2	Program	47
6.3	Enforcement	47
6.4	Best Management Practices	48
6.5	Measurable Goals	48
6.6	Reporting	50
7.0	New Development / Redevelopment Control Program	51
7.1	Purpose	51
7.2	Existing Conditions	51
7.3	Program	53
7.4	Best Management Practices	55
7.5	Measurable Goals	57
7.6	Reporting	62
8.0	Record Retention	63

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
CITY OF LOMPOC MASTER STORM DRAIN MAP..... 64

APPENDIX B
SAN MIGUELITO CREEK WATERSHED MAP 65

APPENDIX C
LOMPOC STORM WATER MAP 66

APPENDIX D
CITY OF LOMPOC CITYWIDE BMPS 67

APPENDIX E
CITY OF LOMPOC CONSTRUCTION BMPS..... 74

APPENDIX F
CITY STREET SWEEPING SCHEDULE 76

APPENDIX G
COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS AND TERMS..... 77

APPENDIX H
CITY BOUNDARY MAP, INCLUDING U. S. PENITENTIARY PROPERTY 78

TABLES

Table 1 Areas of Responsibility..... 20

Table 2 Public Involvement and Participation Program..... 25

Table 3 Public Education and Outreach Program 32

Table 4 Illicit Connection and Discharge Detection and Elimination Program..... 40

Table 5 Municipal Operations Control Program 46

Table 6 Construction Site Storm Water Control Program..... 49

Table 7 New Development / Redevelopment Control Program..... 59

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended, and implemented, in the form of the NPDES II storm water regulations, establishes a requirement that small municipalities (MS4s) seek to improve the quality of the storm water leaving their jurisdictions. The NPDES II requirements are implemented through the State Water Resources Control Board's General Permit and the federal EPA's Final Rule under the Clean Water Act. The City initially submitted their Draft Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) in March 2003. In response to the Regional Water Quality Control Board's letter dated February 15, 2008, the City is submitting a revised Draft SWMP. The revised Draft SWMP identifies planned Program actions to be taken between September 2008 and September 2013.

This document identifies the policies and programs intended to be used in combating storm water pollution and illicit discharges and connections into the City's Storm Drain system. As the City's Storm Water Management Program, the actual details of Program implementation will be subject to approval by the Lompoc City Council. Therefore, the exact terms and provisions that will be included in the required Storm Water Ordinance and details of programs implemented under this Program cannot fully be determined at this time and will ultimately be decided by the City's governing Council.

The City of Lompoc has chosen to be an individual permittee under the State's General Permit. The City does not share boundaries with urbanized areas in other jurisdictions. The City will maintain communication and cooperative relationships with other Santa Barbara County agencies and organizations, developing shared education projects and pollution prevention campaigns, as it has in the past.

This Program identifies programs, procedures and planned actions that combine to meet the NPDES II requirements, reducing pollutants in storm water run-off to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP). The NPDES Phase II Rule defines a Storm Water Management Program for a small MS4 as being comprised of six required program elements.

These elements include:

Public Education and Outreach; and
Public Involvement/Participation; and
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination; and
Municipal Operations Control; and
Construction Site Control; and
New Development / Redevelopment Control.

The City of Lompoc is not an Attachment 4 Community.

The six minimum measures are identified in separate chapters in this SWMP. In preparation for SWMP development, the City has reviewed its GIS mapping of the storm water system, land use maps, property ownership, business licenses, recent development and potential sources of pollution.

1.1 Characteristics of the City of Lompoc

The City of Lompoc is a small, almost fully built-out community, whose growth is limited by surrounding prime agricultural land. Lompoc is approximately two miles long and two miles wide, and has approximately 42,000 residents.

1.1.1) Natural Features

The City of Lompoc is located on the eastern portion of a long alluvial plain, bounded by the Santa Ynez Mountains to the south, the Santa Rita Hills to the east and the Purisima Hills to the north. Significant deposits of diatomite are located in the hills south of Lompoc, on either side of Miguelito Canyon. Lompoc sits at the base of the watershed for the Santa Ynez River. The Lompoc Valley is virtually flat, composed primarily of alluvial soils near the surface and sandy formations below. Lompoc's soils are typically comprised of silty clay and clay silt soils with very slow percolation/infiltration rates. On the north side of Lompoc there is a drop in elevation from the Lompoc plain to the actual riverbed. In a few areas a distinct bench has been formed of approximately 15 feet in height. Lompoc is surrounded by farming and ranching to the east and west, farming and mining to the south and the Burton Mesa Chaparral State Reserve, La Purisima State Historic Park, oil production and residential uses to the north.

1.1.2) Watershed

Lompoc is located at the downstream end of the Santa Ynez River's watershed. This watershed is very large and its uses primarily include open space, agriculture and a limited amount of rural and urban development. Lompoc is also located on the downstream end of San Miguelito Creek, which flows from Santa Barbara County's jurisdiction into Lompoc on its south side, travels through Lompoc in a concrete trapezoidal channel and joins the Santa Ynez River just west of Lompoc. Lompoc's primary storm drains and its Wastewater Reclamation Plant discharge into San Miguelito Creek. For the purposes of this permit the City's receiving water is San Miguelito Creek.

San Miguelito Creek's Watershed (Appendix B) is rural in nature. The largest influences in Miguelito Canyon are Celite's diatomaceous earth mining operation in the lower portion of the watershed and a number of private cattle ranches in the upper reaches of the watershed. There are also a limited number of single-family homes on larger lots at the mouth of Miguelito Canyon and a rural County Park in its lower reaches. Vandenberg Air Force Base property adjoins the watershed. The Miguelito Creek Watershed is almost exclusively within the County of Santa Barbara's jurisdiction. Within the County's jurisdiction, the Creek is unlined. When it reaches the valley floor and the City of Lompoc, it flows into a retention basin and from there is discharged into a concrete trapezoidal channel which conveys the creek through the City of Lompoc to the Santa Ynez River. The majority of Lompoc's storm water drains into the concrete "V" Street channel at the lowest portion of the watershed, before it discharges into the Santa Ynez River.

1.1.3) Santa Ynez River & the Bailey Wetlands

The City of Lompoc owns the majority of the reach of the Santa Ynez River that is adjacent to the City, to the east and north of the main portion of Lompoc. This includes property in and adjacent to Riverbend Park, The Riverbend Bike Trail and River Park on the eastern side of the City. Most of this property is not within the City's limits, but, as it is owned by the City, is a part of the SWMP. In addition, portions of the Lompoc Airport Property east and west of "H" Street and the Wastewater Reclamation Plant property are also adjacent to the Santa Ynez River.

Only a short stretch of river on the City's north side east of "H" Street is not in City ownership.

These actively farmed properties are not within the City limits. Also within Santa Barbara County's jurisdiction, are a few privately-owned parcels that incorporate a small portion of the riverbed east of Lompoc. Caltrans retains land on the northeast side of the Santa Ynez River that was a portion of the lands reserved for the re-route of Highway 1 to the east of Lompoc.

The portion of the River on the northwest side of "H" Street is also zoned open space. This property is owned by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, and the City of Lompoc does not have jurisdiction over this area, although it is included within City limits. The area is currently managed as open space and agriculture.

On the west side of the City is the only remaining significant wetland area. This area is approximately 22 acres in size and is known as the Bailey Wetlands.

The City's General Plan, Resource Management Element, has designated the property within the City that is adjacent to the Santa Ynez River and the Bailey Wetlands as Biologically Significant Areas. The City's General Plan Goals include: Goal 2, Policy 2.1, The City shall ensure that the biologically significant areas shown on the Biologically Significant Areas Map are preserved. A Management Plan for the Bailey Wetlands has been drafted and is in the process of review. A riparian setback of an average 40 feet, minimum 25 feet, from the outer drip line of riparian vegetation is included in the plan and has been applied to adjacent developments.

1.1.4) Lompoc's Beginnings

The Lompoc Valley has historically been home to native peoples from at least 9,250 years ago. The local Native American peoples are the Chumash Indians. Evidence of Chumash Villages can be found in the Lompoc Valley and within the City of Lompoc. The Chumash village of "Lompo" is believed to be within City limits and its name has been translated as "stagnant water" or "quiet water". Both of these names are well suited to the Lompoc Valley, which as a large alluvial plain is flat and has an elevational change of only a few feet on the valley floor. The Lompoc Valley has also been described as a marshy area with regular flooding, prior to flood control efforts begun by the Missionaries and the construction of Bradbury Dam.

Mission Vieja de la Purisima, founded in 1787 was located on the south side of the City of Lompoc. The Franciscan missionaries, soldiers and Chumash Indians made up the population of this early Lompoc settlement. The Mission site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Mission was destroyed in 1812 by an earthquake.

After the Mexican Revolution of 1822, the new Mexican Government secularized the missions and granted or sold the holdings of the Catholic Church to Spanish and Mexican Ranchers. In 1874, The Lompoc Valley Land Company was formed and purchased almost 43,000 acres from the owners of the Lompoc Rancho and the Mission Vieja de la Purisima Rancho for the purpose of establishing a temperance colony in the Lompoc Valley. The City of Lompoc was incorporated in 1888.

Lompoc is primarily a small farming community that now serves as a bedroom community for people employed in Lompoc, at the United States Prison Facility, on Vandenberg Air Force Base, at World Minerals (a diatomaceous earth mining and processing facility), in the oil fields north of town and in the surrounding communities of Santa Barbara, Santa Maria and the Santa Ynez Valley.

The City limits include the central portion of Lompoc, south and west of the Santa Ynez River, the

Burton Ranch Specific Plan area, the La Purisima Highlands development, Ken Adam Park, the Allan Hancock College Lompoc Campus, and the United States Penitentiary Complex north of the River.

1.1.5) Historic Downtown

The City of Lompoc has retained its distinct historic downtown center. This area is composed of a primary intersection, "H" Street and Ocean Avenue. These two streets form the division between north and south in Lompoc. The intersection of the two streets boasts the International Order of Oddfellow's Building (1905) on the southwest corner, the Lilly Building (1890) on the northwest corner, a vacant lot with an approved retail/commercial development on the northeast corner and an existing one-story office building on the southeast corner. Within the first block from this intersection in any direction can be found the Rudolph Building (1890), the Lompoc Theater (1927), the Guadalupe Rojas Harness Shop (1870), and Moore's Merchantile Building (1879). The Lompoc Theater has been approved for restoration and rehabilitation including the restoration of the Theater building, the addition of a new black box theater and the relocation of the Guadalupe Rojas Harness Shop to the "H" Street frontage. In addition to any limited parking available on-site, commercial uses on these first blocks along "H" Street and Ocean Avenue have three City-owned parking lots available to serve them between "J" and "H" Streets and Ocean and Cypress Avenues. In addition, the downtown historic core of Lompoc includes two historic churches, a Carnegie Library (now a museum), a downtown park and gazebo, a USO Facility (now a City recreational facility), the first country school building, a building constructed in 1892 of locally cut diatomaceous earth block, a Victorian home built by a City founder. Many of the homes and structures found on North and South H, I, J, K, and L, Streets, as well as others around the historic portion of Lompoc, were built between 1870 and 1910.

1.1.6) Commercial Development

In addition to the commercial uses in the first block south of "H" Street, there are a number of commercial uses in "strip" developments along East and West Ocean Avenues and along North "H" Street. Additionally, there is some commercial development along the north side of West Central Avenue, and a minor amount of commercial development on the 100 block of North "A" Street, and the 100 block of North "V" Street. A few small commercial neighborhood centers are located in town and are comprised of small service oriented uses.

A recent evaluation of vacant developable commercial land in Lompoc, without land use entitlements, showed a total of 35.5 acres, on 35 individual parcels, of developable commercial land in Lompoc. Of this property, there are five parcels over an acre in size, seven parcels over a half-acre and under an acre in size, eight parcels between a half-acre and a quarter-acre in size and 15 parcels under a quarter-acre in size.

1.1.7) Industrial Development

Industrial zoning in the city is centered along portions of Laurel Avenue, which runs east and west through Lompoc, along the Southern Pacific Rail line. Uses in this industrial area include a mini storage, a manufacturer of agricultural pesticides, auto body repair shops and automobile towing, a concrete plant, a bean warehouse, and an electric business contractor, a soft water purveyor and a roofing contractor.

There is a small triangle of Industrially zoned land located just west of "V" Street on Central Avenue.

A single industrial site is located east of Western Avenue in the Briar Creek development. This site

has been approved for a mini-storage, which is expected to begin construction in April or May 2008.

A single parcel of industrial property is located on the eastern City limits, south of Highway 246.

There is a small group of industrially designated properties located behind the new Lompoc Hospital site and Home Depot along Laurel Avenue and Eighth Street. The uses in this area include a mini-storage, Pacific Gas and Electric Facility, wineries, equipment rental and a church, among others.

1.1.8) Business Park Uses

There are several parcels along West Central Avenue that are zoned Business Park. Some are properties that have yet to be developed. Uses that are developed within this area include: Fagerdala (Foam manufacturer), V&J Trucking & Mine (grandfathered), and Aceco Rentals. Several of these properties are being developed to accommodate winery operations. Additional Business Park zoning is found on an undeveloped property north of Walmart and on two vacant parcels on Commerce Ct. Uses in the area include: Raytheon, and a mini-storage (including vehicle storage).

An evaluation of vacant lands showed a total of 68 acres of vacant developable industrial land (Industrial and Business Park uses combined), without land use entitlements, in Lompoc. This is comprised of eleven parcels over an acre in size, six parcels over one-half acre and under an acre in size, one parcel over one quarter-acre and under a half-acre in size and six parcels under a quarter- acre in size.

1.1.9) Medical and Related

The City of Lompoc has six medical facilities: Lompoc Hospital, Lompoc Valley Medical Center, Sansum Clinic, the Convalescent Care Center, Lompoc Skilled and Rehabilitation, and Mission Gardens.

1.1.10) Other Development

Lompoc is primarily developed in single-family residences, with some multi-family housing to supplement the existing single-family residential uses. Lompoc also has 12 public parks and eight public schools within the City's boundaries. The City has approximately 57 pools, most of which are single-family residential pools. The City also has at least 27 churches and church-related properties.

The recent vacant lands survey shows 4.89 developable acres of low density residentially designated lands, .76 acre of medium density residential land, .98 acre of high density residential land and 25.73 acres of very low density residential land available in Lompoc. The survey also showed 16.59 acres of developable land designated as public facilities. This includes 15.64 acres on which the use is restricted to airport-related uses, such as hangers.

1.1.11) Separately Permitted Facilities and Entities

The SWMP applies to all property owned by the City of Lompoc and the area within the City of Lompoc, with the exception of areas covered by other NPDES II permits (including the Lompoc Unified School District, Allan Hancock College, Lompoc Valley Hospital and the United States Penitentiary,) and areas over which the City has no jurisdiction, including mobile home parks, Caltrans rights-of-way (Highways 1 and 246), United States Post Office, utility facilities, Southern Pacific Railroad properties, county facilities and flood control basins, channels, and storm drains.

1.1.12) Septic Systems

Lompoc is fully served by sewer, with the exception of a septic system that serves the hangers on the north side of the Lompoc Airport and a septic system that serves the caretaker's residence at Ken Adam Park. Both these systems have been recently cleaned and tested and meet current requirements for septic. New septic systems are not permitted in Lompoc.

1.1.13) Basins

Several storm water retention basins are incorporated into the City's storm drain system. These include five basins that are designed to capture flows from canyons south of Lompoc, allowing the sediment to drop out, before the water is directed into the City's storm drain system or the "V" Street Channel. These facilities include a large flood control basin at the base of Miguelito Canyon and smaller basins south of "W" Street, "Y" Place and at the intersection of Olive Avenue and Avalon Drive. A small basin is located at the base of "C" Street just south of the Lompoc Cemetery's entrance. A second large basin is located within the perimeter of Beattie Park on the southeast side of the City.

1.1.14) City-owned Industrial Facilities Under Storm Water Permit.

The City Wastewater Treatment Plant, Corporate Yard, Airport and Landfill also operate under separate Industrial NPDES permits. Activities undertaken by these Departments / Divisions both on their physical plant sites and within the City of Lompoc must comply with the Citywide Best Management Practices (BMPs). The Industrial permits for these sites will be reviewed and revised to address any applicable requirements of the Municipal Storm Water Permit that are not also found in the Industrial Storm Water Permit requirements.

1.1.15) City Controlled Operations

The City operates its own solid waste collection service, street sweeping, bulk and household recycling and green-waste collection services. A permanent Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility is also available to residents and for a fee to conditionally exempt small quality generators. Lompoc operates its own landfill, electric utility, wastewater system and reclamation plant, airport, transit system, water utility, water treatment plant, corporate yard and parks and recreational facilities. The City provides urban forestry services with an urban forestry crew. This ensures the City has direct control over operations within its boundaries, without having to coordinate with outside companies or agencies to manage City operations.

1.2 Storm Water Issues of Concern

Because of Lompoc's small size and the fact that it is primarily a residential community, without much industry or commercial development, Lompoc is not a significant generator of storm water pollutants.

1.2.1) Potential for Floatable Trash

As in any community, the potential for trash in storm water exists. In one location, a significant amount of trash has been identified. This is at the terminus of the "V" Street Channel. The trash ranges from old tires, furniture, to cloth and other paper or plastic waste material, primarily household waste. Some of this household waste is deposited in trees, suggesting it washed up during high winter flows from the Santa Ynez River. This trash mingles with water coming down Miguelito Creek in the winters and then becomes a mucky mess. The source of the trash is unclear. It does not appear to be solely that which has traveled through Lompoc's storm drains to

reach the end of the Miguelito Channel. The reasons that the City believes this is the case, include the following:

During the high water flows of 1998, when the East-West Channel and "V" Street Channels were observed, they did not contain large amounts of trash or household refuse. They did contain some plastic bags that may have blown into the channel, some plastic balls, and small amounts of paper litter. The flows were high that winter and the Santa Ynez River flooded the area west of the Wastewater Reclamation Plant and backed up into the Miguelito Channel and the East-West Channel, which are the primary conveyances for storm water in Lompoc. As flows were not strong enough to move large items and large items were not observed in the channels, we do not believe that the City storm drain system was the source of the trash. It has been noted by person's who worked at the Wastewater Reclamation Plant that 1998 was the first year they really noticed a large amount of trash in the area of Miguelito Creek upstream and also downstream of the Wastewater Reclamation Plant.

The majority of the water in the two storm water channels during flood events has backed up from the Santa Ynez River, which flows bank to bank during flooding stage. Water flows out of the County's jurisdiction in Miguelito Canyon, but the flows are captured in a large settling basin before being released into the concrete-lined "V" Street Channel. Because of this, it seems unlikely that sediment, larger items such as furniture or tires, and most trash would pass through the basin's outfall into the "V" Street Channel.

Possible explanations for the source of the deposit of this large amount of trash include deposit of trash from Santa Ynez River flows during flood stage or near flood stage events or the erosion of soil over historic dumping sites in the area around where the trash is now found. This could account for the large accumulation of such a variety of trash in this area, as well as the height at which some of the trash has been deposited.

As a part of this Storm Water Management Program, the City will arrange to have the existing trash cleaned up during the five-year permit period and will monitor trash accumulation once the area is cleaned to try to determine the source.

In addition, the City will continue its efforts to ensure that trash does not enter the City's storm drains and channels and that dumping along the Santa Ynez River does not occur. These efforts include the following:

- Lompoc's Streets crews clean out and clear the earthen East-West Channel each year before the rainy season begins.
- Lompoc's Streets crews clean out the City's storm drains in the fall before rains begin and again in the spring, in areas that require additional cleaning after the winter.
- Lompoc's Streets crews check and clear areas where localized flooding is being caused by blocked storm drains, during storm events.
- Lompoc's Solid Waste Division sweeps all of Lompoc's streets a minimum of once a month and sweeps the heavier use areas of Ocean Avenue and "H" Street twice a month.
- Grocery stores in Lompoc accept recycling of their plastic bags and use of re-useable non-plastic bags for shopping, reducing the chance that bags will be blown around town by the wind.
- Lompoc's Solid Waste Division holds three Citywide Clean-ups each year, during which residents who do not have the means to dispose of large or bulky items can have the items

picked up at their homes and disposed of for a minimal fee.

- Lompoc's Solid Waste Division also holds three Waste Tire Roundups each year, when residents can dispose of tires free of the usual recycling charge. Waste tires are accepted at the Landfill and at a drop-off site in unincorporated Santa Barbara County.
- Lompoc's Solid Waste Division provides two Electronic Waste Drop-off Sites.
- Lompoc's Solid Waste Division provides a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center that is available by appointment six days a week for residents and Small Quantity Generators.
- Lompoc's Solid Waste Division provides regular trash pickup, co-mingled recycling pick-up and green waste pickup at curbside.
- Lompoc's Solid Waste Division has special collection days for holiday trees.
- Lompoc maintains weekday, weekend and holiday hours at the Lompoc Landfill for residents to dump household goods.
- Lompoc maintains four locations where residents can recycle their used oil and filters.
- New development and redevelopment projects that are either reconstructing parking areas or constructing new parking areas are required to filter the storm water run-off from paved parking that is uncovered and from vehicular travel areas for sediment, trash, oil and grease.
- Lompoc's enforcement staff checks City alleyways weekly, in areas where most dumping occurs, and requires property owners to ensure items illegally dumped are properly disposed.
- Lompoc's Park Ranger Staff regularly patrol the areas around Riverbend Park, River Park and along Riverbend Trail. The City investigates cases of illegal dumping and prosecutes those who engage in this activity.
- The Santa Barbara County Flood Control staff cleans out the Miguelito Channel of foreign material, including trash, on a monthly basis.

1.2.2) Sediment

Sediment and blowing dust from construction sites has been a concern, both as a nuisance and as a potential storm water contaminant. In order to address this, the Community Development Department now requires a Dust Control Plan for properties on which grading will occur, as well as Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) for project sites of an acre or more. City inspectors review erosion control measures and SWPPP Best Management Practices (BMP) provisions, as well as the adequacy of dust control efforts. Contractors are required to sweep, not wash, streets at the end of each day to eliminate dust and sediment that has traveled off the project site. A Stop Work Order is issued if the construction site is not in compliance, after being given an opportunity to correct the situation.

Sediment not associated with construction sites is captured by the City's aggressive street sweeping program where every street in the City is swept at least once a month. Erosion is not as significant a source of sediment in Lompoc, as it is in other communities, as Lompoc is located on a flat alluvial plain.

New development and redevelopment projects that either reconstruct parking areas or construct new uncovered parking with more than two spaces are required to filter the storm water run-off from paved parking and from vehicular travel areas for sediment, trash, oil and grease. Basins have been used to trap sediment when the water entering the basin has been pre-filtered for trash, oil and grease.

Sediment from areas within Santa Barbara County that drain to Lompoc Storm Drains is captured by a series of detention basins along the south perimeter of the City. The furthest west basin, on Avalon Drive also captures the sediment from storm water that flows off the City's Landfill. Sediment from the La Purisima Highlands development on the bluff north of the Santa Ynez River is captured in a large detention basin that is planted in native plants.

The Burton Ranch Specific Plan, which governs the development of the area north of Highway 1 and west of Harris Grade, has been approved with a storm drain system with storm water filters, that flows into three percolation basins.

Other recent developments in the City incorporating filters and bioswales or detention basins with native plantings include Centex Homes', "The Gardens at Briar Creek" and "The Courtyards at Briar Creek", located at the northwest end of the City, and Crown Pointe, located on the south west side of the City. River Terrace is an approved development, not yet in construction, that includes a detention basin, filters and native plantings.

Recent infill projects that are approved or have been developed and were required to provide storm water filters for trash, sediment, oil and grease include: Walnut Village, Chestnut Crossing, Mosaic Walk, Crown Laurel, College Avenue Apartments, Clear Horizons, Coastal Meadows, and Transitions.

Numerous smaller commercial and industrial developments and redevelopments been required to install storm water filters as a part of their projects.

The City's Storm Water Filter requirement serves to improve storm water quality by filtering storm water before it reaches the City streets and storm drain inlets. Thereby meeting the intent of the Clean Water Act and the State's Municipal General Permit for Phase II.

1.2.3) Winery Wash Water

There are nineteen wineries located within the City of Lompoc. The potential exists for these businesses to wash wine barrels and equipment outside, in areas where the wash water will reach the storm drain. Winery wash water is expected to contain pollutants and has a bad odor. Continued monitoring of wineries with regard to this potential storm water pollutant source is planned, as well as coordination with the Regional Board, if compliance with outdoor washing requirements and prohibitions cannot be gained or maintained.

1.2.4) Illegal Uses in the Santa Ynez Riverbed

Illegal use of City property in and adjacent to the Santa Ynez River's bed continues to be an issue of concern. Some of the illegal uses include paintball games, vehicle abandonment and Off-Road Vehicle use. Paintball games and vehicle abandonment and vandalism introduce contaminants to the soil and Off-Road Vehicle use disturbs soils in the area of the river, increasing the potential for sediment transfer to the River.

The City will continue to issue citations to those engaging in illegal uses on City property, as well as working to enhance the natural environment along this reach of the Santa Ynez River. In an effort to encourage legitimate activity in this area, the City has recently completed a bike and walking path that runs along the River's bank from the intersection of College Avenue and Riverside Drive to McLaughlin Road in Riverbend Park. Enhancement measures planned include the placement of

interpretive signage along the Riverbend Trail Bike Path and the planting of native plant species to enhance habitat and retain soils. Past volunteer cleanup efforts have been successful in reducing the amount of trash along the River's edge at Riverbend Park and along the Riverbend Trail. These efforts will continue to be encouraged.

The City has three rangers who regularly patrol the areas in and around Riverbend Park, Riverbend Trail and River Park, ticketing violators of City regulations. In addition, working with the Police Department, the Solid Waste Division removes abandoned vehicles identified on City property in or adjacent to the River.

1.2.5) Industrial Facilities

Many of the industrial facilities along the railroad tracks are not facilities over which the City has any control, either land use control or inspection / enforcement ability. This includes several parcels owned by the railroad and Level 3, a public utility. For other facilities over which the City does have jurisdiction, our Program proposes, as a part of the illicit discharge identification program, the City's Wastewater Water Resources Protection Technician (WWRPT) will inspect the commercial and industrial uses that contribute wastewater to the City's Wastewater Reclamation Plant. During these inspections, the WWRPT will provide storm water educational materials and evaluate sites for illicit discharges and areas where storm water could potentially become contaminated. When an illicit source of pollutants is identified, the responsible party will be notified and directed to correct the problem.

1.2.6) Landfill Drainage

The City's Landfill is located on the southwest edge of the City, in a canyon. Surface flows drain down tributary canyons (East and West Canyons) and then along the west side of the landfill, just outside of the Subtitle D footprint. Toward the back of the landfill, the surface of the soil is almost flat. The flows from the east canyon are directed to the west and are contained by a berm of Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) on the landfill face and a channel which is lined with the Landfill's ADC. The channel extends to the west where it incorporates the flows from the west canyon and then travels down the west side of the landfill in the channel to a 48-inch drop inlet. From there the water travels under the landfill access road and surfaces to the east of the access road, at its base. It then travels through a series of check dam structures and down the east edge of Avalon Drive to a detention basin located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Avalon and Olive Avenue.

The City plans to undertake a study of the landfill's drainage and evaluate the potential for physical improvements to the site. As a part of this plan, the Landfill staff will evaluate a redesign of the existing detention basin, to increase its capacity and encourage more percolation and sediment outfall before the water is discharged. Initially, Landfill staff has determined that a redesign and possible lowering of the elevation of the detention basin is the best way to address issues of potential flooding.

The study will evaluate a number of alternative methods of addressing the surface flows from the Landfill site. Amongst the things that are expected to be considered are the use of additional check dams to slow velocity, the use of hydroseeding in any locations where vegetation is appropriate and can be expected to grow, and redesign of the detention basin.

The use of hydroseeding on the Landfill is problematic. To begin with, the Landfill is required to have an impervious surface. This is necessary in order to ensure that leachate of pollutants from the landfilled material does not percolate into groundwater. This does not just mean impervious to

water, but also impervious to penetration by germinating seeds. The ADC used at the Lompoc Landfill is a unique combination of Diatomaceous Earth, which does not support vegetation easily, and the inert sludge derived from the water treatment process. It has been approved as an Alternative Daily Cover by the Integrated Waste Management Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Board because it is impervious to water. As such, it is not a medium that can or should support vegetation. The active working faces of the landfill cannot be hydroseeded, as they are changing on a daily basis. The cut slopes surrounding the Landfill cannot be hydroseeded as well, as they are cut stone and will not support vegetative growth. The natural areas surrounding the landfill primarily consist of Diatomaceous Earth and are vegetated with native chapparal.

1.2.7) Auto Dismantlers

There are no auto dismantlers within the City of Lompoc. Perry's located on South Avalon Drive adjacent to the Landfill, is located outside of City limits in Santa Barbara County and is regulated directly by the Regional Water Quality Control Board under an Industrial Storm Water Permit. The City does not have any authority to inspect or regulate this business. Other auto-related businesses such as auto body shops and auto detailers are and will be inspected in the same manner as other industrial facilities under the City's SWMP (see industrial facilities above.)

1.2.8) Animal Shelter

The City will address the issue of dog feces through public education and by providing mutt mits in City parks. The City cannot, however, regulate, inspect or enforce against County uses on County properties, of which the County Animal Shelter is one.

1.3 Pollutants of Concern

1.3.1) Sediment

Sediment results from particles of soil that become suspended in water, producing cloudy, turbid water. Sediment is related to erosion and results from the action of storm water on and over soil. Unprotected soil surfaces are a primary source of sediment in an urban environment. Other sources of sediment that are readily apparent in the Lompoc Valley include discharge from the Bradbury Dam, agriculture and significant erosion in the upper reaches of Miguelito Canyon, within Santa Barbara County's jurisdiction. Sediment is a pollutant of concern for the Santa Ynez River.

1.3.2) Oil and Grease

While oil and grease are not directly identified as pollutants of concern for the Santa Ynez River, they are pollutants of concern for the City of Lompoc. Oil and grease are most often found in uncovered parking areas where vehicles may drip fluids that will later come in contact with storm water.

1.3.3) Trash and Floatables

While trash is not identified as a pollutant of concern in the Santa Ynez River, blowing trash and illegally dumped refuse is unsightly and is a potential storm water contaminant.

1.4 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act requires that states identify and prepare a list of water bodies that do not meet water quality objectives. States must then establish load and waste allocations known as Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for each water body that does not meet water quality objectives. The Santa Ynez River has been identified as an impaired water body on the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments, approved by the

U.S.E.P.A. in July 2003. The following table depicts the various impairments and potential sources identified in the U.S. E.P.A.'s approved list of Water Quality Limited Segments:

Water Body	Pollutant / Stressor	Potential Source
Santa Ynez River	Salinity / TDS / Chloride	Agriculture
	Nutrients	Non-point Source
	Sedimentation / Siltation	Agriculture, Urban Runoff, Resource Extraction

The Santa Ynez River Project Charter dated August 6, 2007, addresses Nitrate Total Maximum Daily Load for Nutrients and Total Maximum Daily Load for Salinity / TDS / Chlorides, for the Santa Ynez River, Santa Barbara County, CA. This evaluation found that the nitrate and un-ionized ammonia exceedences were found only downstream of the Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant, which is their likely source. An evaluation of the available data showed the exceedences of chloride and sodium water quality objectives began upstream of Lompoc, roughly where Salsipuedes Creek joins the Santa Ynez River. Therefore, Lompoc is not indicated as the cause of these exceedences.

1.5 City Storm Sewer System

The City of Lompoc does not operate a Storm Water Utility. Absent state legislation exempting Storm Water Utility creation from the provisions of Proposition 218, the City is unlikely to be able to develop a Storm Water Utility. The City of Lompoc maintains the East-West Channel and the City's curbs and gutters, which flow into County maintained sub-surface stormdrains and the "V" Street Channel (Miguelito Creek). Storm flows are directed onto streets and alleys and from there, into detention basins and standard street storm drain inlets. The County maintained storm drains flow to either the East – West Channel, the "V" Street Channel or directly into the Santa Ynez River. The two open-air channels, the "V" Street Channel and the smaller East-West Channel were installed by the County of Santa Barbara. The East-West Channel is maintained by the City of Lompoc, while the Miguelito Creek Channel and its related basin are maintained by the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District. The East-West Channel joins the Miguelito Channel, which then flows out to the Santa Ynez River just west of "V" Street.

The Santa Ynez River passes by Lompoc's east and north perimeter. From June through December, the Santa Ynez River is generally completely dry, except for water releases from the Bradbury Dam at Lake Cachuma, which begin in August. The Santa Ynez River's channel travels through rural and agricultural lands, which can contribute substantial sediment, salts, nitrates and other agricultural pollutants to the River.

The City receives flow from the upstream watersheds of the Santa Ynez River and from San Miguelito Creek, which drains from unincorporated Santa Barbara County lands, south of town. After reaching a detention basin at the southern City limit, San Miguelito Creek travels through the City of Lompoc in the deep concrete "V" Street channel, before it enters the Santa Ynez River in the northwest section of the City. San Miguelito Creek functions as the City's receiving water for purposes of the SWMP.

The City is located at the lower end of the Santa Ynez River Watershed. In times of heavy flow, the Santa Ynez River reaches flood stage and water flows onto agricultural fields west of town. The City's lowest laying areas are flooded and the channels back up, as there is nowhere for the water

to discharge. In this situation, the City's streets are designed to accommodate storm flows until the river level recedes. The City encourages landscaping in development and maintains a minimum lot coverage requirement to provide area for percolation of storm water into underground aquifers.

1.6 Components of the NPDES Phase II Program

The City of Lompoc's Storm Water Management Program will address the six minimum control measures required by the Municipal Storm Water General Permit, reducing pollutants in storm water to the maximum extent practicable. In implementing the six minimum control measures, the City seeks to maximize infiltration of clean storm water; minimize run-off volume and rate, protect riparian areas, wetland and their buffer zones; minimize pollutant loading; and provide long-term watershed protection. Table 1 identifies areas of responsibility for the overall program and for each of the six minimum control measures.

1.7 Contact Information

A brief introduction to each of the City Departments that will be involved in the implementation of the Storm Water Management Program is provided below.

1.7.1) Administration Department

The City's Administration Department is ultimately responsible for the City's implementation of the goals, programs and policies of the Lompoc City Council. Within the Administration Department, the City Clerk is responsible for preparing and maintaining minutes of City Council meetings and records of ordinances.

1.7.2) Public Works Department

The Public Works Department includes the following Divisions: The Engineering Division, Streets Division, Solid Waste Division, Fleet and Facilities Division and the Aviation and Transportation Division. Each of these divisions and activities will be involved in implementation of the SWMP.

The Engineering Division will assist in implementation of the SWMP by reviewing grading and erosion control plans and coordinating with the Community Development Department in development of the grading ordinance. The Engineering Division also conducts site visits on public and private projects, identifying areas where BMPs may not be functioning well, or where additional BMPs are necessary to control erosion or dust. The Engineering Division Inspector also responds to complaints of storm drain dumping, making an initial determination as to whether the complaint is valid. If there is validity to the complaint, the Inspector follows through by informing the individual that is creating the potentially polluting situation of the concern regarding storm water pollution and the need to refrain from behavior that will contribute to it.

The Streets Division has the responsibility of maintaining the storm channels and cleaning out storm drain inlets prior to the rainy season. The Street Division also maintains and repairs City streets in compliance with the Citywide BMPs and conducts illegal dumping enforcement when dumping occurs on City right-of-way. The Streets Division also conducts storm water testing and inspections of the City's Industrial Storm Water Permit for the City's Corporation Yard.

The Solid Waste Division conducts storm water testing and inspections for the City's Industrial Storm Water Permit for the City's Landfill, as well as operating the City's Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, Street Sweeping Program, Refuse and Recycling Collection, Used Oil Recycling, and Citywide Clean-up.

The Aviation and Transportation Division conducts storm water testing and inspections for the City's Industrial Storm Water Permit for the City's Airport.

1.7.3) Utility Department

The Utility Department is responsible for compliance with those BMPs included in the Citywide BMPs that are applicable to the duties required in maintaining the facilities and operating the programs of the Electric and Water Divisions.

The Wastewater Division of the Utility Department is responsible for compliance with their own SWPPP under their Industrial Storm Water Permit, as well as compliance with the applicable Citywide BMPs in maintaining and operating the Wastewater Reclamation Plant's facilities throughout the City.

1.7.4) Community Development Department

The Senior Environmental Coordinator in the Community Development Department coordinates and prepares the municipal and industrial storm water permits, will coordinate SWMP elements with other agencies, and will coordinate with City Departments and Divisions in developing a Storm Water Ordinance and Grading Ordinance. The Senior Environmental Coordinator also reviews and conditions applications and SWPPPs submitted for public and private development. Planning Division staff will also review and condition proposed new development and, in conjunction with the engineering site inspector, will inspect construction sites for compliance with storm water requirements. The Planning Division will also be responsible for ensuring implementation of storm water BMPs, post construction BMPs and Planning with a view for storm water concerns is accomplished.

1.7.5) City Attorney's Office

The City Attorney's office will prosecute violators in cases referred by other City departments.

TABLE 1 AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

The following individuals are responsible for the identified programs and components of the SWMP.

Storm Water Management Program	City Administrator	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8203
	Senior Environmental Coordinator	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8275
Public Involvement/Participation	City Administrator	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8203
	Community Development Director	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8274
	Public Works Director	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8230
	Senior Environmental Coordinator	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8275
Public Education and Outreach	Senior Environmental Coordinator	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8275
	Solid Waste Superintendent	1300 West Laurel Avenue Lompoc, Ca 93436	(805) 875-8023
	Water Conservation Specialist	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8298
	Water Resources Protection Technician	1801 West Central Avenue Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8403
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Streets Superintendent	1300 West Laurel Avenue Lompoc, Ca 93436	(805) 875-8042
Municipal Operations Control	Public Works Director,	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8230
	Utility Director	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8299
	Parks and Recreation Director	125 West Walnut Avenue Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8090
	Library Director	501 E. North Avenue Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8788
Construction Site Control	City Engineer	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8260
New Development /Redevelopment Control	Community Development Director	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8274
	Planning Manager	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8273

1.8 Legal Authority

Legal authority and responsibility to implement a municipal storm water management program is provided in the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), California Water Code, and associated regulations. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the Subdivision Map Act also provide municipalities with authority to establish conditions for development projects. This, in addition to the State's and City Council's adoption of the City's SWMP and current and future ordinances relating to water conservation, storm water, and grading, provide sufficient legal authority to implement this Program. In addition, sections of the City's Municipal Code, and General Plan's Resource Management, Public Services and Safety Elements specifically address issues related to storm water, water conservation, and landslide and erosion control.

For more information on the City of Lompoc's SWMP, please contact:

Stacy L. Lawson
Senior Environmental Coordinator
City of Lompoc
100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436
P.O. Box 8001, Lompoc, CA 93438 – 8001
(805) 875-8275

2.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT / PARTICIPATION PROGRAM

2.1 Purpose

The objectives of this section of the SWMP are to:

- a. Raise public* awareness about urban run-off pollution through public involvement in the Municipal Urban Runoff Program.
- b. Involve the public* in the development and implementation of the City's Storm Water Management Program

* In this context, "Public" includes City residents, businesses, officials and staff.

2.2 Program

The City of Lompoc developed its Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program in late 2002, early 2003. As a part of this process, initial work in evaluating the City's operations began in 1998. During development, coordination between City Departments, other agencies and the Regional Board was ongoing. On March 4, 2003, a public hearing on the draft SWMP was noticed and held before the City Council. The City's SWMP was submitted to the Regional Water Quality Control Board on March 7, 2003. On August 22, 2005, the City received comments on its SWMP from Regional Board staff. On October 18, 2005, a second public hearing was noticed and held before the Lompoc City Council for review and consideration of a revised SWMP required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. On December 8, 2005, a memo was provided to the City Council advising them that minor revisions to the City's SWMP had been requested by the RWQCB and made. On May 16, 2006, a third public hearing was noticed and held before the City Council to allow review and comment on the revisions required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. On May 17, 2006, a revised SWMP was submitted to the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Since that time, the City has received the letter from Roger Briggs, Executive Director of the Regional Water Quality Control Board, dated February 15, 2008, stating the new requirements for the City's SWMP. On March 18, 2008, the City staff informed the City Council, in a public meeting, of the imposition of new requirements by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. On March 19, 2008, the City sent out a letter advising interested parties of the new requirements. Finding that there was not adequate time to prepare a response to the new requirements, the City sent a letter to Roger Briggs, Executive Director of the Regional Water Quality Control Board, requesting that the Regional Board's September 2008 hearing be rescheduled to December 2008, or in the alternative, that Lompoc's SWMP be reviewed in Cycle 1 versus Cycle 10. On April 15, 2008, a copy of the City's SWMP was taken to the City Council for review and public comment.

As a part of implementation, the City of Lompoc will be examining its existing regulations and adopting a storm water ordinance and grading ordinance. In adopting new ordinances or in making necessary changes to existing regulations, City staff will coordinate with City departments and employees and advise the City Council of significant changes in NPDES Phase II requirements and Program elements. The City will continue to coordinate with other Santa Barbara County agencies. The changes in regulations or adoption of new regulations will be subject to all public notice requirements and public meetings and hearings will be held for ordinance adoption and regulation revision. Public information on compliance and enforcement will be provided.

2.3 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The following BMPs are designed to ensure that City staff, elected officials, appointed officials and the general public are informed of and involved in, the development of SWMP programs.

2.3.1) Interagency Coordination

Continue interagency Coordination with Santa Barbara County Agencies. Since 1998, the City has participated in quarterly meetings of an intergovernmental committee with shared interests in local implementation of NPDES Phase II storm water issues and requirements. These meetings include representatives from the Regional Water Quality Control Board and regulated entities. Discussion topics address NPDES Phase II compliance issues and the forum promotes the informal exchange of information and identification of potential cooperative efforts that could be used to comply with NPDES requirements.

2.3.2) Intra-agency Coordination

Continue Intra-agency Coordination with affected City Departments. Implementation of the NPDES Phase II requirements will involve staff from every City department. The departments with the most active roles will be the Public Works Department and the Community Development Department. This is because these Departments are responsible for engineering, planning, solid waste collection, household hazardous waste collection, storm drain maintenance, street sweeping, redevelopment, and environmental services.

As a part of program development, representatives of City departments have reviewed the draft SWMP and discussed the roles of department personnel. The various City departments have reviewed and commented on the Citywide Best Management Practices for City operations, included in this document. Meetings have been held with City administrative staff to discuss the required programs and necessary changes. Elected officials have been informed of the NPDES Phase II program through memorandums, discussions and City Council meetings. The City's administrative staff and the City Council will continue to be involved in the permit implementation process, and will receive regular updates on the City's progress in meeting and implementing the SWMP's requirements.

City staff who will be responsible for checking development plans and storm water pollution prevention plans and implementing or enforcing Best Management Practices, have received, and will continue to receive training in these areas. (Coordination with City staff will occur throughout the permit term.)

2.3.3) Public Meetings

Conduct public meetings on adoption of the SWMP and any amendments, as well as the Storm Water Ordinance, Grading Ordinance and any required General Plan, Zoning Ordinance or other ordinance changes. The SWMP has been presented to the City Council in a noticed public meetings where public comments were solicited. Public Hearings to elicit comments and workshops with the Planning Commission and City Council are planned for review of the future storm water ordinance, grading ordinance and any related regulatory or policy changes. Applicable state and local public notice requirements will be complied with. (These meetings and any necessary regulatory or policy changes will be held and completed within the first two years of the permit term, contingent upon Lompoc City Council direction.)

2.3.4) Presentations

Provide presentations on NPDES II and its requirements to the Chamber of Commerce and Service Organizations upon request (Years 1-5). Staff will be available to speak to local service and business organizations, as specific program elements are adopted and implemented. (Within the first year and throughout the permit term)

2.3.5) Public Information

Provide assistance in interpretation of, and compliance with, NPDES regulations to the public (Years 1-5). City staff will be available to assist the public in understanding storm water requirements and the status of the City's Storm Water Management Program. Staff will respond by investigating reports by residents regarding storm water contamination concerns. (Years 1-5)

2.4 Measurable Goals

The following measurable goals will ensure that City staff, elected officials, appointed officials and the general public are informed of, and involved in, the development of SWMP programs.

2.4.1) Attend Interagency Meetings. The City will continue to participate in quarterly intergovernmental committee meetings with Santa Barbara County Agencies. Records will be kept identifying the meetings attended. Staff will attend 2/3 or 75% of the interagency meetings convened.

2.4.2) Coordinate Program Development with City Departments. Intra-agency Coordination with affected City Departments - Draft documents will be circulated and comments received. Meetings and comments will be documented. At least two Program Development meetings with affected City Departments will be held.

2.4.3) Hold at Least One Public Hearing Per Ordinance – Grading / Storm Water. Public meetings on adoption of the SWMP and any amendments will be held, as well as the proposed Storm water Ordinance, Grading Ordinance and any required policy or regulatory amendments. Minutes of public meetings will be kept.

2.4.4) Presentations on Storm Water Issues are Made Available to Community Organizations. Chamber of Commerce and Service Organization Meetings – Informational presentations on storm water pollution prevention will be made to local organizations upon request. A record of presentations made will be kept. Presentations on storm water will be offered to a minimum of five community organizations.

2.4.5) Provide Public Information on Storm Water During at Least Two Events a Year. Provide assistance in interpretation of, and compliance with, NPDES II regulations to the public. Storm water informational contacts will be recorded. Public information on storm water will be provided during at least two public events a year