

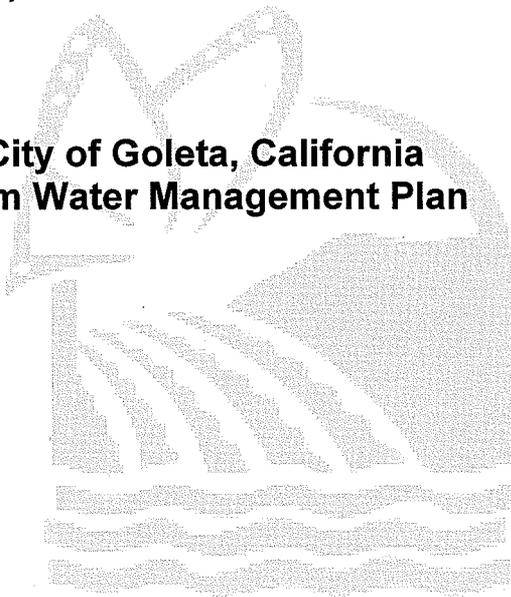
APPENDIX A:

- **STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD WATER QUALITY ORDER NO.2003-0005-DWQ**
- **NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEMS (NPDES) GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000004**
- **STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD: NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)**

**City of Goleta, California
Storm Water Management Plan**

CITY OF

GOLETA



State Water Resources Control Board
 NOTICE OF INTENT
 TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE GENERAL PERMIT FOR
 STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM
 SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS
 (WQ ORDER No. See Note)

I. NOI Status

Mark Only One Item 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Permittee 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Change of Information WDID # _____

II. Agency Information

A. Agency City of Goleta			
B. Contact Person Steve Wagner		C. Title Community Services Director	
D. Mailing Address 6500 Hollister Suite 120		E. Address (Line 2)	
F. City Goleta	State CA	G. Zip 93117	H. County Santa Barbara
I. Phone 805.961.7500	J. FAX	K. Email Address swagner@ci.goleta.ca.us	
L. Operator Type (check one) 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City 2. <input type="checkbox"/> County 3. <input type="checkbox"/> State 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Federal 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Special District 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Government Combination			

III. Permit Area

Incorporated area, City of Goleta

IV. Boundaries of Coverage (include a site map with the submittal)

Boundaries of incorporated City of Goleta

V. Billing Information

A. Agency County of Santa Barbara			
B. Contact Person Lynn Hagan		C. Title Accountant	
D. Mailing Address Public Works, 123 E. Anapamu St.		E. Address (Line 2)	
F. City Santa Barbara	State CA	G. Zip 93105	H. County Santa Barbara
I. Phone 805.568.3128	J. FAX	K. Email Address shogan@co.santa-barbara.ca.us	
L. Population 28,400 Please check the appropriate box on the right and submit the corresponding fee. Check (s) should be made payable to the SWRCB. SWRCB Tax ID is: 68-0281986		<input type="checkbox"/> Population greater than 250,000.....\$20,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Population between 200,000 and 249,999.....\$17,500 <input type="checkbox"/> Population between 150,000 and 199,999.....\$15,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Population between 100,000 and 149,999.....\$12,500 <input type="checkbox"/> Population between 75,000 and 99,999.....\$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Population between 50,000 and 74,999.....\$7,500 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Population between 25,000 and 49,999.....\$5,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Population between 10,000 and 24,999.....\$3,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Population between 1,000 and 9,999.....\$2,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Population between 0 and 1,000.....\$1,000 <input type="checkbox"/> K - 12 School District.....Exempt	

VI. Discharger Information (check applicable box(es) and complete corresponding information)

- 1. Applying for Individual General Permit Coverage
- 2. Applying for a permit with one or more co-permittees

The undersigned agree to work as co-permittees in implementing a complete small MS4 storm water program. The program must comply with the requirements found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 122.32. Attach additional sheets if necessary. Each co-permittee must complete an NOI.

Lead Agency County of Santa Barbara (Robert Almy)	Signature
Lead Agency	Signature

3. Separate Implementing Entity (SIE)

A. Agency			
B. Contact Person		C. Title	
D. Mailing Address		E. Address (Line 2)	
F. City	State CA	G. Zip	H. County Santa Barbara
I. Phone	J. FAX	K. Email Address	
L. Operator Type (check one) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> City 2. <input type="checkbox"/> County 3. <input type="checkbox"/> State 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Federal 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Special District 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Government Combination			
Minimum Control Measures being implemented by the SIE (check all that apply)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Education		<input type="checkbox"/> Public Involvement	
<input type="checkbox"/> Construction		<input type="checkbox"/> Post Construction	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Illicit Discharge/Elimination	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Good Housekeeping	
<p>"I agree to coordinate with the agency identified in Section III of this form and comply with its qualifying storm water program. I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. Additionally, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Management Program, will be complied with."</p>			
M. Signature of Official		Date	

VII. Storm Water Management Plan (check box)

As per section A.2. of this General Permit, the draft SWMP is attached.

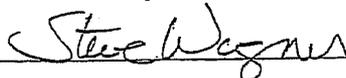
Note: Since the State has not adopted a General Permit, The SWMP is submitted in draft form.

VIII. Certification

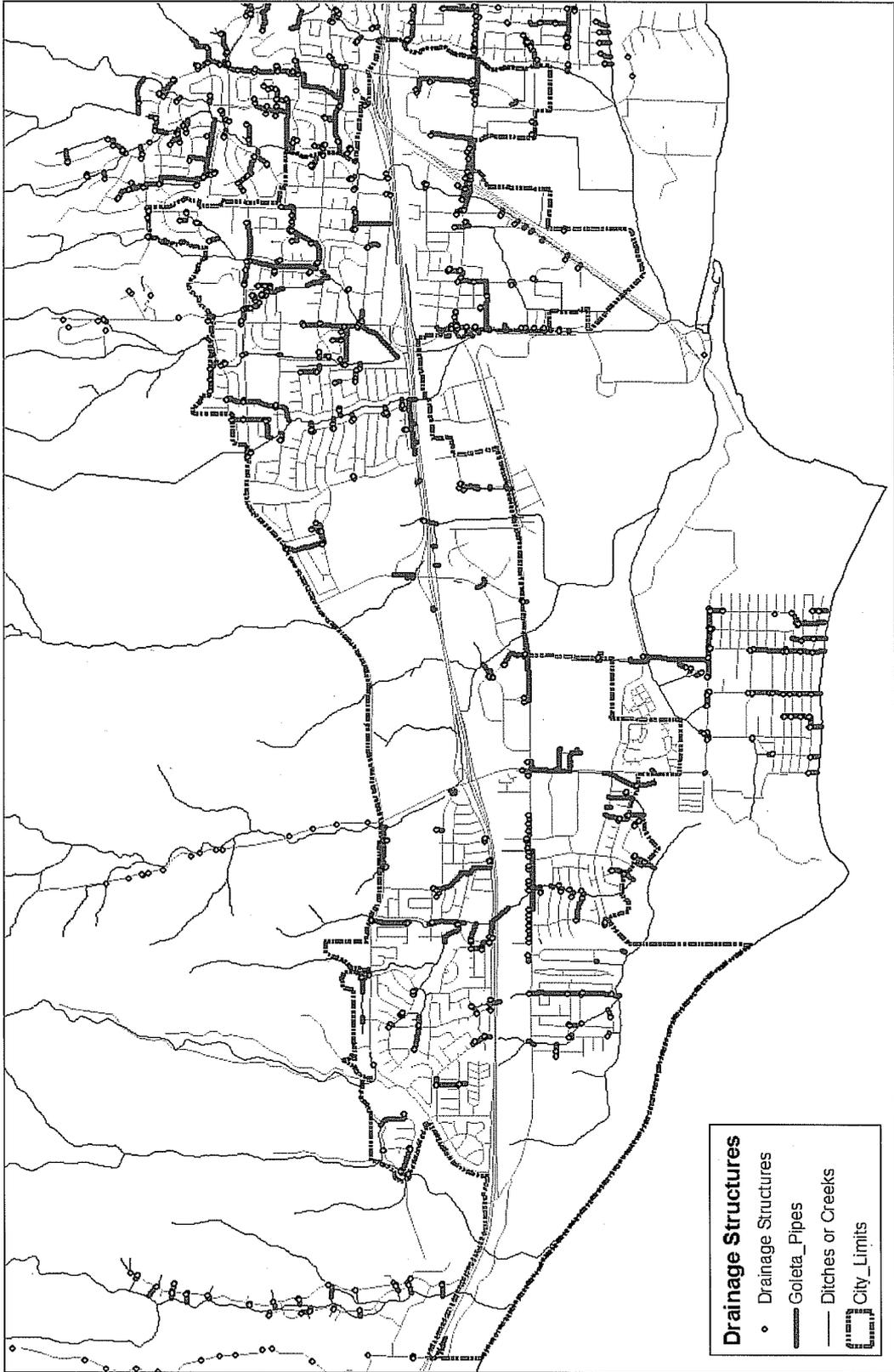
"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. Additionally, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Management Program, will be complied with."

A. Printed Name: Steve Wagner, P.E.

B. Title: Community Services Director

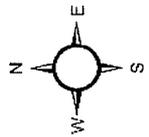
C. Signature: 

D. Date: 3-7-03



Drainage Structures

- Drainage Structures
- Goleta Pipes
- Ditches or Creeks
- City Limits



April 2004
 City of Goleta, California
 Surface Water Management System

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB)
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2003 – 0005 – DWQ

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000004

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIRMENTS (WDRS)
FOR
STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM
SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS (GENERAL PERMIT)

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FACT SHEET
FOR
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB)
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2003 – 0005 – DWQ

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
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WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS)
FOR
STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM
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BACKGROUND

In 1972, the federal Water Pollution Control Act (also referred to as the Clean Water Act [CWA]) was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source is unlawful unless the discharge is in compliance with a NPDES permit. The 1987 amendments to CWA added section 402(p), which established a framework for regulating storm water discharges under the NPDES Program. Subsequently, in 1990, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) promulgated regulations for permitting storm water discharges from industrial sites (including construction sites that disturb five acres or more) and from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) serving a population of 100,000 people or more. These regulations, known as the Phase I regulations, require operators of medium and large MS4s to obtain storm water permits. On December 8, 1999, U.S. EPA promulgated regulations, known as Phase II, requiring permits for storm water discharges from Small MS4s and from construction sites disturbing between one and five acres of land. This General Permit regulates storm water discharges from Small MS4s.

An “MS4” is a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (ii) which is not a combined sewer; and (iii) which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). [See Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) §122.26(b)(8).]

A “Small MS4” is an MS4 that is not permitted under the municipal Phase I regulations, and which is “owned or operated by the United States, 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, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity....” (40 CFR §122.26(b)(16)). Small MS4s *include systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares, but do not include separate storm sewers in*

very discrete areas, such as individual buildings. This permit refers to MS4s that operate throughout a community as “traditional MS4s” and MS4s that are similar to traditional MS4s but operated at a separate campus or facility as “non-traditional MS4s.”

Federal regulations allow two permitting options for storm water discharges (individual permits and general permits). SWRCB elected to adopt a statewide general permit for Small MS4s in order to efficiently regulate numerous storm water discharges under a single permit. In certain situations a storm water discharge may be more appropriately and effectively regulated by an individual permit, a region-specific general permit, or by inclusion in an existing Phase I permit. In these situations, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Executive Officer will direct the Small MS4 operator to submit the appropriate application, in lieu of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with the terms of this General Permit. In these situations, the individual or regional permits will govern, rather than this General Permit.

NINTH CIRCUIT COURT RULING

On January 14, 2003, the Ninth Circuit Court issued its decision in *Environmental Defense Center v. EPA*. This ruling upheld the Phase II regulations on all but three of the 20 issues contested. In summary, the court determined that applications for general permit coverage (including the NOI and Storm Water Management Program [SWMP]) must be made available to the public, the applications must be reviewed and determined to meet the Maximum Extent Practicable standard by the permitting authority before coverage commences, and there must be a process to accommodate public hearings. This General Permit is consistent with the ruling. Should the ruling be revised or vacated in the future, SWRCB may modify the General Permit.

ENTITIES SUBJECT TO THIS GENERAL PERMIT

This General Permit regulates discharges of storm water from “regulated Small MS4s.” A “regulated Small MS4” is defined as a Small MS4 that discharges to a water of the United States (U.S.) or to another MS4 regulated by an NPDES permit, and which is designated in one of the following ways:

1. Automatically designated by U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.32(a)(1) because it is located within an urbanized area defined by the Bureau of the Census (see Attachment 1); or
2. Traditional Small MS4s that serve cities, counties, and unincorporated areas that are designated by SWRCB or RWQCB after consideration of the following factors:
 - a. High population density – High population density means an area with greater than 1,000 residents per square mile. Also to be considered in this definition is a high density created by a non-residential population, such as tourists or commuters.
 - b. High growth or growth potential – If an area grew by more than 25 percent between 1990 and 2000, it is a high growth area. If an area anticipates a growth rate of more than 25 percent over a 10-year period ending prior to the end of the first permit term, it has high growth potential.

- c. Significant contributor of pollutants to an interconnected permitted MS4 – A Small MS4 is interconnected with a separately permitted MS4 if storm water that has entered the Small MS4 is allowed to flow directly into a permitted MS4. In general, if the Small MS4 discharges more than 10 percent of its storm water to the permitted MS4, or its discharge makes up more than 10 percent of the other permitted MS4’s total storm water volume, it is a significant contributor of pollutants to the permitted MS4. In specific cases, the MS4s involved or third parties may show that the 10 percent threshold is inappropriate for the MS4 in question.
- d. Discharge to sensitive water bodies – Sensitive water bodies are receiving waters, which are a priority to protect. They include the following:
- those listed as providing or known to provide habitat for threatened or endangered species;
 - those used for recreation that are subject to beach closings or health warnings; or
 - those listed as impaired pursuant to CWA section 303(d) due to constituents of concern in urban runoff (these include biochemical oxygen demand [BOD], sediment, pathogens, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs], trash, and other constituents that are found in the MS4 discharge).

Additional criteria to qualify as a sensitive water body may exist and may be determined by SWRCB or RWQCB on a case-by-case basis.

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

These factors are to be considered when evaluating whether a Small MS4 should be regulated pursuant to this General Permit. An MS4 and the population that it serves need not meet all of the factors to be designated. SWRCB designates a number of Small MS4s according to these criteria through this General Permit (see Attachment 2).

Non-traditional Small MS4s may also be designated to seek permit coverage. These include non-traditional MS4s that are located within or discharge to a permitted MS4 and those that pose significant water quality threats. In general, these are storm water systems serving public campuses (including universities, community colleges, primary schools, and other publicly owned learning institutions with campuses), military bases, and prison and hospital complexes within or adjacent to other regulated MS4s, or which pose significant water quality threats. SWRCB considered designating non-traditional Small MS4s when adopting this General Permit. However, the *Environmental Defense Center* ruling requires that SWRCB and RWQCBs change their procedures for implementing this General Permit. In compliance with that decision, each

NOI and SWMP must be reviewed and approved, and in some cases considered in a public hearing, prior to the Small MS4 obtaining coverage under the General Permit. Therefore, SWRCB is delaying making these designations and the General Permit does not designate any non-traditional MS4s. A list of non-traditional MS4s that are anticipated to be designated within this permit term is included in Attachment 3 of this General Permit. These or other non-traditional MS4s may be designated by SWRCB or RWQCB at any time subsequent to the adoption of this General Permit.

The criteria selected to designate Small MS4s to be regulated are based on the potential to impact water quality due to conditions influencing discharges into their system or due to where they discharge. Some of the definitions provide "cut-off numbers." Although there is no regulatory standard that mandates which numbers to use, dividing lines must be established in order to effectively use them as criteria.

Specifically, the high growth factor uses 25 percent growth over ten years. The average growth (based on county data from the Census) in California between 1990 and 2000 was 15.8 percent. The standard deviation was 9.9. Growth rates outside one standard deviation are more than 25.7 percent. The standard deviation is generally an indication of the spread of data. In defining the high growth factor, the standard deviation was used because it sets the limits within which most areas of California fall. County data was used because it was consistently available, whereas 1990 populations for several of the cities and places were not readily available. Additionally, county data gives a broader picture of the growth dynamics in California. Because the data is not normally distributed, 68 percent of the data points do not necessarily fall within one standard deviation of the mean. It does, however, provide a number in which to compare city and place growth rates to the average growth rate of California. The number was rounded to 25 percent for ease of application and with the understanding that it is an approximation.

The significant contributor of pollutants to an interconnected permitted MS4 definition uses a volume value of 10 percent, with the assumption that storm water contains pollutants. This is meant to capture flows that may affect water quality or the permit compliance status of another MS4, but exclude incidental flows between communities.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Regulated Small MS4s, automatically designated because they are within an urbanized area (Attachment 1), must submit to the appropriate RWQCB by August 8, 2003 a complete application package. A complete package includes an NOI (Attachment 7), a complete SWMP (one hard copy and one electronic copy in Word or PDF format), and an appropriate fee.

The August 8, 2003 deadline is an administrative deadline to comply with the General Permit. Section 122.33(c)(1) of 40 CFR required automatically designated Small MS4s to submit an application by March 10, 2003. Those applications received from Small MS4s that submitted applications to comply with the federal deadline will be considered as an application to meet the requirements of this General Permit. If the application package is deemed complete by the RWQCB staff, it will be posted on the internet and made available for public review and public hearing if requested subsequent to permit adoption.

Regulated Small MS4s that are traditional MS4s designated by the SWRCB or RWQCB must submit to the appropriate RWQCB, within 180 days of notification of designation (or at a later

date stated by SWRCB or RWQCB), an NOI (Attachment 7), a complete SWMP (one hard copy and one electronic copy in Word or PDF format), and an appropriate fee. Those traditional MS4s identified in Attachment 2 of this General Permit are being notified of their designation by SWRCB upon adoption of this General Permit. They must, therefore, submit their NOI and SWMP by October 27, 2003.

Regulated Small MS4s that are non-traditional MS4s designated by SWRCB or RWQCB, including those in Attachment 3, must submit to the appropriate RWQCB, within 180 days of notification of designation (or at a later date stated by SWRCB or RWQCB), an NOI (Attachment 7), a complete SWMP (one hard copy and one electronic copy in Word or PDF format), and an appropriate fee.

Regulated Small MS4s relying entirely on Separate Implementing Entities (SIEs) that are also permitted, to implement their entire storm water programs are not required to submit a SWMP if the SIE being relied on has an approved SWMP. Proof of SWMP approval, such as a copy of the RWQCB letter, must be submitted to the RWQCB by the applying Small MS4, along with the NOI and an appropriate fee.

Regulated Small MS4s that fail to obtain coverage under this General Permit or another NPDES permit for storm water discharges will be in violation of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

Receipt of applications deemed complete by RWQCB staff will be acknowledged on SWRCB's website at <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/index.html> for a minimum of 60 days. When a SWMP is received by an RWQCB, those members of the public that have indicated they would like to receive notice, will receive an email from RWQCB staff that a SWMP has been received. During this 60-day public review period, a member of the public may request a copy of the SWMP and request that a public hearing be held by RWQCB. If a public hearing is requested, the hearing itself will be public noticed for a minimum of 30 days. If no hearing is requested, the RWQCB Executive Officer will notify the regulated MS4 that it has obtained permit coverage only after RWQCB staff has reviewed the SWMP and has determined that the SWMP meets the MEP standard established in this permit.

Attachment 8 lists RWQCB contact information for questions and submittals.

GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Prohibitions

This General Permit effectively prohibits the discharge of materials other than storm water that are not "authorized non-storm water discharges" (see General Permit § D.2.c) or authorized by a separate NPDES permit. This General Permit also incorporates discharge prohibitions contained in Statewide Water Quality Control Plans and Regional Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans).

Effluent Limitations

Permittees must implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) that reduce pollutants in storm water runoff to the technology-based standard of Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) to protect water quality. In accordance with 40 CFR section 122.44(k)(2), the inclusion of BMPs in lieu of numeric effluent limitations is appropriate in storm water permits.

Discharges shall not contain reportable quantities of hazardous substance as established at 40 CFR section 117.3 or 40 CFR section 302.4.

Preparation of SWMP

This General Permit requires regulated Small MS4s to:

1. Develop and implement a SWMP that describes BMPs, measurable goals, and timetables for implementation in the following six program areas (Minimum Control Measures):

Public Education

The Permittee must educate the public in its permitted jurisdiction about the importance of the storm water program and the public's role in the program.

Public Participation

The Permittee must comply with all State and local notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/participation program.

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

The Permittee must adopt and enforce ordinances or take equivalent measures that prohibit illicit discharges. The Permittee must also implement a program to detect illicit discharges.

Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

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

Post Construction Storm Water Management

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

For non-traditional MS4s that seek coverage under this Permit, implementation of this

control measure will not require redesign of projects under active construction at the time of designation or for K-12 school or community college facilities that have been submitted to the Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect before adoption of the permit, and which receive final approval from the State Allocation Board or the Public Works Board, as appropriate on or before December 31, 2004. SWMP must, however, specify how the control measure will be implemented within five years of designation.

Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

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

2. Reduce its discharge of pollutants to the MEP.
3. Annually report on the progress of SWMP implementation.

Development and Implementation of SWMP

SWMP must describe how pollutants in storm water runoff will be controlled and describe BMPs that address the six Minimum Control Measures. Each BMP must have accompanying measurable goals that will be achieved during the permit term, or within five years of designation if designated subsequent to permit adoption, as a means of determining program compliance and accomplishments and as an indicator of potential program effectiveness. The measurable goals should be definable tasks such as number of outreach presentations to make, number of radio spots to purchase, or percentage of pollutant loading to reduce (other examples of measurable goals can be found on U.S. EPA's web-site at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/measurablegoals/index.cfm>). This approach provides the flexibility to target an MS4's problem areas while working within the existing organization.

It is not anticipated that the SWMP be fully implemented upon submittal with the NOI. It is the intent of this General Permit that SWMPs submitted with the NOI contain sufficient information such that RWQCB staff and interested parties understand the BMPs that will be implemented or will be developed and implemented over the course of the General Permit term or, for Small MS4s designated subsequent to permit adoption, over a five-year period from designation. It is also expected that SWMPs will protect water quality, contain measurable goals and schedules, and assign responsible parties for each BMP. It is anticipated that the SWMP initially submitted may be revised or modified based on review of RWQCB staff or on comments provided by interested parties in accordance with Provisions G and H.19 of the General Permit.

For example, it may be proposed that a storm water logo be developed (or an existing one modified) by the end of the first year; an ordinance prohibiting non-storm water discharges be adopted by the end of the second year; a survey of non-storm water discharges throughout the city be completed by the end of the second year; a brochure targeting the restaurant community regarding proper practices to eliminate non-storm water discharges be developed or obtained by the end of the fourth year; and the brochure be distributed to 25 percent of the restaurants

within the city during health department inspections by the end of the fifth year. (This example mentions only one activity each year. In fact, numerous activities will occur throughout the permit term that ensure that a SWMP addressing all six Minimum Control Measures is implemented by the end of the permit term, or within five years of designation for Small MS4s designated subsequent to adoption of the Permit.)

The main goal of this General Permit is to protect water quality from the impacts of storm water runoff from Small MS4s. The intent is that storm water quality impacts will be considered in all aspects of a municipality's activities and that multiple departments within the municipality will work together to implement storm water BMPs. For instance, the planning department may work with the public works department when considering projects and their potential storm water impacts. Also, the health department can work with public works in a complementary manner to spread a consistent message about illicit discharges.

Many of the activities that a municipality already does can be recognized as a benefit to storm water or can be modified to add a storm water quality twist. A critical element of SWMP development is an assessment of activities already being conducted. For example, many communities already have a household hazardous waste program, which can be assumed to reduce illicit discharges to the MS4. Likewise, they examine potential flooding impacts of new development. This process can be modified to also examine water quality impacts as well as quantity.

Similarly, the Minimum Control Measures emphasize working with the public to prevent pollution during their everyday activities as well as to gain support for program funding. The MS4 has the flexibility to target specific segments of its residential or employee population in ways that are most appropriate for that particular segment. Taken together, the suite of public education approaches an MS4 takes can create a robust multimedia campaign that has a single message, which is threaded throughout the community through implementation of BMPs in the six program areas.

For links to information on how to implement each of the Minimum Control Measures, including sample ordinances that address the respective Minimum Control Measures, please see SWRCB's internet site at <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/municipal.html>. Additionally, in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.34(d)(2), SWRCB provides U.S. EPA's menu of BMPs to consider when developing a SWMP. This menu is available on U.S. EPA's internet site at http://cfpubl.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swphase2.cfm?program_id=6. The menu provides examples of BMPs and associated measurable goals; however, other BMPs and measurable goals may be used.

MEP

MEP is the technology-based standard established by Congress in CWA section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) that municipal dischargers of storm water must meet. Technology-based standards establish the level of pollutant reductions that dischargers must achieve. MEP is generally a result of emphasizing pollution prevention and source control BMPs as the first lines of defense in

combination with structural and treatment methods where appropriate serving as additional lines of defense. The MEP approach is an ever evolving, flexible, and advancing concept, which considers technical and economic feasibility. As knowledge about controlling urban runoff continues to evolve, so does that which constitutes MEP. The individual and collective activities elucidated in the MS4's SWMP become its proposal for reducing or eliminating pollutants in storm water to the MEP. The way in which MEP is met may vary between communities.

The MEP standard applies to all regulated MS4s, including those in Phase I and Small MS4s regulated by this General Permit. Consistent with U.S. EPA guidance, the MEP standard in California is applied so that a first-round storm water permit requires BMPs that will be expanded or better-tailored in subsequent permits. In choosing BMPs, the major focus is on technical feasibility, but cost, effectiveness, and public acceptance are also relevant. If a Permittee chooses only the most inexpensive BMPs, it is likely that MEP has not been met. If a Permittee employs all applicable BMPs except those that are not technically feasible in the locality, or whose cost exceeds any benefit to be derived, it would meet the MEP standard. MEP requires Permittees to choose effective BMPs, and to reject applicable BMPs only where other effective BMPs will serve the same purpose, the BMPs are not technically feasible, or the cost is prohibitive. (See SWRCB Order WQ 2000-11, <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/resdec/wqorders/2000/00wqo.html>.)

Generally, in order to meet MEP, communities that have greater water quality impacts must put forth a greater level of effort. Alternatively, for similar water quality conditions, communities should put forth an equivalent level of effort. However, because larger communities have greater resources (both financial resources as well as existing related programs that can help in implementing storm water quality programs), it may appear that they have more robust storm water programs. Additionally, because storm water programs are locally driven and local conditions vary, some BMPs may be more effective in one community than in another. A community that has a high growth rate would derive more benefit on focusing on construction and post-construction programs than on an illicit connection program because illicit connections are more prevalent in older communities.

In accordance with the Ninth Circuit Court ruling, prior to obtaining permit coverage, SWMPs will be evaluated for compliance with the MEP standard by the RWQCB Executive Officer or, if requested, considered for approval in a public hearing conducted by RWQCB.

Many Phase I MS4s have been permitted under storm water regulations for more than ten years and have had that time to develop programs intended to reduce pollutants in their storm water discharge to MEP. It is understood that storm water quality programs and regulations are new to the entities that will be regulated under this General Permit. Therefore, it is anticipated that this General Permit term will serve as a "ramping-up" period and that programs implemented by Phase II communities will not necessarily conform to programs implemented by Phase I communities. Despite this understanding, however, many of the lessons learned and information developed by Phase I communities is available to smaller communities as a guide and may be used by Phase II communities.

By the expiration date of this General Permit, traditional and non-traditional Small MS4s serving a population of 50,000 people or more, or that are subject to high growth, must require specific design standards as part of their post-construction program (as outlined in Attachment 4 of this General Permit, or a functionally equivalent program that is acceptable to the appropriate RWQCB), and they must comply with water quality standards through implementing better-tailored BMPs in an iterative process. These more stringent requirements are applied to communities that are larger and, therefore, capable of a more extensive storm water program, and to communities that are fast growing, and therefore may have greater impacts on storm water runoff associated with construction and the loss of pervious lands. Studies have found the amount of impervious surface in a community is strongly correlated with the community's water quality. New development and redevelopment result in increased impervious surfaces in a community. The design standards in Attachment 4 focus on mitigating the impacts caused by increased impervious surfaces through establishing minimum BMP requirements that stress (i) low impact design; (ii) source controls; and (iii) treatment controls. The design standards include minimum sizing criteria for treatment controls and establish maintenance requirements.

BMPs that may be used to comply with the design standards can be found in U.S. EPA's Toolbox of BMPs at http://cfpub1.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swphase2.cfm?program_id=6. Additionally, some RWQCBs may have lists of approved references and resources.

Small MS4s designated subsequent to permit adoption have five years from designation to achieve compliance with the Supplemental Provisions. Attachment 5 provides a list of communities that SWRCB anticipates being subject to the provisions in Attachment 4.

Receiving Water Limitations

Attachment 4 establishes receiving water limitations that apply to larger and fast-growing regulated Small MS4s that are required to comply with Supplemental Provisions of this General Permit. This permit allows regulated Small MS4s up to five years to fully implement their SWMPs. Therefore, regulated Small MS4s must begin to comply with the receiving water limitations iterative process once their plans are fully implemented. The receiving water limitation language provided in this General Permit is identical to the language established in SWRCB Water Quality Order WQ-99-05 adopted by SWRCB on June 17, 1999. As interpreted in SWRCB Water Quality Order WQ-2001-15, adopted by SWRCB on November 15, 2001, the receiving water limitations in this General Permit do not require strict compliance with water quality standards. SWRCB language requires that SWMPs be designed to achieve compliance with water quality standards over time, through an iterative approach requiring improved BMPs. Upon full implementation of the SWMP, exceedances of water quality standards must be addressed through the iterative process.

Reporting Requirements

The Permittee must track and assess its program to ensure BMP effectiveness and must conform to other monitoring requirements that may be imposed by RWQCB.

The Permittee is required to submit annual reports to the appropriate RWQCB by September 15th of each year (for Small MS4s designated with the adoption of this permit, the first annual report is to be submitted in 2004), or as otherwise required by the RWQCB Executive Officer. Among other things, the Permittee shall evaluate its compliance with permit conditions, evaluate and assess the effectiveness of its BMPs, summarize the results of any monitoring performed, summarize the activities planned for the next reporting cycle, and, if necessary, propose changes to SWMP.

Monitoring

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

Monitoring environmental indicators through bio-assessments or other less technical methods may also be a key component of a program. Although it may be more challenging, it is also very valuable because it is the “final product,” not just for a storm water program but for the broader environmental health of a community.

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

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

While only inspections of construction sites, as part of the Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Minimum Control Measure, are specifically required, as elucidated above, other monitoring tasks may be appropriate in a storm water program. Also, the RWQCB can require additional monitoring.

Termination of Coverage

A Permittee may terminate coverage if: a new operator has assumed responsibility for the regulated Small MS4; the Permittee has ceased operation of its MS4; or all discharge of runoff from the Small MS4 has been eliminated. To terminate coverage, the Permittee must submit to RWQCB a written request for permit termination.

Reliance on a SIE

A Permittee may rely on a separate entity to implement one or more of the six Minimum Control Measures, if the separate entity can appropriately and adequately address the storm water issues of the Permittee. To do this, both entities must agree to the arrangement, and the Permittee must comply with the applicable parts of the SIE's program. The arrangement is subject to the approval of the RWQCB Executive Officer.

In accordance with section 122.35(a)(3), the Permittee remains responsible for compliance with its permit obligations if SIE fails to implement the control measure(s) (or component thereof). Therefore, the entities are encouraged to enter into a legally binding agreement to minimize any uncertainty about compliance with the permit.

If the Permittee relies on an SIE to implement all six Minimum Control Measures and SIE also has a storm water permit, the Permittee relying on SIE must still submit an NOI, appropriate fee, proof that SIE's SWMP has been approved by RWQCB or its staff, and certification of the arrangement. However, the Permittee is not required to develop or submit a SWMP or annual reports, unless requested to do so by the RWQCB Executive Officer. The arrangement is subject to the approval of the RWQCB Executive Officer.

School districts present an example of where an SIE arrangement may be appropriate, either by forming an agreement with a city or with an umbrella agency, such as the County Office of Education. Because schools provide a large audience for storm water education, as part of the agreement, the two entities may coordinate an education program. An individual school or a school district may agree to provide a one-hour slot for all the second and fifth grade classes during which the city would bring in its own storm water presentation. Alternatively, the school could agree to teach a lesson in conjunction with an outdoor education science project, which may also incorporate a public involvement component. Additionally, the school and the city or Office of Education may arrange to have the school's maintenance staff attend the other entity's training sessions.

Retention of Records

The Permittee is required to retain records of all monitoring information and copies of all reports required by this General Permit for a period of at least five years from the date generated. This period may be extended by request of SWRCB or RWQCB.

Role of RWQCBs

RWQCBs and their staff will review and decide whether to approve SWMPs and, where requested, conduct public hearings on NOIs and SWMPs. Upon approval, they will notify Permittees that they have obtained permit coverage. They will also oversee implementation and compliance with this General Permit. As appropriate, they will review reports, require modification to SWMPs and other submissions, impose region-specific monitoring requirements, conduct inspections, take enforcement actions against violators of this General Permit, and make additional designations of regulated Small MS4s pursuant to this General Permit. They may also issue individual permits to regulated Small MS4s, and alternative general permits to categories of regulated Small MS4s. Upon issuance of such permits by an RWQCB, this General Permit shall no longer regulate the affected Small MS4s.

The Permittee and RWQCB are encouraged to work together to accomplish the goals of the storm water program. Specifically, they can coordinate the oversight of construction and industrial sites. For example, Permittees are required to implement a construction program. This program must include procedures for construction site inspection and enforcement. Construction sites disturbing an acre of land or more are also subject to inspections by RWQCB under the Statewide General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity. U.S. EPA intended to provide a structure that requires permitting through the federal CWA while at the same time achieving local oversight of construction projects. A structured plan review process and field enforcement at the local level, which is also required by this General Permit, were cited in the preamble to the Phase II regulations as the most effective components of a construction program.

Similarly, as part of the illicit discharge detection and elimination program, the Permittee may inspect facilities that are permitted by the Statewide General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity and subject to RWQCB inspections.

The Small MS4 and RWQCB are encouraged to coordinate efforts and use each of their enforcement tools in the most effective manner. For instance, the Small MS4 may identify a construction site operator that is not in compliance with the local requirements and the Construction General Permit. The Small MS4 may establish a fee for re-inspection if a site is out of compliance. If education efforts and the inspection fee fail to bring the site into compliance, the Small MS4 may contact RWQCB and arrange a dual inspection and start enforcement procedures under the CWA if compliance is not achieved.

Relationship Between the Small MS4 Permit and the General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity (Industrial Permit)

Some MS4 operators may also have facilities that are subject to the Industrial Permit. While the intent of both of these permits is to reduce pollutants in storm water, neither permit's requirements totally encompass the other. This General Permit requires that MS4 operators address six Minimum Control Measures, while the Industrial Permit requires the development and implementation of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) for certain "industrial" activities as well as requiring specific visual and chemical monitoring. In the Preamble to the Phase II regulations, U.S. EPA notes that for a combination permit to be acceptable, it must contain all of the requirements for each permit. Further, "when viewed in its entirety, a

combination permit, which by necessity would need to contain all elements of otherwise separate industrial and MS4 permit requirements, and require NOI information for each separate industrial activity, may have few advantages when compared to obtaining separate MS4 and industrial general permit coverage.”

Where the permits do overlap, one program may reference the other. More specifically, the Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations Minimum Control Measure requires evaluation of municipal operations, some of which may be covered under the Industrial Permit. The development and implementation of SWPPP under the Industrial Permit will likely satisfy the Good Housekeeping requirements for those industrial activities. SWMP may incorporate by reference the appropriate SWPPP.

There may be instances where a non-traditional MS4 has, under the Industrial Permit, obtained coverage for the entire facility (rather than only those areas where industrial activities occur) and has developed a SWPPP that addresses the six Minimum Control Measures required by this General Permit. In these instances, the non-traditional Small MS4 is not required to obtain coverage under this General Permit. The entity should, in such cases, provide to the appropriate RWQCB documentation that its SWPPP addresses the six Minimum Control Measures.

**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB)
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2003 - 0005 – DWQ**

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS00000X**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRs)
FOR
STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM
SEWER SYSTEMS (MS4s) (GENERAL PERMIT)**

SWRCB finds that:

1. Urban runoff is a leading cause of pollution throughout California.
2. Pollutants of concern found in urban runoff include sediments, non-sediment solids, nutrients, pathogens, oxygen-demanding substances, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), trash, and pesticides and herbicides.
3. During urban development, two important changes occur. First, where no urban development has previously occurred, natural vegetated pervious ground cover is converted to impervious surfaces such as paved highways, streets, rooftops, and parking lots. Natural vegetated soil can both absorb rainwater and remove pollutants providing a very effective purification process. Because pavement and concrete can neither absorb water nor remove pollutants, the natural purification characteristics of the land are lost. Second, urban development creates new pollutant sources as human population density increases and brings with it proportionately higher levels of vehicle emissions, vehicle maintenance wastes, municipal sewage, pesticides, household hazardous wastes, pet wastes, trash, etc., which can be washed into the MS4. As a result of these two changes, the runoff leaving a developed urban area may be significantly greater in volume, velocity, and/or pollutant load than pre-development runoff from the same area.
4. A higher percentage of impervious area correlates to a greater pollutant loading, resulting in turbid water, nutrient enrichment, bacterial contamination, organic matter loads, toxic compounds, temperature increases, and increases of trash or debris.
5. Pollutants present in storm water can have damaging effects on both human health and aquatic ecosystems. In addition, the increased flows and volumes of storm water discharged from impervious surfaces resulting from development can significantly impact beneficial uses of aquatic ecosystems due to physical modifications of watercourses, such as bank erosion and widening of channels.

6. When water quality impacts are considered during the planning stages of a project, new development and many redevelopment projects can more efficiently incorporate measures to protect water quality.
7. On December 8, 1999, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated regulations under authority of the Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402(p)(6). These regulations require SWRCB to issue NPDES storm water permits to operators of small municipal separate storm sewer systems (Small MS4s) that discharge to waters of the U.S.
8. Of the Small MS4s defined by federal regulations, only “regulated Small MS4s” must obtain a permit. Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) section 122.32(a) describes regulated Small MS4s as those traditional Small MS4s located within an urbanized area as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of the Census and other Small MS4s that are designated by the permitting authority in accordance with designation criteria in Findings 10 and 11 below. Traditional Small MS4s within urbanized areas (Attachment 1) are automatically designated and are not subject to the designation criteria provided in Finding 10.
9. Section 123.35(b) of 40 CFR requires SWRCB to develop a process, as well as criteria, to designate Small MS4s as regulated Small MS4s.
10. In developing the designation criteria, factors were chosen to include parameters that may affect water quality. The following criteria will be considered in designating Small MS4s operated within a city or county as regulated Small MS4s.
 - a. High population density – High population density means an area with greater than 1,000 residents per square mile. Also to be considered in this definition is a high density created by a non-residential population, such as tourists or commuters.
 - b. High growth or growth potential – If an area grew by more than 25 percent between 1990 and 2000, it is a high growth area. If an area anticipates a growth rate of more than 25 percent over a 10-year period ending prior to the end of the first permit term, it has high growth potential.
 - c. Significant contributor of pollutants to an interconnected permitted MS4 – A Small MS4 is interconnected with a separately permitted MS4 if storm water that has entered the Small MS4 is allowed to flow directly into a permitted MS4. In general, if the Small MS4 discharges more than 10 percent of its storm water to the permitted MS4, or its discharge makes up more than 10 percent of the other permitted MS4’s total storm water volume, it is a significant contributor of pollutants to the permitted MS4. In specific cases, the MS4s involved or third parties may show that the 10 percent threshold is inappropriate for the MS4 in question.
 - d. Discharge to sensitive water bodies – Sensitive water bodies are receiving waters, which are a priority to protect. They include the following:

- those listed as providing or known to provide habitat for threatened or endangered species;
- those used for recreation that are subject to beach closings or health warnings; or
- those listed as impaired pursuant to CWA section 303(d) due to constituents of concern in urban runoff (these include biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), sediment, pathogens, oil and grease, and other constituents that are found in the MS4 discharge).

Additional criteria to qualify as a sensitive water body may exist and may be used by SWRCB or RWQCB on a case-by-case basis.

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

This General Permit serves as notice to those Small MS4s on Attachment 2 that they are designated as regulated Small MS4s by the SWRCB at the time of permit adoption.

11. Section 122.26(b)(16)(iii) of 40 CFR defines systems that are similar to separate storm sewer systems in cities and counties, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares as Small MS4s. In this General Permit these types of Small MS4s are referred to as non-traditional MS4s that may be designated as regulated Small MS4s and required to seek coverage under this General Permit or coverage under a separate permit. Non-traditional MS4s often operate storm sewers that are similar to traditional MS4s operated by cities or counties and discharge the same types of pollutants that are typically associated with urban runoff.
12. This permit does not designate any non-traditional MS4s. SWRCB or RWQCB may designate non-traditional MS4s at any time subsequent to the adoption of this General Permit. Non-traditional MS4s that may be designated at a future date include, but are not limited to, those listed in Attachment 3 of this General Permit.
13. Non-traditional Small MS4 entities that are designated, but whose entire facilities are subject to the NPDES General Permit for the Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities and whose Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) addresses all six Minimum Control Measures described in this General Permit, are not required to obtain coverage under this General Permit. Such entities must present documentation to the appropriate RWQCB, showing that they meet the requirements for exclusion from coverage.
14. This General Permit requires regulated Small MS4s (Permittees) to develop a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) and to protect water quality. Upon approval of SWMP by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) or its Executive Officer,

the Permittees obtain coverage under this General Permit. This General Permit requires implementation of SWMP.

15. SWMP will be available for public review and comment and may be subject to a public hearing if requested prior to approval.
16. Permittees can satisfy the requirements through effective implementation of a SWMP, which must contain Best Management Practices (BMPs) that address six Minimum Control Measures. SWMP must incorporate measurable goals and time schedules of implementation.
17. The MEP standard is an ever-evolving, flexible, and advancing concept, which considers technical and economic feasibility. As knowledge about controlling urban runoff continues to evolve, so does that which constitutes MEP. Reducing the discharge of storm water pollutants to MEP in-order to protect beneficial uses requires review and improvement, which includes seeking new opportunities. To do this, the Permittee must conduct and document evaluation and assessment of each relevant element of its program and revise activities, control measures, BMPs, and measurable goals, as necessary to meet MEP.
18. This General Permit includes Supplemental Provisions that apply to traditional and non-traditional Small MS4s serving a population of 50,000 people or more, or that are subject to high growth. These requirements address post-construction requirements and compliance with water quality standards. These Supplemental Provisions are similar to requirements for Medium and Large MS4s (Phase I), and are appropriate because larger Small MS4s are able to have more robust storm water programs and fast-growing Small MS4s may cause greater impacts to water quality.
19. The Receiving Water Limitations language contained in Attachment 4 is identical to the language established in SWRCB Water Quality Order WQ-99-05 adopted by the SWRCB on June 17, 1999. As interpreted in SWRCB Water Quality Order WQ-2001-15, adopted by the SWRCB on November 15, 2001, the receiving water limitations in this General Permit do not require strict compliance with water quality standards, but instead require compliance with water quality standards over time, through an iterative approach requiring improved BMPs.
20. The post-construction requirements, or Design Standards, contained in Attachment 4 are consistent with Order WQ-2000-11 adopted by SWRCB on October 5, 2000.
21. The purpose of the annual performance review is to evaluate (1) SWMP's effectiveness; (2) the implementation of SWMP (3) status of measurable goals; (4) effectiveness of BMPs; and (5) improvement opportunities to achieve MEP.
22. To apply for permit coverage authorizing storm water discharges to surface waters pursuant to this General Permit, the Permittees must submit a complete application package to the appropriate RWQCB. An application package includes a Notice of Intent

(NOI) to comply with the terms of this General Permit, appropriate fee (in accordance with the most recent fee schedule¹), and SWMP. Permittees relying entirely on separately permitted Separate Implementing Entities (SIEs) to implement their entire programs are not required to submit a SWMP if the SIE being relied on has an approved SWMP. Attachment 8 gives contact information for each RWQCB.

23. Upon receipt of a complete permit application, the application will be public noticed for thirty days on SWRCB's website. During the public notice period, a member of the public may request that a public hearing be conducted by RWQCB. If no public hearing is requested, the application may be approved by the RWQCB Executive Officer. Permittees obtain coverage under the General Permit only after the SWMP has been approved.
24. Each Permittee is individually responsible for adoption and enforcement of ordinances and/or policies, implementation of identified control measures/BMPs needed to prevent or reduce pollutants in storm water, and for allocation of funds for the capital, operation and maintenance, and enforcement expenditures necessary to implement and enforce such control measures/BMPs within its jurisdiction. Enforcement actions concerning this General Permit will be pursued only against the individual Permittee responsible for specific violations of this General Permit.
25. In accordance with 40 CFR section 122.28(b)(3), a RWQCB may issue an individual MS4 NPDES Permit to a Permittee otherwise subject to this General Permit, or adopt an alternative general permit that covers storm water discharges regulated by this General Permit. The applicability of this General Permit is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of approval for coverage under the alternative general permit.
26. Certain BMPs implemented or required by Permittees for urban runoff management may create a habitat for vectors (e.g., mosquitoes and rodents) if not properly designed or maintained. Close collaboration and cooperative effort between the Permittees, local vector control agencies, RWQCB staff, and the State Department of Health Services is necessary to identify and implement appropriate vector control measures that minimize potential nuisances and public health impacts resulting from vector breeding.
27. This General Permit may be reopened and modified if the decision in *Environmental Defense Center v. EPA* is revised or vacated.
28. This NPDES Permit is consistent with the antidegradation policies of 40 CFR section 131.12, SWRCB Resolution 68-16, and RWQCBs' individual Basin Plans. Implementing storm water quality programs that address the six Minimum Control Measures in previously unregulated areas will decrease the pollutant loading to the receiving waters and improve water quality.

¹ California Code of Regulations. Title 23. Division 3. Chapter 9 Waste Discharge Reports and Requirements. Article 1 Fees.

29. Following public notice in accordance with State and federal laws and regulations, SWRCB, in public hearings on December 2, 2002 and April 30, 2003, heard and considered all comments. SWRCB has prepared written responses to all significant comments.
30. This action to adopt an NPDES Permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code § 21100, et seq.) in accordance with section 13389 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne) (Division 7 of the California Water Code).
31. This NPDES Permit is in compliance with Part 402 of CWA and shall take effect 100 days after adoption by SWRCB. Once in effect, RWQCBs shall enforce the provisions herein.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that operators of Small MS4s subject to this General Permit shall comply with the following:

A. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Deadlines for Application

- a. By August 8, 2003, all Permittees automatically designated (see Attachment 1) must either apply for coverage under this General Permit (either individually or as a co-permittee), submit an application for an individual or alternative general Small MS4 permit (if applicable), or submit a joint application for modification of an existing large or medium MS4 permit (40 CFR §122.33(c)(1)).

Permittees that submitted complete application packages prior to the adoption of this General Permit to meet the federal regulation March 10, 2003 deadline have complied with this requirement and are not required to submit a duplicate application package.

- b. By October 27, 2003, traditional Small MS4s designated according to Finding 10 (see Attachment 2), must either apply for coverage under this General Permit (either individually or as a co-permittee), submit an application for an individual or alternative general Small MS4 permit, or submit a joint application for modification of an existing large or medium MS4 permit (40 CFR §122.33(c)(2)). Written notices will be sent to designated parties subsequent to adoption of this General Permit.
- c. Non-traditional Small MS4s, or other Small MS4s, which are designated by RWQCB or SWRCB after adoption of this General Permit must apply for coverage under this General Permit (either individually or as a co-

permittee), submit a complete application for an individual or alternative general Small MS4 permit, or submit a joint application for modification of an existing large or medium MS4 permit (40 CFR §122.33(c)(2)). Applications must be submitted within 180 days of designation unless a later date is provided in the designation letter.

2. General Permit Application

To obtain coverage under this General Permit, submit to the appropriate RWQCB a completed NOI (Attachment 7), a complete SWMP (one hard copy and one electronic copy in Word or PDF format), and appropriate fee. SWMP shall meet all the requirements of Section D of this General Permit. Permittees relying entirely on SIEs pursuant to Provision D.6 and permitted under the NPDES program are not required to submit a SWMP.

3. General Permit Coverage

Permit coverage will be in effect upon the completion of the following:

- a. The Permittee has submitted a complete permit application to the appropriate RWQCB,
- b. Receipt of a complete application is noticed for a minimum of 60 days and copies provided to the public for review and comment upon request,
- c. The proposed SWMP has been reviewed by RWQCB staff, and
- d. SWMP has been approved by the RWQCB Executive Officer, or approved by RWQCB in a public hearing, if requested.

B. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharges of waste that are prohibited by Statewide Water Quality Control Plans or applicable Regional Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans) are prohibited.
2. Discharges from the MS4s regulated under this General Permit that cause or threaten to cause nuisance are prohibited.
3. Discharges of material other than storm water to waters of the U.S. or another permitted MS4 must be effectively prohibited, except as allowed under Provision D.2.c, or as otherwise authorized by a separate NPDES permit.

C. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. Permittees must implement BMPs that reduce pollutants in storm water to the technology-based standard of MEP.
2. Storm water discharges regulated by this General Permit shall not contain a hazardous substance in amounts equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 or 40 CFR Part 302.

D. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

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

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

1. The Permittee shall maintain, implement, and enforce an effective SWMP designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the regulated Small MS4 to the MEP and to protect water quality.
2. SWMP must describe BMPs, and associated measurable goals, that will fulfill the requirements of the following six Minimum Control Measures.

a. **Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts**

The Permittee must implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff. For non-traditional Permittees, the employee/user population may serve as "the public" to target for outreach and involvement.

Non-traditional Small MS4s that discharge into medium and large MS4 may integrate public education and outreach program with the existing MS4 public education and outreach programs.

b. **Public Involvement/Participation**

The Permittee must at a minimum comply with State and local public notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/participation program.

c. **Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination**

The Permittee must:

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

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

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

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

d. **Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control**

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

- 1) An ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require erosion and sediment controls, as well as sanctions, or other effective mechanisms, to ensure compliance, to the extent allowable under State, or local law;

- 2) Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs;
- 3) Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;
- 4) Procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts;
- 5) Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public; and
- 6) Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures.

e. **Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment**

The Permittee must:

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

The General Permit does not require redesign of K-12 school or community college facilities that have been submitted to the Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect before adoption of the permit, and which receive final approval from the State Allocation Board or the Public Works Board, as appropriate, on or before December 31, 2004.

f. **Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations**

The Permittee must:

- 1) Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes a training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations; and
 - 2) Using training materials that are available from U.S. EPA, the State, or other organizations, the program must include employee training to prevent and reduce storm water pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance.
3. SWMP must identify the measurable goals for each of the BMPs, including, as appropriate, the months and years for scheduled actions, including interim milestones and the frequency of the action.
 4. SWMP must identify the person or persons who will implement or coordinate SWMP, as well as each Minimum Control Measure.
 5. Termination of coverage

A Permittee may terminate coverage if a new operator has assumed responsibility for the MS4, the Permittee has ceased operation of the MS4, or the Permittees has eliminated discharges from the MS4. To terminate coverage, the Permittee must submit a written request to the RWQCB.

6. Reliance on a SIE

The Permittee may rely on a SIE to satisfy one or more of the permit obligations, if the separate entity can appropriately and adequately address the storm water issues of the Permittee. The Permittee must describe the arrangement in the SWMP and the arrangement is subject to the approval of the RWQCB Executive Officer. The other entity must agree to implement the control measure(s), or components thereof, to achieve compliance with the General Permit. The Permittee remains responsible for compliance with this General Permit if the SIE fails to implement the control measure(s).

If the Permittee relies on an SIE to implement all six Minimum Control Measures and the SIE also has a storm water permit issued by SWRCB or RWQCB, the Permittee relying on the SIE must still submit an NOI, appropriate fee, and certification of the arrangement. The Permittee must note this fact in the NOI and provide proof that the SIE has an approved SWMP, but is not required to maintain a SWMP nor submit annual reports.

7. Outfalls not identified in the storm sewer system map required by Provision D.2.c.2), but constructed within the permitted area during the term of this General Permit to receiving waters identified in the NOI, shall not be considered a material change in character, location, or volume of the permitted discharge, and shall be allowed under the terms of this General Permit without permit application or permit modification, provided that the following information be provided in the subsequent annual report:

- a. Receiving water name;
- b. Storm sewer system map of added area;
- c. Certification that SWMP shall be amended to include the drainage area.

E. SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS

Those regulated traditional and non-traditional Small MS4s serving a population over 50,000 or that are subject to high growth (at least 25 percent over ten years) must comply with the requirements in Attachment 4 of this General Permit. Compliance is required upon full implementation of the Small MS4s' storm water management plan.

Attachment 5 provides a list of communities that SWRCB anticipates being subject to the provisions in Attachment 4.

F. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND MONITORING

1. Reporting

The Permittee must submit annual reports to the appropriate RWQCB by September 15th of each year (for Small MS4s designated with the adoption of this permit, the first annual report is to be submitted in 2004), or as otherwise required by the RWQCB Executive Officer, unless exempted under Provision D.6. The report shall summarize the activities performed throughout the reporting period (July 1 through June 30) and must include:

- a. The status of compliance with permit conditions;
- b. An assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the identified BMPs;
- c. Status of the identified measurable goals;
- d. Results of information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any, during the reporting period;

- e. A summary of the storm water activities the Permittee plans to undertake during the next reporting cycle;
 - f. Any proposed change(s) to SWMP along with a justification of why the change(s) are necessary; and
 - g. A change in the person or persons implementing and coordinating SWMP.
2. RWQCB may impose additional monitoring requirements, which may include a reporting component. RWQCBs may adopt such requirements on an individual or group basis.

3. Recordkeeping

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

G. RWQCB AUTHORITIES

RWQCBs will review and approve SWMPs prior to permit coverage being in effect and will conduct public hearings of individual permit applications upon request. Where there is no hearing, the Executive Officer may approve the SWMP. RWQCBs will also oversee compliance with this General Permit. Oversight may include, but is not limited to, reviewing reports, requiring modification to SWMPs and other submissions, imposing region-specific monitoring requirements, conducting inspections, taking enforcement actions against violators of this General Permit, and making additional designations of Permittees pursuant with the criteria described in this General Permit and Fact Sheet. The RWQCBs may also issue individual permits to regulated Small MS4s, and alternative general permits to categories of regulated Small MS4s. Upon issuance of such permits by an RWQCB, this General Permit shall no longer regulate the affected Small MS4(s).

H. STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. General Authority

Three of the minimum control measures (illicit discharge detection and elimination, and the two construction-related measures) require enforceable controls on third party activities to ensure successful implementation of the measure. Some non-traditional operators, however, may not have the necessary legal regulatory authority to adopt these enforceable controls. As in the case of

local governments that lack such authority, non-traditional MS4s are expected to utilize the authority they do possess and to seek cooperative arrangements.

2. Duty to Comply

The Permittee must comply with all of the conditions of this General Permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of CWA and the Porter-Cologne and is grounds for enforcement action and/or removal from General Permit coverage. In the event that the Permittee is removed from coverage under the General Permit, the Permittee will be required to seek coverage under an individual or alternative general permit.

3. General Permit Actions

This General Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a General Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not nullify any General Permit condition.

If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under section 307(a) of CWA for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this General Permit, this General Permit shall be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and Permittee so notified.

4. Noncompliance Reporting

Permittees who cannot certify compliance and/or who have had other instances of noncompliance shall notify the appropriate RWQCB within 30 days. Instances of noncompliance resulting in emergencies (i.e., that endanger human health or the environment) shall be reported orally to the RWQCB within 24 hours from the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstance and in writing to the RWQCB within five days of the occurrence. The notification shall identify the noncompliance event and an initial assessment of any impact caused by the event, describe the actions necessary to achieve compliance, and include a time schedule indicating when compliance will be achieved. The time schedule and corrective measures are subject to modification by the RWQCB Executive Officer.

5. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

6. Duty to Mitigate

The Permittee shall take all responsible steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this General Permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

7. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit and with the requirements of SWMP. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by the Permittee when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit.

8. Property Rights

This General Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor does it authorize any infringement of federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

9. Duty to Provide Information

The Permittee shall furnish RWQCB, SWRCB, or U.S. EPA, during normal business hours, any requested information to determine compliance with this General Permit. The Permittee shall also furnish, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this General Permit.

10. Inspection and Entry

The Permittee shall allow RWQCB, SWRCB, U.S. EPA, or an authorized representative of RWQCB, SWRCB, or U.S. EPA, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- a. Enter upon the Permittee's premises during normal business hours where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit;
- b. Access and copy, during normal business hours, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this General Permit within a reasonable time from notification;

- c. Inspect during normal business hours any municipal facilities; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times for the purpose of assuring General Permit compliance.

11. Signatory Requirements

All NOIs, SWMPs, certifications, reports, or other information prepared in accordance with this General Permit submitted to SWRCB or RWQCB shall be signed by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative. The principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency or the senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of U.S. EPA).

12. Certification

Any person signing documents under Section H.11 above shall make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete.

I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

13. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Permittee will give advance notice to the RWQCB and local storm water management agency of any planned changes in the regulated Small MS4 activity that may result in noncompliance with General Permit requirements.

14. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

Section 309(c)(4) of CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this General Permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years or by both.

15. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

- a. Part 309 of CWA provides significant penalties for any person who violates a permit condition implementing Parts 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of CWA or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such section in a permit issued under Part 402. Any person who violates any permit condition of this General Permit is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$27,500 per calendar day of such violation, as well as any other appropriate sanction provided by Part 309 of CWA.
- b. Porter-Cologne also provides for administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, which in some cases are greater than those under CWA.

16. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this General Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action against the Permittee or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the Permittee is or may be subject to under Part 311 of CWA.

17. Severability

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

18. Reopener Clause

This General Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause due to promulgation of amended regulations, or otherwise in accordance with 40 CFR sections 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, and 124.5.

19. Availability

A copy of this General Permit and SWMP shall be made available for public review.

20. Transfers

This General Permit is not transferable. A Permittee must submit written notification to the appropriate RWQCB to terminate coverage of this General Permit.

21. Continuation of Expired Permit

This General Permit expires five years from the date of adoption. This General Permit continues in force and in effect until a new General Permit is issued or the SWRCB rescinds this General Permit. Only those Small MS4s authorized to discharge under the expiring General Permit are covered by the continued General Permit.

CERTIFICATION

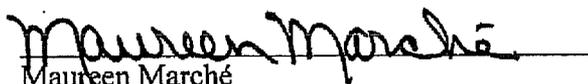
The undersigned, Clerk to the Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of SWRCB held on April 30, 2003.

AYE: Arthur G. Baggett, Jr.
Peter S. Silva
Richard Katz
Gary M. Carlton

NO: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None


Maureen Marché
Clerk to the Board

Operators of Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems that serve areas within urbanized areas are automatically designated as regulated Small MS4s. These include the following areas. (For cities, the permit area boundary is the city boundary. For counties, permit boundaries must at least be inclusive of urbanized areas. The boundaries must be proposed in the permit application and may be developed in conjunction with the applicable regional water quality control board.)

Region 1

City of Cotati
Graton, County of Sonoma
City of Healdsburg
City of Rohnert Park
City of Sebastapool
Town of Windsor
County of Sonoma

Region 2

City of Belvedere
City of Benicia
Black Point-Green Point, County of Marin
Town of Corte Madera
Town of Fairfax
City of Larkspur
Lucas Valley-Marinwood, County of Marin
City of Mill Valley
City of Napa
City of Novato
City of Petaluma
Town of Ross
Town of San Anselmo
City of San Francisco (those areas not served by a CSO)
City of San Rafael
City of Sausalito
City of Tamalpais-Homestead Valley
City of Tiburon
Woodacre, County of Marin
County of Napa
County of Marin
County of Solano
County of Sonoma
County of San Francisco (those areas not served by a CSO)

Region 3

Aptos, County of Santa Cruz
City of Atascadero
Ben Lomand, County of Santa Cruz
Boulder Creek, County of Santa Cruz

City of Capitola
City of Carmel-by-the-Sea
Carmel Valley Village, County of Monterey
City of Carpinteria
Castroville, County of Monterey
Coralitos, County of Santa Cruz
City of Del Ray Oaks
Felton, County of Santa Cruz
City of Gilroy
Goleta, County of Santa Barbara
Isla Vista, County of Santa Barbara
Las Lomas, County of Santa Cruz
Live Oak, County of Santa Cruz
City of Lompoc
City of Marina
Montecito, County of Santa Barbara
City of Monterey
City of Morgan Hill
Nipomo, County of San Luis Obispo
Orcutt, County of Santa Barbara
City of Pacific Grove
Pajaro, County of Monterey
City of Paso Robles
Pebble Beach, County of Monterey
Prunedale, Count of Monterey
City of San Luis Obispo
City of Sand City
San Martin, County of Santa Clara
City of Santa Barbara
City of Santa Cruz
City of Santa Maria
City of Scotts Valley
City of Seaside
Soquel, County of Santa Cruz
Summerland, County of Santa Cruz
City of Watsonville
Templeton, County of San Luis Obispo
Vandenberg Village, County of Santa Barbara
County of Monterey
County of San Luis Obispo
County of Santa Barbara
County of Santa Clara
County of Santa Cruz

Region 5

City of Anderson
City of Atwater
City of Auburn

Bondelle Ranchos, County of Madera
City of Ceres
City of Chico
City of Davis
City of Delhi
El Dorado Hills, County of El Dorado
Empire, County of Stanislaus
City of Exeter
City of Farmersville
French Camp, County of San Joaquin
Goshen, County of Tulare
Granite Bay, County of Placer
City of Hughson
Kennedy, County of San Joaquin
Keyes, County of Stanislaus
City of Lathrop
Linda, County of Yuba
City of Lodi
Town of Loomis
City of Madera
Madera Acres, County of Madera
City of Manteca
City of Marysville
City of Merced
Morada, County of San Joaquin
North Auburn, County of Placer
North Woodbridge, County of San Joaquin
Olivehurst, County of Yuba
City of Porterville
City of Redding
City of Ripon
City of Riverbank
City of Rocklin
City of Roseville
Salida, County of Stanislaus
City of Shasta Lake
Strathmore, County of Tulare
South Yuba City, County of Sutter
City of Tracy
City of Turlock
City of Vacaville
City of Visalia
City of West Sacramento
City of Winton
City of Yuba City
County of Butte
County of Madera
County of Merced

County of Placer
County of San Joaquin
County of Shasta
County of Solano
County of Stanislaus
County of Sutter
County of Tulare
County of Yolo
County of Yuba

Region 6

City of Apple Valley
City of Hesperia
City of Lancaster
City of Palmdale
City of Victorville
County of San Bernadino
County of Los Angeles

Region 7

City of El Centro
Heber, County of Imperial
City of Imperial
County of Imperial

Operators of Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems that serve areas that are designated by the State Water Resources Control Board or Regional Water Quality Control Board in accordance with the designation criteria contained in the General Permit are regulated Small MS4s. These include, but are not limited to, the following areas. (For cities, the permit area boundary is the city boundary. For counties, permit boundaries must at least be inclusive of urbanized areas. The boundaries must be proposed in the permit application and may be developed in conjunction with the applicable regional water quality control board.)

Region 1

Area	Justification	Details
City of Arcata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mad River which is on the 303(d) list for sediment/turbidity • Urban cluster
City of Eureka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elk River and Freshwater Creek which are listed on the 303(d) list for sedimentation/siltation • Urban cluster
City of Fort Bragg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noyo River which is listed for sedimentation/siltation • Urban cluster
City of Fortuna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eel River which is on the 303(d) list for sedimentation/siltation and temperature • Urban cluster
McKinleyville, County of Humboldt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mad River which is on the 303(d) list for sedimentation/siltation and turbidity • Urban cluster
City of Ukiah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian River which is listed for sedimentation/siltation • Urban cluster
County of Mendocino	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian River which is listed for sedimentation/siltation • Urban cluster •

Region 2

Area	Justification	Details
City of Calistoga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napa River, which is on the 303(d) list for sediment, nutrients, and pathogens • Urban cluster
City of St. Helena	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napa River, which is on the 303(d) list for sediment, nutrients, and pathogens • Urban cluster
City of Sonoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sonoma Creek, which is on the 303(d) list for sediment, nutrients, and pathogens • Urban cluster
Town of Yountville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napa River, which is on the 303(d) list for sediment, nutrients, and pathogens • Urban cluster

Region 3

Area	Justification	Details
City of Arroyo Grande	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism, Urban cluster
Baywood-Los Osos, County of San Luis Obispo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morro Bay which is on the 303(d) list for sediments • Urban cluster
City of Buellton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Santa Ynez River, which is on the 303(d) list for nutrients and sediment • Urban cluster
Cambria, County of San Luis Obispo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Sanctuary • Urban cluster
City of Greenfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Growth Rate • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salinas River, which is listed for sediment and salinity/TDS/chlorides • 68.6% over 10 years • Urban cluster
City of Grover Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism, Urban cluster
City of Hollister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Growth Rate • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Benito River, which is listed for sediment • 79.1% over 10 years • Urban cluster
City of King City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salinas River, which is listed

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	<p>Water Body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Growth Rate • High Population Density 	<p>for sediment and salinity/TDS/chlorides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45.3% over 10 years • Urban cluster
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Los Olivos, County of Santa Barbara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Santa Ynez River, which is on the 303(d) list for nutrients and sediment • Urban Cluster
City of Morro Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morro Bay, which is on the 303(d) list for sediments • Urban cluster
Oceano, County of San Luis Obispo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism, Urban cluster
City of Pismo Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism, Urban cluster
Santa Ynez, County of Santa Barbara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Santa Ynez River, which is on the 303(d) list for nutrients and sediment • Urban cluster
Shell Beach, County of San Luis Obispo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism
City of Soledad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Growth Rate • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salinas River, which is listed for sediment and salinity/TDS/chlorides • 57.6% over 10 years • Urban cluster
City of Solvang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Santa Ynez River, which is on the 303(d) list for nutrients and sediment • Urban cluster • Tourism

Region 5

Area	Justification	Details
City of Clearlake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear Lake which is on the 303(d) list for mercury and nutrients • Urbanized cluster
City of Dixon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Growth Or Growth Potential • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54.8% over 10 years • Urban cluster
City of Grass Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies • High Growth Potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receiving waters support threatened and endangered species

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban cluster
City of Hanford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urbanized Area in corrected census data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urbanized Area in corrected census data
City of Kingsburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kings River, used for recreation and agriculture supply • Urban cluster
City of Lakeport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear Lake which is on the 303(d) list for mercury and nutrients • Urban cluster
City of Lemoore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urbanized Area in corrected census data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urbanized Area in corrected census data
City of Lincoln	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies • High Growth And Growth Potential • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receiving waters support threatened and endangered species • 54.6% over 10 years and continuing at 15% per year • Urban cluster
City of Los Baños	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into A Sensitive Water Body • High Growth • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Los Baños Canal which is used for agriculture supply and flows into a water of the U.S. • 78.2% growth over 10 years • Urban cluster
City of Oakdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge To Sensitive Water Body • High Growth • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stanislaus River which is on the 303(d) list for pesticides and unknown toxicity • 29.6% over 10 years • Urban cluster
City of Patterson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge To Sensitive Water Body • High Growth • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • San Joaquin river which is on the 303(d) list for pesticides, and unknown toxicity • 34.5% over 10 years • Urban cluster
City of Placerville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge To Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receiving waters support threatened and endangered species • Urban cluster
City of Reedley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge Into Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kings River, used for recreation and agriculture supply • Urban cluster
City of Rio Vista	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge To Sensitive Water Body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacramento River, Delta, which is on the 303(d) list

Attachment 2
To WQO 2003-0005-DWQ

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Population Growth Potential • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for pesticides, mercury, and unknown toxicity • 210% projected growth between 2000 and 2010 • Urban cluster
City of Selma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge to Consolidated Irrigation Canal, which is tributary to Kings River, used for recreation and agriculture supply • Urban cluster
City of Tulare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Growth • Contributor Of Pollutants To Waters Of The U.S. • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32.3% growth over 10 years • High population, approaching “urbanized area” • Urban cluster
City of Woodland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant Contributor Of Pollutants To Waters Of The U.S. • High Population Density • Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 49,151 people at the time of the census, essentially the same threat as an urbanized area • Urban cluster • Contact recreation
County of Kings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urbanized Area in corrected census data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urbanized Area in corrected census data
County of Lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge To Sensitive Water Bodies • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear Lake which is on the 303(d) list for mercury and nutrients • Urban cluster

Region 7

Area	Justification	Details
City of Brawley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge To Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New River which is on the 303(d) list for bacteria, nutrients, pesticides, and sedimentation • Urban cluster
City of Calexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge To Sensitive Water Body • High Population Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New River which is on the 303(d) list for bacteria, nutrients, pesticides, and sedimentation • Urban cluster

Attachment 3

WQO# 2003 – 0005 – DWQ

Non-Traditional Small MS4s

Non-traditional Small MS4s anticipated to be designated in the future will include the following entities.

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
1	California Community Colleges	College of the Redwoods	7351 Tompkins Hill Road	Eureka, CA 95001-9301
1	California Community Colleges	Mendocino College	1000 Hensley Creek Rd. PO Box 3000	Ukiah, CA 95482-0300
1	California Community Colleges	Santa Rosa Junior College - Santa Rosa Campus	1501 Mendocino Avenue	Santa Rosa, CA 95401-4395
1	California State University	Humboldt State University	1 Harpst Street	Arcata, CA 95521-8299
1	California State University	Sonoma State University	1801 East Cotati Ave.	Rohnert Park, CA 94928-3609
1	District Agricultural Association	Humboldt County Fairgrounds	3750 Harris Street	Eureka, CA
1	District Agricultural Association	Mendocino County Fairgrounds	1055 North State Street	Ukiah, CA
1	School District, Alexander Valley Union Elementary		8511 Hwy. 128	Healdsburg, CA 95448-9020
1	School District, Arcata Elementary		1435 Buttermilk Lane	Arcata, CA 95521-
1	School District, Bellevue Union Elementary		3223 Primrose Ave.	Santa Rosa, CA 95407-7723
1	School District, Bennett Valley Union Elementary		2250 Mesquite Dr.	Santa Rosa, CA 95405-8310
1	School District, Cotati-Rohnert Park Unified		1601 E Cotati Ave.	Rohnert Park, CA 94928-3606
1	School District, Eureka City Unified		3200 Walford Ave.	Eureka, CA 95503-4887
1	School District, Fieldbrook Elementary		4070 Fieldbrook Road	Arcata, CA 95521-9709
1	School District, Fort Bragg Unified		312 S. Lincoln St.	Fort Bragg, CA 95437-4416
1	School District, Fortuna Union Elementary		843 L St.	Fortuna, CA 95540-1921
1	School District, Fortuna Union High		379 12th St.	Fortuna, CA 95540-2357
1	School District, Freshwater Elementary		75 Greenwood Heights Dr.	Eureka, CA 95503-9569
1	School District, Garfield Elementary		2200 Freshwater Road	Eureka, CA 95503-9562
1	School District, Gravenstein Union Elementary		3840 Twig Ave.	Sebastopol, CA 95472-5750
1	School District, Healdsburg Unified		925 University St.	Healdsburg, CA 95448-3528
1	School District, Mark West Union Elementary		305 Mark West Springs Road	Santa Rosa, CA 95404-1101
1	School District, McKinleyville Union Elementary		2275 Central Ave.	McKinleyville, CA 95519-3611
1	School District, Oak Grove Union Elementary		5285 Hall Road	Santa Rosa, CA 95401-5566
1	School District, Pacific Union Elementary		3001 James Road	Arcata, CA 95521-4701
1	School District, Piner-Olivet Union Elementary		3450 Coffey Lane	Santa Rosa, CA 95403-1919
1	School District, Rincon Valley Union Elementary		1000 Yulupa Ave.	Santa Rosa, CA 95405-7020
1	School District, Rohnerville Elementary		3850 Rohnerville Road	Fortuna, CA 95540-3122
1	School District, Roseland Elementary		950 Sebastopol Road	Santa Rosa, CA 95407-6829
1	School District, Santa Rosa Elementary		211 Ridgway Ave.	Santa Rosa, CA 95401-4320
1	School District, Santa Rosa High		211 Ridgway Ave.	Santa Rosa, CA 95401-4320
1	School District, Sebastopol Union Elementary		7905 Valentine Ave.	Sebastopol, CA 95472-3214
1	School District, South Bay Union Elementary		5248 Vance Ave.	Eureka, CA 95503-6351
1	School District, Twin Hills Union Elementary		700 Water Trough Road	Sebastopol, CA 95472-3917
1	School District, Ukiah Unified		925 N. State St.	Ukiah, CA 95482-3411
1	School District, West Side Union Elementary		1201 Felta Road	Healdsburg, CA 95448-9476
1	School District, West Sonoma County Union High		462 Johnson St.	Sebastopol, CA 95472-

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
1	School District, Windsor Unified		9291 Old Redwood Hwy. #300 C	Windsor, CA 95492-9217
1	School District, Wright Elementary		4385 Price Ave.	Santa Rosa, CA 95407-6550
2	Bureau of Prisons	FCI Dublin	5701 8th Street - Camp Parks PO Box 103	Dublin, CA 94568
2	California Air National Guard	129th Rescue Wing	4200 Farm Hill Boulevard	Moffett Airfield, CA 94035-5006
2	California Community Colleges	Canada College	25555 Hesperian Blvd PO Box 5001	Redwood City, CA 94061-1099
2	California Community Colleges	Chabot College	50 Phelan Avenue, E200	Hayward, CA 94545-5001
2	California Community Colleges	City College of San Francisco	555 Atlantic Avenue	San Francisco, CA 94112-1898
2	California Community Colleges	College of Alameda	1700 West Hillsdale Boulevard	Alameda, CA 94501-2109
2	California Community Colleges	College of San Mateo	2600 Mission Bell Drive	San Mateo, CA 94402-3784
2	California Community Colleges	Contra Costa College	21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard	San Pablo, CA 94806-3195
2	California Community Colleges	DeAnza College	321 Golf Club Road	Cupertino, CA 95014-5797
2	California Community Colleges	Diablo Valley College	3095 Yerba Buena Road	Pleasant Hill, CA 94523-1544
2	California Community Colleges	Evergreen Valley College	12345 El Monte Road	San Jose, CA 95135-1598
2	California Community Colleges	Foothill College	900 Fallon Street	Los Altos Hills, CA 94022-4599
2	California Community Colleges	Laney College	3033 Collier Canyon Road	Oakland, CA 94607-4893
2	California Community Colleges	Las Positas College	2700 East Leland Road	Livermore, CA 94550-7650
2	California Community Colleges	Los Medanos College	12500 Campus Drive	Pittsburg, CA 94565-5197
2	California Community Colleges	Merritt College	3000 Mission College Boulevard	Oakland, CA 94619-3196
2	California Community Colleges	Mission College	2277 Napa Vallejo Highway	Santa Clara, CA 95054-1897
2	California Community Colleges	Napa Valley College	43600 Mission Boulevard	Napa, CA 94558-6236
2	California Community Colleges	Ohlone College	2100 Moorpark Avenue	Fremont, CA 94539-0911
2	California Community Colleges	San Jose City College	680 Sonoma Mountain Parkway	San Jose, CA 95128-2799
2	California Community Colleges	Santa Rosa Junior College - Petaluma Campus	3300 College Drive	Petaluma, CA 94952
2	California Community Colleges	Skyline College	4000 Suisun Valley Road	San Bruno, CA 94066-1662
2	California Community Colleges	Solano Community College	2020 Milvia Street	Suisun City, CA 94585-3197
2	California Community Colleges	Vista College	14000 Fruitvale Avenue	Berkeley, CA 94704-1183
2	California Community Colleges	West Valley College	25800 Carlos Bee Blvd	Saratoga, CA 95070-5699
2	California State University Hayward	California State University Hayward	200 Maritime Academy Drive	Hayward, CA 94542
2	California State University Maritime	California State University Maritime	200 MARITIME	Vallejo, CA 94590
2	CSU Maritime Academy	CSU Maritime Academy	1600 Holloway Avenue	Vallejo, CA
2	SF State University	SF State University	Bldg 790 Reserve Forces Training Area	San Francisco, CA 94132
2	San Quentin State Prison	San Quentin State Prison	10 Delta St	San Quentin, CA 94964
2	Camp Parks	Camp Parks		Dublin, CA 94568-5201
2	Concord Naval Weapons Station	Concord Naval Weapons Station		Concord, CA 94520-5100
2	Oakland Army Base	Oakland Army Base		, CA
2	Onizuka Air Station	Onizuka Air Station	1080 Lockheed Martin Way Box 41	Sunnyvale, CA 94089-1237
2	San Bruno Naval Facility	San Bruno Naval Facility	900 Commodore Drive	San Bruno, CA 94066-5006
2	Santa Clara Naval Reserve Center	Santa Clara Naval Reserve Center	500 Shenandoah Plaza, P.O. Box 128, M	Mountain View, CA 94035-0128
2	Travis Air Force Base	Travis Air Force Base	60 Support Group	Travis AFB, CA 94535-5049
2	Agnews Developmental Center East & West	Agnews Developmental Center East & West	3500 Zanker Road	San Jose, CA
2	Napa County Fairgrounds	Napa County Fairgrounds	575 Third Street	Napa, CA
2	Sonoma-Marin Fair	Sonoma-Marin Fair	Fairgrounds Dr	Petaluma, CA

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
2	Education, Dept of	Calif. School for the Blind	500 Walnut Ave.	Fremont, CA 94536-4365
2	Education, Dept of	Calif. School for the Deaf	39350 Gallaudet Dr.	Fremont, CA 94538-2308
2	Energy, Dept of	Sandia National Labs., CA Pgms.	P.O. Box 969, MS-9221	Livermore, CA 94550
2	Health Services, Dept of	Fairfield Animal Facility	6250 Lambie Road	Suisun City, CA
2	Menatl Health, Dept of	Napa State Hospital	2100 Napa-Vallejo Hwy	Napa, CA
2	NASA	Moffett Federal Air Field	NASA - AMES, MS 218-1	Moffett Airfield, CA 94035
2	Port of Oakland		530 Water Street	Oakland, CA 94607
2	Presido Trust		34 Graham Street PO Box 29052	San Francisco, CA 94129-0052
2	Rehabilitation, Dept of	Center for the Blind	400 Adams Street	Albany, CA
2	San Mateo Union High School District		650 N. Delaware St.	San Mateo, CA 94401-1795
2	School District, Acalanes Union High		1212 Pleasant Hill Road	Lafayette, CA 94549-2623
2	School District, Alameda City Unified		2200 Central Ave.	Alameda, CA 94501-4450
2	School District, Albany City Unified		904 Talbot Ave.	Albany, CA 94706-2020
2	School District, Alum Rock Union Elementary		2930 Gay Ave.	San Jose, CA 95127-2322
2	School District, Bayshore Elementary		1 Martin St.	Daly City, CA 94014-1603
2	School District, Belmont-Redwood Shores Elementary		2960 Hallmark Dr.	Belmont, CA 94002-2943
2	School District, Benicia Unified		350 East K St.	Benicia, CA 94510-3437
2	School District, Berkeley Unified		2134 Martin Luther King, Jr. W	Berkeley, CA 94704-1109
2	School District, Berryessa Union Elementary		1376 Piedmont Road	San Jose, CA 95132-2427
2	School District, Brisbane Elementary		1 Solano St.	Brisbane, CA 94005-1342
2	School District, Burlingame Elementary		1825 Trousdale Dr	Burlingame, CA 94010-4509
2	School District, Cabrinlo Unified		498 Kelly Ave.	Half Moon Bay, CA 94019-1636
2	School District, Calistoga Joint Unified		1520 Lake St.	Calistoga, CA 94515-1605
2	School District, Cambrian Elementary		4115 Jacksol Dr.	San Jose, CA 95124-3312
2	School District, Campbell Union Elementary		155 N. Third St.	Campbell, CA 95008-2044
2	School District, Campbell Union High		3235 Union Ave.	San Jose, CA 95124-2009
2	School District, Canyon Elementary		187 Pinehurst Road	Canyon, CA 94516-0187
2	School District, Castro Valley Unified		4430 Alma Ave.	Castro Valley, CA 94546-0146
2	School District, Cinnabar Elementary		286 Skillman Lane	Petaluma, CA 94975-0399
2	School District, Cupertino Union Elementary		10301 Vista Dr.	Cupertino, CA 95014-2040
2	School District, Dixie Elementary		380 Nova Albion Way	San Rafael, CA 94903-3523
2	School District, Dublin Unified		7471 Larkdale Ave.	Dublin, CA 94568-1500
2	School District, Dunham Elementary		4111 Roblar Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-9202
2	School District, East Side Union High		830 N. Capitol Ave.	San Jose, CA 95133-1316
2	School District, Emery Unified		4727 San Pablo Ave.	Emeryville, CA 94608-3035
2	School District, Evergreen Elementary		3188 Quimby Road	San Jose, CA 95148-3022
2	School District, Fairfield-Suisun Unified		1975 Pennsylvania Ave.	Fairfield, CA 94533-
2	School District, Franklin-McKinley Elementary		645 Wool Creek Dr.	San Jose, CA 95112-2617
2	School District, Fremont Unified		4210 Technology Dr.	Fremont, CA 94537-5008
2	School District, Fremont Union High		589 W. Fremont Ave.	Sunnyvale, CA 94087-
2	School District, Hayward Unified		24411 Amador St.	Hayward, CA 94540-0001
2	School District, Hillsborough City Elementary		300 El Cerrito Ave.	Hillsborough, CA 94010-6818

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
2	School District, Jefferson Elementary		101 Lincoln Ave.	Daly City, CA 94015-3934
2	School District, Jefferson Union High		699 Serramonte Blvd., Suite 100	Daly City, CA 94015-4132
2	School District, John Swett Unified		341 #B (Selby)	Crockett, CA 94525-
2	School District, La Honda-Pescadero Unified		620 North St	Pescadero, CA 94060-0189
2	School District, Lafayette Elementary		3477 School St.	Lafayette, CA 94549-1029
2	School District, Laguna Joint Elementary		3286 Chileno Valley Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-9428
2	School District, Laguna Salada Union Elementary		375 Reina del Mar	Pacifica, CA 94044-3052
2	School District, Lakeside Joint Elementary		19621 Black Road	Los Gatos, CA 95030-9522
2	School District, Larkspur Elementary		230 Doherty Dr.	Larkspur, CA 94939-
2	School District, Las Lomitas Elementary		1011 Altschul Ave.	Menlo Park, CA 94025-6706
2	School District, Liberty Elementary		170 Liberty Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-1074
2	School District, Lincoln Elementary		1300 Hicks Valley Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-9407
2	School District, Livermore Valley Joint Unified		685 E. Jack London Blvd.	Livermore, CA 94550-1800
2	School District, Loma Prieta Joint Union Elementary		23800 Summit Road	Los Gatos, CA 95033-4054
2	School District, Los Altos Elementary		201 Covington Road	Los Altos, CA 94024-4030
2	School District, Los Gatos Union Elementary		15766 Poppy Lane	Los Gatos, CA 95030-3228
2	School District, Los Gatos-Saratoga Joint Union High		17421 Farley Road West	Los Gatos, CA 95030-3308
2	School District, Luther Burbank Elementary		4 Wabash Ave.	San Jose, CA 95128-1931
2	School District, Martinez Unified		921 Susana St.	Martinez, CA 94553-1848
2	School District, Menlo Park City Elementary		181 Encinal Ave.	Atherton, CA 94027-3102
2	School District, Mill Valley Elementary		411 Sycamore Ave.	Mill Valley, CA 94941-2231
2	School District, Millbrae Elementary		555 Richmond Dr.	Millbrae, CA 94030-1600
2	School District, Milpitas Unified		1331 E. Calaveras Blvd.	Milpitas, CA 95035-5707
2	School District, Montebello Elementary		15101 Montebello Road	Cupertino, CA 95014-5431
2	School District, Moraga Elementary		1540 School St.	Moraga, CA 94556-0158
2	School District, Moreland Elementary		4710 Campbell Ave.	San Jose, CA 95130-1709
2	School District, Mountain View-Los Altos Union High		1299 Bryant Ave.	Mountain View, CA 94040-4527
2	School District, Mountain View-Whisman Elementary		750 A San Pierre Way	Mountain View, CA 94043-
2	School District, Mt. Diablo Unified		1936 Carlotta Dr.	Concord, CA 94519-1358
2	School District, Mt. Pleasant Elementary		3434 Marten Ave.	San Jose, CA 95148-
2	School District, Napa Valley Unified		2425 Jefferson St.	Napa, CA 94558-4931
2	School District, New Haven Unified		34200 Alvarado-Niles Road	Union City, CA 94587-4402
2	School District, Newark Unified		5715 Music Ave.	Newark, CA 94560-0385
2	School District, Novato Unified		1015 Seventh St.	Novato, CA 94945-2205
2	School District, Oak Grove Elementary		6578 Santa Teresa Blvd.	San Jose, CA 95119-1204
2	School District, Oakland Unified		1025 Second Ave.	Oakland, CA 94606-2212
2	School District, Old Adobe Union Elementary		845 Crinella Dr.	Petaluma, CA 94954-4450
2	School District, Orchard Elementary		921 Fox Lane	San Jose, CA 95131-
2	School District, Orinda Union Elementary		8 Altarinda Road	Orinda, CA 94563-2603
2	School District, Palo Alto Unified		25 Churchill Ave.	Palo Alto, CA 94306-1005
2	School District, Petaluma City Elementary		200 Douglas St.	Petaluma, CA 94952-2575
2	School District, Petaluma Joint Union High		200 Douglas St.	Petaluma, CA 94952-2575

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
2	School District, Piedmont City Unified		760 Magnolia Ave.	Piedmont, CA 94611-4047
2	School District, Pittsburg Unified		2000 Railroad Ave.	Pittsburg, CA 94565-3830
2	School District, Pleasanton Unified		4665 Bernal Ave.	Pleasanton, CA 94566-7449
2	School District, Portola Valley Elementary		4575 Alpine Road	Portola Valley, CA 94028-8040
2	School District, Ravenswood City Elementary		2160 Euclid Ave.	East Palo Alto, CA 94303-1703
2	School District, Redwood City Elementary		750 Bradford St.	Redwood City, CA 94063-1727
2	School District, Reed Union Elementary		105A Avenida Miraflores	Tiburon, CA 94920-
2	School District, Ross Elementary		Lagunitas and Allen Aves.	Ross, CA 94957-1058
2	School District, Ross Valley Elementary		46 Green Valley Court	San Anselmo, CA 94960-1112
2	School District, San Bruno Park Elementary		500 Acacia Ave.	San Bruno, CA 94066-4298
2	School District, San Carlos Elementary		826 Chestnut St.	San Carlos, CA 94070-3802
2	School District, San Francisco Unified		135 Van Ness Ave.	San Francisco, CA 94102-5207
2	School District, San Jose Unified		855 Lenzen Ave.	San Jose, CA 95126-2736
2	School District, San Leandro Unified		14735 Juniper St.	San Leandro, CA 94579-1222
2	School District, San Lorenzo Unified		15510 Usher St.	San Lorenzo, CA 94580-
2	School District, San Mateo-Foster City Elementary		300 28th Ave.	San Mateo, CA 94402-0058
2	School District, San Rafael City Elementary		310 Nova Albion Way	San Rafael, CA 94903-
2	School District, San Rafael City High		310 Nova Albione	San Rafael, CA 94903-3500
2	School District, San Ramon Valley Unified		699 Old Orchard Dr.	Danville, CA 94526-4331
2	School District, Santa Clara Unified		1889 Lawrence Road	Santa Clara, CA 95052-0397
2	School District, Saratoga Union Elementary		20460 Forrest Hills Dr.	Saratoga, CA 95070-6020
2	School District, Sausalito Elementary		630 Nevada St.	Sausalito, CA 94965-1654
2	School District, Sequoia Union High		480 James Ave.	Redwood City, CA 94062-1041
2	School District, Sonoma Valley Unified		721 W. Napa St.	Sonoma, CA 95476-6412
2	School District, St. Helena Unified		465 Main St.	St. Helena, CA 94574-2159
2	School District, Sunnyvale Elementary		819 W. Iowa Ave.	Sunnyvale, CA 94088-3217
2	School District, Sunol Glen Unified		Main & Bond Sts.	Sunol, CA 94586-0569
2	School District, Tamalpais Union High		395 Doherty Dr.	Larkspur, CA 94977-0605
2	School District, Two Rock Union Elementary		5001 Spring Hill Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-9639
2	School District, Union Elementary		5175 Union Ave.	San Jose, CA 95124-5434
2	School District, Union Joint Elementary		5300 Red Hill Road	Petaluma, CA 94952-
2	School District, Vallejo City Unified		211 Valle Vista	Vallejo, CA 94590-3256
2	School District, Walnut Creek Elementary		960 Ygnacio Valley Road	Walnut Creek, CA 94596-3892
2	School District, Waugh Elementary		880 Maria Dr.	Petaluma, CA 94954-6837
2	School District, West Contra Costa Unified		1108 Bissell Ave.	Richmond, CA 94801-3135
2	School District, Wilmar Union Elementary		3775 Bodega Ave.	Petaluma, CA 94952-8023
2	School District, Woodside Elementary		3195 Woodside Road	Woodside, CA 94062-2552
2	Transportation, Department of	Alameda Coast Guard Integrated Support Command	MLCP "VS" Bldg 50-8, Coast Guard Isla	Alameda, CA 94501
2	Transportation, Department of	Petaluma Coast Guard Training Center	599 Tomales Rd	Petaluma, CA 94952-5000
2	University of California	Berkeley Laboratory	1 Cyclotron Road MS-65	Berkeley, CA 94720
2	University of California	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	7000 East Ave.	Livermore, CA 94550-9234
2	University of California	The University of California, San Francisco		San Francisco, CA 94143

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
2	University of California	University of California Berkeley	Department/Office Name	Berkeley, CA 94720
2	Veteran Affairs	Martinez Center for Rehab & Extended Care	150 Muir Rd.	Martinez, CA 94553
2	Veteran Affairs	San Francisco VA Medical Center	4150 Clement Street	San Francisco, CA 94121-1598
2	Veteran Affairs	VA Northern California Health Care System	150 Muir Rd.	Martinez, CA 94553
2	Veteran Affairs	VA Palo Alto Health Care System	3801 Miranda Avenue	Palo Alto, CA 94304-290
3	Bureau of Prisons	FCI Lompoc	3600 Guard Road	Lompoc, CA 93436
3	Bureau of Prisons	USP Lompoc	3901 Klein Boulevard	Lompoc, CA 93436
3	California Army National Guard	Camp Roberts	ATTN: CACR-DIS	Camp Roberts, CA 93451-5000
3	California Army National Guard	Camp San Luis Obispo	PO Box 4360	San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-4360
3	California Community Colleges	Allan Hancock College	800 South College Drive	Santa Maria, CA 93454-6368
3	California Community Colleges	Cabrillo College	6500 Soquel Drive	Aptos, CA 95003-3119
3	California Community Colleges	Cuesta College	PO Box 8106	San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8106
3	California Community Colleges	Gavilan College	5055 Santa Teresa Blvd.	Gilroy, CA 95020-9599
3	California Community Colleges	Hartnell College	156 Homestead Avenue	Salinas, CA 93901-1697
3	California Community Colleges	Monterey Peninsula College	980 Fremont Street	Monterey, CA 93940-4799
3	California Community Colleges	Santa Barbara City College	721 Cliff Drive	Santa Barbara, CA 93109-2394
3	California State University	California Polytechnic State University	1 Grand Ave.	San Luis Obispo, CA 93407
3	California State University	California State Monterey Bay	100 Campus Center	Seaside, CA 93955
3	California Youth Authority	Ben Lomond Youth Conservation Camp	13575 Empire Grade	Santa Cruz, CA
3	California Youth Authority	El Paso de Robles Youth Correctional Facility	Airport Road	Paso Robles, CA
3	Corrections, Dept of	California Men's Colony	Highway 1	San Luis Obispo, CA 93409-8101
3	Corrections, Dept of	Correctional Training Facility	Highway 101 North	Soledad, CA 93960-0686
3	Corrections, Dept of	Salinas Valley State Prison	PO Box 1020	Soledad, CA 93960-1020
3	Defense, Department of	Camp San Luis Obispo	PO Box 4360	San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-4360
3	Defense, Department of	Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and	Bldg 4463 Giggling Rd.	Presidio of Monterey, CA 93941-5777
3	Defense, Department of	Fort Hunter Liggett	AFRC-FMH-CDR	Fort Hunter Liggett, CA 93928-7000
3	Defense, Department of	Naval Postgraduate School Monterey Bay	1 University Circle	Monterey, CA 93943-5001
3	Defense, Department of	Vandenberg Air Force Base	30 CES/CEZ, 806 13th St. Suite 116	Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA 93437-5242
3	District Agricultural Association	Earl Warren Showgrounds (National Horse Show)	3400 Calle Real	Santa Barbara, CA
3	District Agricultural Association	Monterey County Fairgrounds	2004 Fairground Road	Monterey, CA
3	District Agricultural Association	San Luis Obispo County Fairgrounds	2198 Riverside Avenue	Paso Robles, CA
3	District Agricultural Association	Santa Cruz County Fairgrounds	2601 East Lake Avenue	Watsonville, CA
3	District Agricultural Association	Santa Maria Fairpark	937 S Thornburg Street	Santa Maria, CA
3	Mental Health, Dept of	Atascadero State Hospital	10333 El Camino Real	Atascadero, CA
3	School District, Alisal Union Elementary		1205 E. Market St.	Salinas, CA 93905-2831
3	School District, Atascadero Unified		5601 West Mall	Atascadero, CA 93422-4234
3	School District, Ballard Elementary		2425 School St.	Solvang, CA 93463-9709
3	School District, Bitterwater-Tully Union Elementary		Lonoak Rt.	King City, CA 93930-
3	School District, Blochman Union Elementary		4949 Foxen Canyon Road	Santa Maria, CA 93454-9666
3	School District, Bonny Doon Union Elementary		1492 Pine Flat Road	Santa Cruz, CA 95060-9711

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
3	School District, Buellton Union Elementary		301 Second St.	Buellton, CA 93427-0075
3	School District, Carmel Unified		4380 Carmel Valley Road	Carmel, CA 93922-2700
3	School District, Carpinteria Unified		1400 Lindon Ave.	Carpinteria, CA 93013-1414
3	School District, Cayucos Elementary		2950 Santa Rosa Creek Road	Cambria, CA 93428-3506
3	School District, Cienega Union Elementary		11936 Cienega Road	Hollister, CA 95023-9697
3	School District, Coast Unified		2950 Santa Rosa Creek Road	Cambria, CA 93428-3506
3	School District, Cold Spring Elementary		2243 Sycamore Canyon Road	Santa Barbara, CA 93108-1909
3	School District, College Elementary		3325 Pine St.	Santa Ynez, CA 93460-0188
3	School District, Gilroy Unified		7810 Arroyo Circle	Gilroy, CA 95020-7313
3	School District, Goleta Union Elementary		401 N. Fairview Ave.	Goleta, CA 93117-1732
3	School District, Graves Elementary		15 McFadden Road	Salinas, CA 93908-
3	School District, Greenfield Union Elementary		493 El Camino Real	Greenfield, CA 93927-
3	School District, Happy Valley Elementary		3125 Branciforte Dr.	Santa Cruz, CA 95065-9775
3	School District, Hollister School District		2690 Cienega Rd	Hollister, CA 95023-
3	School District, Hope Elementary		3970 la Colina Road	Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1563
3	School District, King City Joint Union High		800 Broadway	King City, CA 93930-3326
3	School District, King City Union Elementary		800 Broadway	King City, CA 93930-2984
3	School District, Lagunita Elementary		975 San Juan Grade Road	Salinas, CA 93907-8438
3	School District, Live Oak Elementary		984-1 Bostwick Lane	Santa Cruz, CA 95062-1756
3	School District, Live Oak Unified		2201 Pennington Road	Live Oak, CA 95953-2469
3	School District, Lompoc Unified		1301 North A St.	Lompoc, CA 93438-8000
3	School District, Los Olivos Elementary		2540 Alamo Pintado Ave.	Los Olivos, CA 93441-0208
3	School District, Lucia Mar Unified		602 Orchard St.	Arroyo Grande, CA 93420-4000
3	School District, Mission Union Elementary		36825 Foothill Road	Soledad, CA 93960-9656
3	School District, Montecito Union Elementary		385 San Ysidro Road	Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2131
3	School District, Monterey Peninsula Unified		700 Pacific St.	Monterey, CA 93942-1031
3	School District, Morgan Hill Unified		15600 Concord Circle	Morgan Hill, CA 95037-7110
3	School District, Mountain Elementary		3042 Old San Jose Road	Soquel, CA 95073-9752
3	School District, North County Joint Union Elementary		500 Spring Grove Road	Hollister, CA 95023-9366
3	School District, Nuestro Elementary		3934 Broadway Road	Live Oak, CA 95953-9401
3	School District, Orcutt Union Elementary		Soares & Dyer Sts.	Orcutt, CA 93457-2310
3	School District, Pacific Grove Unified		555 Sinex Ave.	Pacific Grove, CA 93950-4320
3	School District, Pajaro Valley Joint Unified		294 Greenvalley Rd	Watsonville, CA 95076-
3	School District, Paso Robles Joint Unified		800 Niblick Road	Paso Robles, CA 93447-7010
3	School District, Salinas City Elementary		431 W. Alisal St.	Salinas, CA 93901-1624
3	School District, Salinas Union High		431 W. Alisal St.	Salinas, CA 93901-1624
3	School District, San Benito High		1220 Monterey St.	Hollister, CA 95023-4708
3	School District, San Lorenzo Valley Unified		6134 Hwy. 9	Felton, CA 95018-9704
3	School District, San Luis Coastal Unified		1500 Lizzie St.	San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-3099
3	School District, Santa Barbara Elementary		720 Santa Barbara St.	Santa Barbara, CA 93101-
3	School District, Santa Barbara High		720 Santa Barbara St.	Santa Barbara, CA 93101-
3	School District, Santa Cruz City Elementary		2931 Mission St.	Santa Cruz, CA 95060-

	Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
3		School District, Santa Cruz City High		2931 Mission St.	Santa Cruz, CA 95060-5709
3		School District, Santa Maria Joint Union High		2560 Skyway Dr.	Santa Maria, CA 93455-
3		School District, Santa Maria-Bonita Elementary		708 S. Miller St.	Santa Maria, CA 93454-6230
3		School District, Santa Rita Union Elementary		57 Russell Road	Salinas, CA 93906-4325
3		School District, Santa Ynez Valley Union High		2975 E. Hwy. 246	Santa Ynez, CA 93460-
3		School District, Scotts Valley Unified		4444 Scotts Valley Dr., Ste 5B	Scotts Valley, CA 95066-4529
3		School District, Soledad Unified		335 Market St.	Soledad, CA 93960-
3		School District, Solvang Elementary		565 Atterdag Road	Solvang, CA 93463-2690
3		School District, Soquel Union Elementary		620 Monterey Ave.	Capitola, CA 95010-3618
3		School District, Southside Elementary		4991 Southside Road	Hollister, CA 95023-9637
3		School District, Templeton Unified		960 Old County Road	Templeton, CA 93465-9419
3		School District, Washington Union Elementary		43 San Benancio Canyon Rd	Salinas, CA 93908-
3		University of California	UC Santa Barbara	1156 High Street	Santa Barbara, CA 93106
3		University of California	University of California, Santa Cruz	535 N. Alameda Street	Santa Cruz, CA 95064
4		Bureau of Prisons	CCM Long Beach	1299 Seaside Avenue	Los Angeles, CA 90012
4		Bureau of Prisons	FCI Terminal Island	100 Mulcahey Dr	Terminal Island, CA 90731
4		California Air National Guard	Channel Island Air National Guard Base	11110 Alondra Boulevard	Port Hueneme, CA 93041-4002
4		California Community Colleges	Cerritos College	1000 West Foothill Boulevard	Norwalk, CA 90650-6269
4		California Community Colleges	Citrus College	26455 N. Rockwell Canyon Road	Glendora, CA 91741-1899
4		California Community Colleges	Colleges Of The Canyons	1111 East Artesia Boulevard	Santa Clarita, CA 91355-1899
4		California Community Colleges	Compton College	1301 Avenida Cesar Chavez	Compton, CA 90221-5393
4		California Community Colleges	East Los Angeles College	16007 Crenshaw Boulevard	Monterey Park, CA 91754-6099
4		California Community Colleges	El Camino College	1500 North Verdugo Road	Torrance, CA 90506-0002
4		California Community Colleges	Glendale Community College	4901 East Carson Street	Glendale, CA 91208-2894
4		California Community Colleges	Long Beach City College	855 North Vermont Avenue	Long Beach, CA 90808-1706
4		California Community Colleges	Los Angeles City College	1111 Figueroa Place	Los Angeles, CA 90029-3590
4		California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Harbor College	13356 Eldridge Avenue	Wilmington, CA 90744-2397
4		California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Mission College	6201 Winnetka Avenue	Sylmar, CA 91342-3200
4		California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Pierce College	1600 West Imperial Highway	Woodland Hills, CA 91371-0001
4		California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Southwest College	400 West Washington Boulevard	Los Angeles, CA 90047-4899
4		California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Trade-Tech College	5800 Fulton Avenue	Los Angeles, CA 90015-4108
4		California Community Colleges	Los Angeles Valley College	7075 Campus Road	Van Nuys, CA 91401-4096
4		California Community Colleges	Moorpark College	1100 North Grand Avenue	Moorpark, CA 93201-1695
4		California Community Colleges	Mt. San Antonio College	4000 South Rose Avenue	Walnut, CA 91789-1399
4		California Community Colleges	Oxnard College	1570 East Colorado Boulevard	Oxnard, CA 93033-6699
4		California Community Colleges	Pasadena City College	3600 Workman Mill Road	Pasadena, CA 91106-2003
4		California Community Colleges	Rio Hondo College	1900 Pico Boulevard	Whittier, CA 90601-1699
4		California Community Colleges	Santa Monica College	4667 Telegraph Road	Santa Monica, CA 90405-1628
4		California Community Colleges	Ventura College	4800 Freshman Drive	Ventura, CA 93003-3899
4		California Community Colleges	West Los Angeles College	3801 West Temple Avenue	Culver City, CA 90230-3500
4		California State University	California State Polytechnic University, Pomona		Pomona, CA 91768
4		California State University	California State University Channel Islands	One University Drive	Camarillo, CA 93012

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
4	California State University	California State University Dominguez Hills	1000 E. Victoria Street	Carson, CA 90747
4	California State University	California State University Long Beach	1250 Bellflower Blvd.	Long Beach, CA 90840
4	California State University	California State University Los Angeles	5151 State University Drive	Los Angeles, CA 90032-4226
4	California State University	California State University Northridge	18111 Nordhoff Street	Northridge, CA 91330
4	California Youth Authority	Fred C. Nelles Youth Correctional Facility	11850 E Whittier	Whittier, CA
4	California Youth Authority	Southern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic	13200 S Bloomfield Ave	Norwalk, CA
4	California Youth Authority	Ventura Youth Correctional Facility	3100 Wright Rd	Camarillo, CA
4	Defense, Department of	Corona Naval Station	P.O. Box 5000	Corona, CA 92878-5000
4	Defense, Department of	Los Angeles Air Force Base	61 ABG/CEZV, 2420 Vela Way Suite 14	El Segundo, CA 90245
4	Defense, Department of	Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
4	Defense, Department of	Naval Base Ventura County		, CA
4	Defense, Department of	Port Hueneme Naval Facility	4363 Missile Way	Port Hueneme, CA 93043-4307
4	Defense, Department of	San Nicholas Island Naval Facility	NA WS-890000E	Point Mugu, CA 93042-5001
4	Defense, Department of	Lanterman Developmental Center	3530 West Pomona Blvd	Pomona, CA
4	Developmental Services, Dept of	Ventura County Fairgrounds	10 West Harbor Blvd	Ventura, CA
4	District Agricultural Association	Metropolitan State Hospital	11401 Bloomfield Avenue	Norwalk, CA
4	Mental Health, Dept of		16700 Norwalk Blvd.	Cerritos, CA 90703-1838
4	School District, ABC Unified		32248 N. Crown Valley Road	Acton, CA 93510-0068
4	School District, Acton-Agua Dulce Unified		15 W. Alhambra Road	Alhambra, CA 91802-2110
4	School District, Alhambra City Elementary		15 W. Alhambra Road	Alhambra, CA 91802-2110
4	School District, Alhambra City High		234 Campus Dr.	Arcadia, CA 91007-6902
4	School District, Arcadia Unified		546 S. Citrus Ave.	Azusa, CA 91702-0500
4	School District, Azusa Unified		3699 N. Holly Ave.	Baldwin Park, CA 91706-5397
4	School District, Baldwin Park Unified		904 N. Willow Ave.	La Puente, CA 91746-1615
4	School District, Bassett Unified		16703 S. Clark Ave.	Bellflower, CA 90706-5203
4	School District, Bellflower Unified		255 S. Lasky Dr.	Beverly Hills, CA 90212-3644
4	School District, Beverly Hills Unified		115 W. Allen Ave.	San Dimas, CA 91773-1437
4	School District, Bonita Unified		14438 W. Telegraph Road	Santa Paula, CA 93060-3088
4	School District, Briggs Elementary		1900 W. Olive Ave	Burbank, CA 91506
4	School District, Burbank Unified		28131 Livingston Ave.	Valencia, CA 91355-
4	School District, Castaic Union Elementary		14901 S. Inglewood Ave.	Lawndale, CA 90260-1251
4	School District, Centinela Valley Union High		20240 Cienega Ave.	Covina, CA 91723-0009
4	School District, Charter Oak Unified		2080 N. Mountain Ave.	Claremont, CA 91711-2643
4	School District, Claremont Unified		604 S. Tamarind Ave.	Compton, CA 90220-3826
4	School District, Compton Unified		1400 E. Janss Road	Thousand Oaks, CA 91362-2133
4	School District, Conejo Valley Unified		519 E. Badillo St.	Covina, CA 91723-0269
4	School District, Covina-Valley Unified		4034 Irving Pl.	Culver City, CA 90232-2810
4	School District, Culver City Unified		11627 Brookshire Ave.	Downey, CA 90241-7017
4	School District, Downey Unified		1620 Huntington Dr.	Duarte, CA 91010-2534
4	School District, Duarte Unified		14535 E. Whittier Blvd.	Whittier, CA 90605-2130
4	School District, East Whittier City Elementary		3540 N. Lexington Ave.	El Monte, CA 91731-2684
4	School District, El Monte City Elementary		3537 Johnson Ave.	El Monte, CA 91731-3290

Region Agency Facility

Address City, State, ZIP

4	School District, El Rancho Unified	9333 Loch Lomond Dr.	Pico Rivera, CA 90660-2913
4	School District, El Segundo Unified	641 Sheldon St.	El Segundo, CA 90245-3036
4	School District, Fillmore Unified	627 Sespe Ave.	Fillmore, CA 93016-0697
4	School District, Garvey Elementary	2730 N. del Mar	Rosemead, CA 91770-3026
4	School District, Glendale Unified	223 N. Jackson St.	Glendale, CA 91206-4334
4	School District, Glendora Unified	500 N. Lorraine Ave.	Glendora, CA 91741-2964
4	School District, Hacienda la Puente Unified	15959 E. Gale Ave.	City Of Industry, CA 91716-
4	School District, Hawthorne Elementary	14120 S. Hawthorne Blvd.	Hawthorne, CA 90250-
4	School District, Hermosa Beach City Elementary	1645 Valley Dr.	Hermosa Beach, CA 90254-2921
4	School District, Hueneme Elementary	205 North Ventura Road	Port Hueneme, CA 93041-3065
4	School District, Inglewood Unified	401 S. Inglewood Ave.	Inglewood, CA 90301-2501
4	School District, La Canada Unified	5039 Palm Dr.	La Canada, CA 91011-1518
4	School District, Las Virgenes Unified	4111 N. Las Virgenes Road	Calabasas, CA 91302-1929
4	School District, Lawndale Elementary	4161 W. 147th St.	Lawndale, CA 90260-1709
4	School District, Lennox Elementary	10319 S. Firmona Ave.	Lennox, CA 90304-1419
4	School District, Little Lake City Elementary	10515 S. Pioneer Blvd.	Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670-3703
4	School District, Long Beach Unified	1515 Hughes Way	Long Beach, CA 90810-1839
4	School District, Los Angeles Unified	450 N. Grand Ave.	Los Angeles, CA 90012-2100
4	School District, Los Nietos Elementary	8324 S. Westman Ave., Whittier	Whittier, CA 90606-
4	School District, Lowell Joint	11019 Valley Home Ave.	Whittier, CA 90603-3042
4	School District, Lynwood Unified	11321 Bullis Road	Lynwood, CA 90262-3600
4	School District, Manhattan Beach Unified	1230 Rosecrans Suite 400	Manhattan Beach, CA 90266-2478
4	School District, Mesa Union Elementary	3901 N. Mesa School Road	Somis, CA 93066-9734
4	School District, Monrovia Unified	325 E. Huntington Dr.	Monrovia, CA 91016-3585
4	School District, Montebello Unified	123 S. Montebello Blvd.	Montebello, CA 90640-4729
4	School District, Moorpark Unified	30 Flory Ave.	Moorpark, CA 93021-1862
4	School District, Mountain View Elementary	3320 Gilman Road	El Monte, CA 91732-3226
4	School District, Mupu Elementary	4410 N. Ojai Road	Santa Paula, CA 93060-9681
4	School District, Newhall Elementary	25375 Orchard Village, Ste. 200	Valencia, CA 91355-3055
4	School District, Norwalk-La Mirada Unified	12820 Pioneer Blvd.	Norwalk, CA 90650-2894
4	School District, Ocean View Elementary	2382 Eiting Road	Oxnard, CA 93033-6864
4	School District, Ojai Unified	414 E. Ojai Ave.	Ojai, CA 93024-0878
4	School District, Oxnard Elementary	1051 South A St.	Oxnard, CA 93030-7442
4	School District, Oxnard Union High	309 South K St.	Oxnard, CA 93030-5212
4	School District, Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified	3801 Via la Selva	Palos Verdes Estates, CA 90274-1119
4	School District, Paramount Unified	15110 California Ave.	Paramount, CA 90723-4320
4	School District, Pasadena Unified	351 S. Hudson Ave.	Pasadena, CA 91101-3507
4	School District, Pleasant Valley Elementary	600 Temple Ave.	Camarillo, CA 93010-4835
4	School District, Pomona Unified	800 S. Garey Ave	Pomona, CA 91769-2900
4	School District, Redondo Beach Unified	1401 Inglewood Ave.	Redondo Beach, CA 90278-3912
4	School District, Rio Elementary	3300 Cortez St.	Oxnard, CA 93030-1309

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
4	School District, Rosemead Elementary		3907 Rosemead Blvd.	Rosemead, CA 91770-2041
4	School District, Rowland Unified		1830 Nogales St.	Rowland Heights, CA 91748-
4	School District, San Gabriel Unified		102 E. Broadway	San Gabriel, CA 91776-4500
4	School District, San Marino Unified		1665 West Dr.	San Marino, CA 91108-2594
4	School District, Santa Clara Elementary		20030 E. Telegraph Road	Santa Paula, CA 93060-9691
4	School District, Santa Monica-Malibu Unified		1651 16th St.	Santa Monica, CA 90404-3891
4	School District, Santa Paula Elementary		201 S. Steckel Dr.	Santa Paula, CA 93061-0710
4	School District, Santa Paula Union High		500 E. Santa Barbara St.	Santa Paula, CA 93060-2633
4	School District, Saugus Union Elementary		24930 Avenue Stanford	Santa Clarita, CA 91355-1272
4	School District, Simi Valley Unified		875 E. Cochran	Simi Valley, CA 93065-0999
4	School District, Somis Union Elementary		5268 North St.	Somis, CA 93066-0900
4	School District, South Pasadena Unified		1020 El Centro St.	South Pasadena, CA 91030-3118
4	School District, South Whittier Elementary		10120 Painter Ave.	Whittier, CA 90605-0037
4	School District, Sulphur Springs Union Elementary		17866 Sierra Hwy.	Canyon Country, CA 91351-1671
4	School District, Temple City Unified		9700 Las Tunas Drive	Temple City, CA 91780-
4	School District, Torrance Unified		2335 Plaza del Amo	Torrance, CA 90501-3420
4	School District, Valle Lindo Elementary		1431 N. Central Ave.	South El Monte, CA 91733-3388
4	School District, Ventura Unified		120 E. Santa Clara St.	Ventura, CA 93001-2716
4	School District, Walnut Valley Unified		880 S. Lemon Ave.	Walnut, CA 91789-2931
4	School District, West Covina Unified		1717 W. Merced Ave.	West Covina, CA 91790-3406
4	School District, Whittier City Elementary		7211 S. Whittier Ave.	Whittier, CA 90602-1123
4	School District, Whittier Union High		9401 S. Painter Ave.	Whittier, CA 90605-2798
4	School District, William S. Hart Union High		21515 Redview Dr.	Santa Clarita, CA 91350-2948
4	School District, Wiseburn Elementary		13530 Aviation Blvd.	Hawthorne, CA 90250-6462
4	Science Center, California	California Science Center	700 State Drive	Los Angeles, CA
4	University of California	UCLA	405 Hilgard Avenue Box 951361	Los Angeles, CA 90095-1361
4	Veteran Affairs	Long Beach VA Medical Center	5901 E. 7th Street	Long Beach, CA 90822
4	Veteran Affairs	VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System (GLA)	11301 Wilshire Boulevard	Los Angeles, CA 90073
5F	Bureau of Prisons	USP Atwater	PO Box 019000	Atwater, CA 95301
5F	California Air National Guard	144th Fighter Wing	5323 East McKinley Avenue	Fresno, CA 93727-2199
5F	California Air National Guard	Fresno Air National Guard Base	5323 E McKinley Ave	Fresno, CA 93727
5F	California Community Colleges	Bakersfield College	1801 Panorama Drive	Bakersfield, CA 93305-1299
5F	California Community Colleges	College of the Sequoias	915 South Mooney Boulevard	Visalia, CA 93277-2234
5F	California Community Colleges	Fresno City College	1101 E. University Avenue	Fresno, CA 93741-0001
5F	California Community Colleges	Merced College	3600 M Street	Merced, CA 95348-2898
5F	California Community Colleges	Porterville College	100 East College Avenue	Porterville, CA 93257-5901
5F	California Community Colleges	Reedley College	995 N. Reed Avenue	Reedley, CA 93654-2099
5F	California State University	California State University Bakersfield	9001 Stockdale Highway	Bakersfield, CA 93311-1099
5F	Defense, Department of	Lemoore Naval Air Station	751 Enterprise Ave	Lemoore NAS, CA 93246
5F	Developmental Services, Dept of	Porterville Developmental Center	26501 AVE 140	Porterville, CA
5F	District Agricultural Association	Kern County Fairgrounds	1142 South P Street	Bakersfield, CA
5F	District Agricultural Association	Kings County Fairgrounds	810 S 10th Ave	Hanford, CA

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
5F	District Agricultural Association	Madera County Fairgrounds	1850 W Cleveland	Madera, CA
5F	District Agricultural Association	Merced County Fairgrounds	900 Martin Luther King	Merced, CA
5F	District Agricultural Association	The Big Fresno Fair	1121 Chance Ave	Fresno, CA
5F	District Agricultural Association	Tulare County Fairgrounds	215 Martin Luther King	Tulare, CA
5F	School District, Alta Vista Elementary		2293 E. Crabtree Ave.	Porterville, CA 93257-5225
5F	School District, American Union Elementary		2801 W. Adams Ave.	Fresno, CA 93706-9601
5F	School District, Atwater Elementary		1401 Broadway Ave.	Atwater, CA 95301-
5F	School District, Bakersfield City Elementary		1300 Baker St.	Bakersfield, CA 93305-4326
5F	School District, Beardsley Elementary		1001 Roberts Lane	Bakersfield, CA 93308-4503
5F	School District, Buena Vista Elementary		21660 Road 60	Tulare, CA 93274-9470
5F	School District, Burton Elementary		264 N. Westwood St.	Porterville, CA 93257-2542
5F	School District, Central Unified		4605 N. Polk Ave.	Fresno, CA 93722-5334
5F	School District, Central Union Elementary		15783 18th Ave.	Lemoore, CA 93245-9742
5F	School District, Citrus South Tule Elementary		31374 Success Valley Dr.	Porterville, CA 93257-9638
5F	School District, Clay Joint Elementary		12449 S. Smith Ave.	Kingsburg, CA 93631-9717
5F	School District, Clovis Unified		1450 Herndon Ave.	Clovis, CA 93611-0567
5F	School District, Delhi Unified		9715 Hinton Ave.	Delhi, CA 95315-0338
5F	School District, Delta View Joint Union Elementary		1201 Lacey Blvd.	Hanford, CA 93230-9306
5F	School District, Edison Elementary		9600 Eucalyptus Dr.	Bakersfield, CA 93306-6781
5F	School District, Exeter Union Elementary		134 South E St.	Exeter, CA 93221-
5F	School District, Exeter Union High		134 South E St.	Exeter, CA 93221-
5F	School District, Fairfax Elementary		1500 S. Fairfax Road	Bakersfield, CA 93307-3151
5F	School District, Farmersville Unified		281 S. Farmersville Blvd.	Farmersville, CA 93223-1833
5F	School District, Fresno Unified		Ed. Cntr., Tulare & M Sts	Fresno, CA 93721-
5F	School District, Fruitvale Elementary		7311 Rosedale Hwy.	Bakersfield, CA 93308-5738
5F	School District, General Shafter Elementary		1316 Shafter Road	Bakersfield, CA 93313-9766
5F	School District, Golden Valley Unified		37479 Avenue 12	Madera, CA 93638-
5F	School District, Greenfield Union Elementary		1624 Fairview Road	Bakersfield, CA 93307-5512
5F	School District, Hanford Elementary		714 N. White St.	Hanford, CA 93232-
5F	School District, Hanford Joint Union High		120 E. Grangeville Road	Hanford, CA 93230-3067
5F	School District, Hope Elementary		816 W. Teapot Dome Ave.	Porterville, CA 93257-9465
5F	School District, Island Union Elementary		7799 21st Ave.	Lemoore, CA 93245-9673
5F	School District, Kern Union High		5801 Sundale Ave	Bakersfield, CA 93309-2924
5F	School District, Kings Canyon Joint Unified		675 W. Manning Ave.	Reedley, CA 93654-2427
5F	School District, Kings River Union Elementary		3961 Ave. 400	Kingsburg, CA 93631-9660
5F	School District, Kings River-Hardwick Union Elementary		10300 Excelsior Ave.	Hanford, CA 93230-9108
5F	School District, Kingsburg Joint Union Elementary		1310 Stroud Ave.	Kingsburg, CA 93631-1000
5F	School District, Kingsburg Joint Union High		1900 18th Ave.	Kingsburg, CA 93631-1629
5F	School District, Kit Carson Union Elementary		9895 Seventh Ave.	Hanford, CA 93230-8802
5F	School District, Lakeside Union Elementary		9100 Jersey Ave.	Hanford, CA 93230-9560
5F	School District, Lakeside Union School		14535 Old River Rd.	Bakersfield, CA 93311-9756
5F	School District, Lemoore Union Elementary		100 Vine St.	Lemoore, CA 93245-3418

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
5F	School District, Lemoore Union High		101 E. Bush St.	Lemoore, CA 93245-3601
5F	School District, Liberty Elementary		11535 Ave. 264	Visalia, CA 93277-9483
5F	School District, Los Banos Unified		1717 S. 11th St.	Los Banos, CA 93635-4800
5F	School District, Madera Unified		1902 Howard Road	Madera, CA 93637-5123
5F	School District, McSwain Union Elementary		926 N. Scott Road	Merced, CA 95340-8893
5F	School District, Merced City Elementary		444 W. 23rd St.	Merced, CA 95340-3723
5F	School District, Merced Union High		Olive Ave. & G St.	Merced, CA 95344-0147
5F	School District, Monroe Elementary		11842 S. Chestnut Ave.	Fresno, CA 93725-9618
5F	School District, Norris Elementary		6940 Calloway Dr.	Bakersfield, CA 93312-9005
5F	School District, Oak Valley Union Elementary		24500 Road 68	Tulare, CA 93274-9607
5F	School District, Orange Center Elementary		3530 S. Cherry Ave.	Fresno, CA 93706-5615
5F	School District, Outside Creek Elementary		26452 Road 164	Visalia, CA 93292-9740
5F	School District, Pacific Union Elementary		2065 E. Bowles Ave.	Fresno, CA 93725-9630
5F	School District, Palo Verde Union Elementary		9637 Ave. 196	Tulare, CA 93274-9529
5F	School District, Panama Buena Vista Union Elementary		4200 Ashe Road	Bakersfield, CA 93313-2029
5F	School District, Pioneer Union Elementary		8810 14th Ave.	Hanford, CA 93230-9677
5F	School District, Plainsburg Union Elementary		3708 S. Plainsburg Road	Merced, CA 95340-9557
5F	School District, Pleasant View Elementary		14004 Road 184	Porterville, CA 93257-9214
5F	School District, Porterville Unified		600 West Grand Ave.	Porterville, CA 93257-2029
5F	School District, Rio Bravo-Greeley Union Elementary		6521 Enos Lane	Bakersfield, CA 93312-8721
5F	School District, Rockford Elementary		14983 Road 208	Porterville, CA 93257-9318
5F	School District, Rosedale Union Elementary		2553 Old Farm Road	Bakersfield, CA 93312-3531
5F	School District, Selma Unified		3036 Thompson Ave.	Selma, CA 93662-2497
5F	School District, Standard Elementary		1200 N. Chester Ave.	Bakersfield, CA 93308-3521
5F	School District, Stone Corral Elementary		15590 Ave. 383	Visalia, CA 93292-9545
5F	School District, Strathmore Union Elementary		23024 Ave. 198	Strathmore, CA 93267-0247
5F	School District, Strathmore Union High		22568 Ave. 196	Strathmore, CA 93267-0114
5F	School District, Sundale Union Elementary		13990 Ave. 240	Tulare, CA 93274-9563
5F	School District, Sunnyside Union Elementary		21644 Ave. 196	Strathmore, CA 93267-9795
5F	School District, Tulare City Elementary		600 N. Cherry Ave.	Tulare, CA 93274-2920
5F	School District, Tulare Joint Union High		426 N. Blackstone	Tulare, CA 93274-4449
5F	School District, Vineland Elementary		14713 Weedpatch Hwy.	Bakersfield, CA 93307-9653
5F	School District, Visalia Unified		5000 W Cypress Ave.	Visalia, CA 93277-8300
5F	School District, Washington Colony Elementary		130 E. Lincoln Ave.	Fresno, CA 93706-6043
5F	School District, Washington Union High		6041 S. Elm Ave.	Fresno, CA 93706-6099
5F	School District, Waukena Joint Union Elementary		19113 Road 28	Tulare, CA 93274-
5F	School District, Weaver Union Elementary		3076 E. Childs Ave.	Merced, CA 95340-9583
5F	School District, West Fresno Elementary		2888 S. Ivy St.	Fresno, CA 93706-5513
5F	School District, West Park Elementary		2695 S. Valentine Ave.	Fresno, CA 93706-9042
5F	School District, Woodville Elementary		16541 Road 168	Porterville, CA 93257-9205
5F	University of California	University of California, Merced	1170 W. Olive Avenue Suite I	Merced, CA 95348-1959
5F	Veteran Affairs	VA Central California Health Care System	2615 E. Clinton Avenue	Fresno, CA 93703

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
5R	California Community Colleges	Shasta College	11555 Old Oregon Trail PO Box 496006	Redding, CA 96049-6006
5R	California State University	California State University Chico	400 West First Street	Chico, CA 95929
5R	District Agricultural Association	Shasta County Fairgrounds	1890 Briggs Street	Anderson, CA
5R	District Agricultural Association	Silver Dollar Fairgrounds	2357 Fair Street	Chico, CA
5R	School District, Anderson Union High		1471 Ferry St.	Anderson, CA 96007-3313
5R	School District, Cascade Union Elementary		1645 W. Mill St.	Anderson, CA 96007-3226
5R	School District, Chico Unified		1163 E. Seventh St.	Chico, CA 95928-5903
5R	School District, Columbia Elementary		10142 Old Oregon Trail Road	Redding, CA 96003-7995
5R	School District, Durham Unified		9420 Putney Dr.	Durham, CA 95938-0300
5R	School District, Enterprise Elementary		1155 Mistletoe Lane	Redding, CA 96002-0749
5R	School District, Gateway Unified		4411 Mountain Lakes Blvd.	Redding, CA 96003-1446
5R	School District, Grant Elementary		8835 Swasey Dr.	Redding, CA 96001-9722
5R	School District, Happy Valley Union Elementary		16300 Cloverdale Road	Anderson, CA 96007-
5R	School District, Pacheco Union Elementary		7433 Pacheco Rd	Redding, CA 96002-4603
5R	School District, Redding Elementary		5885 E. Bonnyview Road	Redding, CA 96099-2418
5R	School District, Shasta Union High		2200 Eureka way Suite B	Redding, CA 96001-
5S	California Air National Guard	162nd Combat Communications Group	3900 Roseville Road	North Highlands, CA 95660-5794
5S	California Community Colleges	American River College	4700 College Oak Drive	Sacramento, CA 95841-4286
5S	California Community Colleges	Cosumnes River College	8401 Center Parkway	Sacramento, CA 95823-5799
5S	California Community Colleges	Modesto Junior College	435 College Avenue	Modesto, CA 95350-5800
5S	California Community Colleges	Sacramento City College	3835 Freepport Boulevard	Sacramento, CA 95822-1386
5S	California Community Colleges	San Joaquin Delta College	5151 Pacific Avenue	Stockton, CA 95207-6370
5S	California Community Colleges	Sierra College	5000 Rocklin Road	Rocklin, CA 95677-3397
5S	California Community Colleges	Yuba College	2088 North Beale Road	Marysville, CA 95901-7699
5S	California State University	California State University Sacramento	6000 J Street	Sacramento, CA 95819
5S	California State University	California State University Stanislaus	801 West Monte Vista Ave	Turlock, CA 95382
5S	California Youth Authority	Northern California Youth Correctional Center	7650 Newcastle Rd	Stockton, CA
5S	California Youth Authority	Northern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic	3001 Ramona Ave	Sacramento, CA
5S	Corrections, Dept of	California Medical Facility	1600 California Dr	Vacaville, CA 95696-2000
5S	Corrections, Dept of	CSP, Sacramento	PO Box 29	Represa, CA 95671
5S	Corrections, Dept of	CSP, Solano County	2100 Peabody Road	Vacaville, CA 95696-4000
5S	Corrections, Dept of	Deuel Vocational Institution	23500 Kasson Road	Tracy, CA 95378-0004
5S	Corrections, Dept of	Folsom State Prison	300 Prison Road	Represa, CA 95671
5S	Corrections, Dept of	Northern California Women's Facility	7150 East Arch Road	Stockton, CA 95213-9006
5S	Defense, Department of	Beale Air Force Base	9 CES/CEV 6601 B Street	Beale AFB, CA 95903-1708
5S	Defense, Department of	Defense Distribution San Joaquin	PO Box 960001	Stockton, CA 95296-0002
5S	Defense, Department of	McClellan Air Force Base	3237 Peacekeeper Way Suite 1	McClellan AFB, CA 95652-1044
5S	Defense, Department of	Stockton Naval Communications Station	305 Fyffe Ave	Stockton, CA 95203-4920
5S	District Agricultural Association	Contra Costa County Fairgrounds	1201 West 10th Street	Antioch, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Dixon May Fair	655 S First Street	Dixon, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Gold Country Fairgrounds	1273 High Street	Auburn, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Lake County Fairgrounds	401 Martin Street	Lakeport, CA

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
5S	District Agricultural Association	Nevada County Fairgrounds	11228 McCourtney Road	Grass Valley, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	San Joaquin County Fairgrounds	1658 S Airport Way	Stockton, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Stanislaus County Fairgrounds	900 N Broadway	Turlock, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Sutter County Fairgrounds	442 Franklin Ave	Yuba City, CA
5S	District Agricultural Association	Yolo County Fairgrounds	Hwy 113 & Gibson Rd	Woodland, CA
5S	Exposition & State Fair, California	California Exposition & State Fair	1600 Exposition Blvd	Sacramento, CA
5S	School District, Ackerman Elementary		13777 Bowman Road	Auburn, CA 95603-3147
5S	School District, Antioch Unified		510 G St.	Antioch, CA 94509-0904
5S	School District, Arcohe Union Elementary		11755 Ivie Road	Herald, CA 95638-0093
5S	School District, Auburn Union Elementary		55 College Way	Auburn, CA 95603-
5S	School District, Brentwood Union Elementary		255 Guthrie Lane	Brentwood, CA 94513-1610
5S	School District, Center Joint Unified		8408 Watt Ave.	Antelope, CA 95843-9116
5S	School District, Ceres Unified		2503 Lawrence St	Ceres, CA 95307-0307
5S	School District, Chatom Union Elementary		7201 Clayton Ave.	Turlock, CA 95380-9352
5S	School District, Chicago Park Elementary		15725 Mt Olive Road	Grass Valley, CA 95945-7906
5S	School District, Clear Creek Elementary		17700 McCourtney Road	Grass Valley, CA 95949-7636
5S	School District, Davis Joint Unified		526 B St.	Davis, CA 95616-3811
5S	School District, Del Paso Heights Elementary		3780 Rosin Court, Suite 270	Sacramento, CA 95834-1646
5S	School District, Dixon Unified		305 N. Almond St.	Dixon, CA 95620-2702
5S	School District, Dry Creek Joint Elementary		9707 Cook Riolo Road	Roseville, CA 95747-9793
5S	School District, El Dorado Union High		4675 Missouri Flat Road	Placerville, CA 95619-
5S	School District, Elk Grove Unified		9510 Elk Grove-Florin Road	Elk Grove, CA 95624-1801
5S	School District, Eiverta Joint Elementary		8920 Elwyn Ave.	Elverta, CA 95626-9217
5S	School District, Empire Union Elementary		116 N. McClure Road	Modesto, CA 95357-1329
5S	School District, Eureka Union Elementary		5477 Eureka Road	Granite Bay, CA 95746-8808
5S	School District, Folsom-Cordova Unified		125 East Bidwell St.	Folsom, CA 95630-3241
5S	School District, Franklin Elementary		332 N. Township Road	Yuba City, CA 95993-9629
5S	School District, Galt Joint Union Elementary		1018 C St. Suite 210	Galt, CA 95632-
5S	School District, Galt Joint Union High		145 N. Lincoln Way	Galt, CA 95632-1720
5S	School District, Gold Oak Union Elementary		3171 Pleasant Valley Road	Placerville, CA 95667-7836
5S	School District, Gold Trail Union Elementary		1575 Old Ranch Road	Placerville, CA 95667-8929
5S	School District, Grant Joint Union High		1333 Grand Ave.	Sacramento, CA 95838-3697
5S	School District, Grass Valley Elementary		10840 Gilmore Way	Grass Valley, CA 95945-5409
5S	School District, Hart-Ransom Union Elementary		3920 Shoemake Ave.	Modesto, CA 95358-8577
5S	School District, Holt Union Elementary		1545 S. Holt Road	Stockton, CA 95206-9618
5S	School District, Hughson Unified		7419 East Whitmore Ave.	Hughson, CA 95326-
5S	School District, Jefferson Elementary		7500 W. Linne Road	Tracy, CA 95376-9278
5S	School District, Keyes Union Elementary		5465 Seventh St.	Keyes, CA 95328-0549
5S	School District, Knighusen Elementary		1923 Delta Road	Knighusen, CA 94548-0265
5S	School District, Lakeport Unified		100 Lange St.	Lakeport, CA 95453-3297
5S	School District, Lammersville Elementary		16555 W. Von Sostien Road	Tracy, CA 95376-7220
5S	School District, Liberty Union High		20 Oak St.	Brentwood, CA 94513-1379

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
55	School District, Lincoln Unified		2010 W. Swain Road	Stockton, CA 95207-4055
55	School District, Lodi Unified		1305 E. Vine St.	Lodi, CA 95240-3148
55	School District, Loomis Union Elementary		3290 Humphrey Road	Loomis, CA 95650-9043
55	School District, Manteca Unified		2901 E. Louise Ave.	Manteca, CA 95336-0032
55	School District, Marysville Joint Unified		1919 B St.	Marysville, CA 95901-3731
55	School District, Modesto City Elementary		426 Locust St.	Modesto, CA 95351-2631
55	School District, Modesto City High		426 Locust St.	Modesto, CA 95351-2631
55	School District, Mother Lode Union Elementary		3783 Forni Road	Placerville, CA 95667-6207
55	School District, Natomas Unified		1515 Sports Dr., Suite 1	Sacramento, CA 95834-1905
55	School District, Nevada Joint Union High		11645 Ridge Road	Grass Valley, CA 95945-5024
55	School District, New Jerusalem Elementary		31400 S. Koster Road	Tracy, CA 95376-8824
55	School District, North Sacramento Elementary		670 Dixieanne Ave.	Sacramento, CA 95815-3023
55	School District, Oakdale Joint Unified		168 S. Third Ave.	Oakdale, CA 95361-3935
55	School District, Oakley Union Elementary		91 Mercedes Lane	Oakley, CA 94561-
55	School District, Paradise Elementary		3361 California Ave.	Modesto, CA 95358-8337
55	School District, Patterson Joint Unified		200 N. Seventh St.	Patterson, CA 95363-0547
55	School District, Placer Union High		13000 New Airport Road	Auburn, CA 95604-5048
55	School District, Placerville Union Elementary		1032 Thompson Way	Placerville, CA 95667-5713
55	School District, Pleasant Ridge Union Elementary		22580 Kingston Lane	Grass Valley, CA 95949-7706
55	School District, Plumas Elementary		2743 Plumas-Arboga Road	Marysville, CA 95901-9638
55	School District, Rio Linda Union Elementary		627 L St.	Rio Linda, CA 95673-3430
55	School District, Ripon Unified		304 N. Acacia Ave.	Ripon, CA 95366-2404
55	School District, River Delta Joint Unified		445 Montezuma	Rio Vista, CA 94571-1651
55	School District, Riverbank Unified		6715 7th St.	Riverbank, CA 95367-2345
55	School District, Robla Elementary		5248 Rose St.	Sacramento, CA 95838-1633
55	School District, Rocklin Unified		5035 Meyers St.	Rocklin, CA 95677-2811
55	School District, Roseville City Elementary		1000 Darling Way	Roseville, CA 95678-4341
55	School District, Roseville Joint Union High		1750 Cirby Way	Roseville, CA 95661-5520
55	School District, Sacramento City Unified		520 Capitol Mall	Sacramento, CA 95812-2271
55	School District, Salida Union Elementary		5250 Tamara Way	Salida, CA 95368-9226
55	School District, San Juan Unified		3738 Walnut Ave.	Carmichael, CA 95609-0477
55	School District, Shiloh Elementary		6633 Paradise Road	Modesto, CA 95358-9253
55	School District, Stanislaus Union Elementary		3601 Carver Road	Modesto, CA 95356-0926
55	School District, Stockton City Unified		701 N. Madison St.	Stockton, CA 95202-1634
55	School District, Tracy Joint Unified		605 Sylvan Ave.	Modesto, CA 95350-1517
55	School District, Turlock Joint Elementary		315 East Eleventh St.	Tracy, CA 95376-4095
55	School District, Turlock Joint Union High		1574 E Canal Dr.	Turlock, CA 95381-1105
55	School District, Union Hill Elementary		1574 E Canal Dr.	Turlock, CA 95381-1105
55	School District, Vacaville Unified		10879 Bartlett Dr.	Grass Valley, CA 95945-8730
55	School District, Washington Unified		751 School St.	Vacaville, CA 95688-3945
55	School District, Western Placer Unified		930 West Acres Road	West Sacramento, CA 95691-3224
55	School District, Western Placer Unified		810 J Street	Lincoln, CA 95648-1825

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5S	School District, Woodland Joint Unified		630 Cottonwood St.	Woodland, CA 95695-3615
5S	School District, Yuba City Unified		750 Palora Ave.	Yuba City, CA 95991-3627
5S	University of California	The University of California, Davis	One Shields Avenue	Davis, CA 95616
5S	Veteran Affairs	Sacramento Medical Center @ Mather	10535 Hospital Way	Sacramento, CA 95655
6A	School District, Lake Tahoe Unified		1021 Al Tahoe Blvd.	South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150-4426
6B	Bureau of Prisons	FCI Victorville	PO Box 5400	Adelanto, CA 92301
6B	California Community Colleges	Antelope Valley College	3041 West Avenue K	Lancaster, CA 93536-5426
6B	California Community Colleges	Victor Valley College	18422 Bear Valley Road	Victorville, CA 92392-5849
6B	Corrections, Dept of	CSP, Los Angeles County	44750 60th Street West	Lancaster, CA 93536-7620
6B	Defense, Department of	Production Flight Test Installation, Air Force Plant 42	2503 East Avenue P	Palmdale, CA 93550-2196
6B	District Agricultural Association	San Bernardino County Fairgrounds	14800 Seventh Street	Victorville, CA
6B	School District, Antelope Valley Union High		44811 North Sierra Hwy.	Lancaster, CA 93534-3226
6B	School District, Apple Valley Unified		22974 Bear Valley Road	Apple Valley, CA 92308-7423
6B	School District, Eastside Union Elementary		6742 E. Avenue H	Lancaster, CA 93535-7849
6B	School District, Hesperia Unified		9144 Third St.	Hesperia, CA 92345-3643
6B	School District, Lancaster Elementary		44711 N. Cedar Ave.	Lancaster, CA 93534-3210
6B	School District, Palmdale Elementary		39139 10th St. East	Palmdale, CA 93550-3419
6B	School District, Victor Elementary		15579 Eighth St.	Victorville, CA 92392-3348
6B	School District, Victor Valley Union High		16350 Mojave Dr.	Victorville, CA 92392-3655
6B	School District, Westside Union Elementary		46809 N. 70th St. West	Lancaster, CA 93535-7836
7	School District, Wilsona Elementary		18050 East Ave. O	Palmdale, CA 93591-3800
7	California Community Colleges	College of the Desert	43-500 Monterey Avenue	Palm Desert, CA 92260-2499
7	School District, Banning Unified		161 W. Williams St.	Banning, CA 92220-4746
7	School District, Brawley Elementary		261 D St.	Brawley, CA 92227-1912
7	School District, Brawley Union High		480 N. Imperial Ave.	Brawley, CA 92227-1625
7	School District, Calexico Unified		901 Andrade Ave.	Calexico, CA 92232-0792
7	School District, Central Union High		1001 Brighton Ave.	El Centro, CA 92243-3110
7	School District, Coachella Valley Unified		87-225 Church St.	Thermal, CA 92274-0847
7	School District, Desert Sands Unified		47-950 Dune Palms Rd	La Quinta, CA 92253-4000
7	School District, El Centro Elementary		1256 Broadway	El Centro, CA 92243-2317
7	School District, Imperial Unified		219 North E Street	Imperial, CA 92254
7	School District, Palm Springs Unified		333 S. Farrell Dr.	Palm Springs, CA 92262-7905
8	California Air National Guard	163rd Air Refueling Wing	1620 Graeber Street, #6	March Field, CA 92518-1614
8	California Army National Guard	Los Alamos AFRC	Lexington Dr	Los Alamos, CA 90720
8	California Community Colleges	Chaffey College	5885 Haven Avenue	Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91737-3002
8	California Community Colleges	Coastline Community College	11460 Warner Avenue	Fountain Valley, CA 92708-2597
8	California Community Colleges	Crafton Hills College	11711 Sand Canyon Road	Yucaipa, CA 92399-1799
8	California Community Colleges	Cypress College	9200 Valley View Street	Cypress, CA 90630-5897
8	California Community Colleges	Fullerton College	321 East Chapman Avenue	Fullerton, CA 92832-2095
8	California Community Colleges	Golden West College	15744 Goldenwest Street	Huntington Beach, CA 92647 0592
8	California Community Colleges	Irvine Valley College	5500 Irvine Center Drive	Irvine, CA 92720-4399

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
8	California Community Colleges	Mt. San Jacinto College	1499 North State Street	San Jacinto, CA 92583-2399
8	California Community Colleges	Orange Coast College	2701 Fairview Road PO Box 5005	Costa Mesa, CA 92628-5005
8	California Community Colleges	Riverside Community College	4800 Magnolia Avenue	Riverside, CA 92506-1293
8	California Community Colleges	San Bernardino Valley College	701 S. Mt. Vernon Avenue	San Bernardino, CA 92410-2798
8	California Community Colleges	Santa Ana College	1530 W. 17th Street	Santa Ana, CA 92706-3398
8	California Community Colleges	Santiago Canyon College	8045 E. Chapman Avenue	Orange, CA 92869-4512
8	California State University	California State University Fullerton	P.O. Box 34080	Fullerton, CA 92834
8	California State University	California State University San Bernardino	5500 University Parkway	San Bernardino, CA 92407
8	California Youth Authority	Heman G. Stark Youth Correctional Facility	15180 Euclid Ave	Chino, CA
8	Corrections, Dept of	California Institution for Men	14901 Central Avenue	Chino, CA 91710
8	Corrections, Dept of	California Institution for Women	16756 Chino-Corona Road	Corona, CA 92878-6000
8	Corrections, Dept of	California Rehabilitation Center	5th & Western	Norco, CA 91760
8	Defense, Department of	March Air Reserve Base	2145 Graeber St, Ste 117	March ARB, CA 92518-1671
8	Defense, Department of	Naval Warfare Assessment Station	2300 Fifth St	Norco, CA 91760
8	Defense, Department of	Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station	800 Seal Beach Blvd	Seal Beach, CA 90740-5000
8	Developmental Services, Dept of.	Fairview Developmental Center	2501 Harbor Blvd	Costa Mesa, CA
8	District Agricultural Association	Orange County Fairgrounds	88 Fair Drive	Costa Mesa, CA
8	Education, Dept of	Calif. School for the Deaf	3044 Horace St.	Riverside, CA 92506-4498
8	Mental Health, Dept of	Patton State Hospital	3102 e Highland Ave	Patton, CA
8	School District, Alta Loma Elementary	School District, Alta Loma Elementary	9340 Baseline Road	Alta Loma, CA 91701-5821
8	School District, Alford Unified	School District, Alford Unified	10365 Keller Ave	Riverside, CA 92505-1349
8	School District, Anaheim Elementary	School District, Anaheim Elementary	1001 S. East St.	Anaheim, CA 92805-5749
8	School District, Anaheim Union High	School District, Anaheim Union High	501 Crescent Way	Anaheim, CA 92803-3520
8	School District, Bear Valley Unified	School District, Bear Valley Unified	42271 Moonridge Road	Big Bear Lake, CA 92315-1529
8	School District, Beaumont Unified	School District, Beaumont Unified	500 Grace Ave.	Beaumont, CA 92223-0187
8	School District, Brea-Olinda Unified	School District, Brea-Olinda Unified	Number One Civic Cntr.	Brea, CA 92821-9990
8	School District, Buena Park Elementary	School District, Buena Park Elementary	6885 Orangethorpe Ave.	Buena Park, CA 90620-1348
8	School District, Central Elementary	School District, Central Elementary	10601 Church St., Suite 112	Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730-6863
8	School District, Centralia Elementary	School District, Centralia Elementary	6625 la Palma Ave.	Buena Park, CA 90620-2859
8	School District, Chaffey Joint Union	School District, Chaffey Joint Union	211 W. Fifth St.	Ontario, CA 91762-1698
8	School District, Chino Valley Unified	School District, Chino Valley Unified	5130 Riverside Dr.	Chino, CA 91710-4130
8	School District, Colton Joint Unified	School District, Colton Joint Unified	1212 Valencia Dr.	Colton, CA 92324-1798
8	School District, Corona-Norco Unified	School District, Corona-Norco Unified	2820 Clark Ave.	Norco, CA 91760-1903
8	School District, Cucamonga Elementary	School District, Cucamonga Elementary	8776 Archibald Ave.	Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730-4698
8	School District, Cypress Elementary	School District, Cypress Elementary	9470 Moody St.	Cypress, CA 90630-2919
8	School District, Etiwanda Elementary	School District, Etiwanda Elementary	6061 East Ave.	Etiwanda, CA 91739-0248
8	School District, Fontana Unified	School District, Fontana Unified	9680 Citrus Ave.	Fontana, CA 92335-5571
8	School District, Fountain Valley Elementary	School District, Fountain Valley Elementary	17210 Oak St.	Fountain Valley, CA 92708-3405
8	School District, Fullerton Elementary	School District, Fullerton Elementary	1401 W. Valencia Dr.	Fullerton, CA 92633-3938
8	School District, Fullerton Joint Union High	School District, Fullerton Joint Union High	1051 W. Bastianchury Road	Fullerton, CA 92833-2247

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
8	School District, Garden Grove Unified		10331 Stanford Ave.	Garden Grove, CA 92840-6351
8	School District, Hemet Unified		2350 W. Latham Ave.	Hemet, CA 92545-3632
8	School District, Huntington Beach City Elementary		20451 Cramer Lane	Huntington Beach, CA 92646-0071
8	School District, Huntington Beach Union High		10251 Yorktown Ave.	Huntington Beach, CA 92646-2999
8	School District, Irvine Unified		5050 Barranca Parkway	Irvine, CA 92604-4652
8	School District, Jurupa Unified		3924 Riverview Dr.	Riverside, CA 92509-6611
8	School District, La Habra City Elementary		500 N. Walnut St.	La Habra, CA 90633-0307
8	School District, Lake Elsinore Unified		545 Chaney St.	Lake Elsinore, CA 92530-2723
8	School District, Los Alamitos Unified		10293 Bloomfield St.	Los Alamitos, CA 90720-2264
8	School District, Magnolia Elementary		2705 W. Orange Ave.	Anaheim, CA 92804-3203
8	School District, Menifee Union Elementary		30205 Menifee Road	Menifee, CA 92584-8109
8	School District, Moreno Valley Unified		25634 Alessandro Blvd.	Moreno Valley, CA 92553-4306
8	School District, Mountain View Elementary		2585 S. Archibald Ave.	Ontario, CA 91761-8146
8	School District, Newport-Mesa Unified		2985-A Bear St.	Costa Mesa, CA 92626-
8	School District, Nuview Union Elementary		29780 Lakeview Ave.	Nuevo, CA 92567-9261
8	School District, Ocean View Elementary		17200 Pinehurst Lane	Huntington Beach, CA 92647-5569
8	School District, Ontario-Montclair Elementary		950 West D St.	Ontario, CA 91762-3026
8	School District, Orange Unified		1401 N. Handy St.	Orange, CA 92856-
8	School District, Perris Elementary		143 E. First St.	Perris, CA 92570-2113
8	School District, Perris Union High		155 E. Fourth St.	Perris, CA 92570-2124
8	School District, Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified		1301 E. Orangethorpe Ave.	Placentia, CA 92670-5302
8	School District, Redlands Unified		20 W. Lugonia	Redlands, CA 92373-1508
8	School District, Rialto Unified		182 E. Walnut Ave.	Rialto, CA 92376-3530
8	School District, Riverside Unified		3380 14th St.	Riverside, CA 92516-2800
8	School District, Romoland Elementary		25900 Leon Road	Homeland, CA 92548-
8	School District, San Bernardino City Unified		777 North F St.	San Bernardino, CA 92410-3017
8	School District, San Jacinto Unified		2045 S. San Jacinto Ave.	San Jacinto, CA 92583-5626
8	School District, Santa Ana Unified		1601 E. Chestnut Ave.	Santa Ana, CA 92701-6322
8	School District, Savanna Elementary		1330 S. Knott Ave.	Anaheim, CA 92804-4711
8	School District, Tustin Unified		300 South C St.	Tustin, CA 92780-3695
8	School District, Upland Unified		390 N. Euclid Ave.	Upland, CA 91785-1239
8	School District, Val Verde Unified		975 E. Morgan Road	Perris, CA 92571-3103
8	School District, Westminster Elementary		14121 Cedarwood Ave.	Westminster, CA 92683-4482
8	School District, Yucaipa-Calimesa Jt. Unified		12797 Third St.	Yucaipa, CA 92399-4544
8	University of California	University of California, Irvine		Irvine, CA 92697
8	University of California	University of California, Riverside	900 University Avenue	Riverside, CA 92521
8	Veteran Affairs	Jerry L. Pettis Memorial VA Medical Center	11201 Benton Street	Loma Linda, CA 92357
9	Bureau of Prisons	MCC San Diego	808 Union Street	San Diego, CA 92101-6078
9	California Community Colleges	Cuyamaca College	900 Rancho San Diego Parkway	El Cajon, CA 92019-4304
9	California Community Colleges	Grossmont College	8800 Grossmont College Drive	El Cajon, CA 92020-1799
9	California Community Colleges	MiraCosta College	1 Barnard Drive	Oceanside, CA 92056-3899
9	California Community Colleges	Palomar College	1140 West Mission Road	San Marcos, CA 92069-1487

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
9	California Community Colleges	Saddleback College	28000 Marguerite Parkway	Mission Viejo, CA 92692-3699
9	California Community Colleges	San Diego City College	1313 12th Avenue	San Diego, CA 92101-4787
9	California Community Colleges	San Diego Mesa College	7250 Mesa College Drive	San Diego, CA 92111-4996
9	California Community Colleges	San Diego Miramar College	10440 Black Mountain Road	San Diego, CA 92126-2999
9	California Community Colleges	Southwestern College	900 Olay Lakes Road	Chula Vista, CA 91910-7299
9	California State University	California State University San Marcos	333 S. Twin Oaks Valley Rd.	San Marcos, CA 92096
9	California State University	San Diego State University	5500 Campanile Drive	San Diego, CA 92182
9	Corrections, Dept of	R J Donovan Correctional Facility at Rock Mountain	480 Alta Road	San Diego, CA 92179
9	Defense, Department of	Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base	PO Box 555010	Camp Pendleton, CA 92055-5010
9	Defense, Department of	Fleet & Industrial Supply Center, Pt. Loma	937 N Harbor Dr	San Diego, CA 92132-0002
9	Defense, Department of	Fleet and Industrial Supply Center, Broadway Complex	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare Training Center, Pacific	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Fleet Combat Training Center, Pacific	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Magnetic Silencing Facility	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Miramar Marine Corps Air Station	PO Box 452013	San Diego, CA 92145
9	Defense, Department of	Mission Gorge Recreational Facility	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Air Station, North Island	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Medical Center, San Diego	34800 Bob Wilson Drive	San Diego, CA 92134
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Outlying Landing Field, Imperial Beach	33000 Nixie Way, Building 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Radio Receiving Facility	33000 Nixie Way, Building 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Station, San Diego	3455 Senn Rd	San Diego, CA 92136-5084
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Submarine Base, San Diego	140 Sylvester Rd	San Diego, CA 92106-5200
9	Defense, Department of	Naval Weapon Station, Fallbrook	700 Ammunition Rd	Fallbrook, CA 92028-3187
9	Defense, Department of	Navy Public Works Center, Taylor Street Facility	33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 326	San Diego, CA 92147-5110
9	Defense, Department of	San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot	1600 Henderson Ave #120	San Diego, CA 92140-5001
9	Defense, Department of	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, Old Town Cam		San Diego, CA
9	Defense, Department of	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, Point Loma Ca		San Diego, CA
9	District Agricultural Association	San Diego County Fairgrounds	2260 Jimmy Durante Blvd	Del Mar, CA
9	School District, Alpine Union Elementary		1323 Administration Way	Alpine, CA 91901-2104
9	School District, Bonsall Union Elementary		31505 Old River Road	Bonsall, CA 92003-5112
9	School District, Cajon Valley Union Elementary		189 Roanoke Road	El Cajon, CA 92022-1007
9	School District, Capistrano Unified		32972 Calle Perfecto	San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675-4706
9	School District, Carlsbad Unified		801 Pine Ave.	Carlsbad, CA 92008-2430
9	School District, Chula Vista Elementary		84 East J St.	Chula Vista, CA 91910-6115
9	School District, Coronado Unified		555 D Ave.	Coronado, CA 92118-1714
9	School District, Dehesa Elementary		4612 Dehesa Road	El Cajon, CA 92019-2922
9	School District, Del Mar Union Elementary		225 Ninth St.	Del Mar, CA 92014-2716
9	School District, Encinitas Union Elementary		101 South Rancho Santa Fe Road	Encinitas, CA 92024-4308
9	School District, Escondido Union Elementary		1330 E. Grand Ave.	Escondido, CA 92027-3099
9	School District, Escondido Union High		302 N. Midway Dr.	Escondido, CA 92027-2741

Region	Agency	Facility	Address	City, State, ZIP
9	School District, Fallbrook Union Elementary		321 N. Iowa St.	Fallbrook, CA 92088-0698
9	School District, Fallbrook Union High		S. Mission Road & Stage Coach L	Fallbrook, CA 92088-0368
9	School District, Grossmont Union High		1100 Murray Dr.	La Mesa, CA 91944-1043
9	School District, Jamul-Dulzura Union Elementary		14581 Lyons Valley Road	Jamul, CA 91935-3324
9	School District, Julian Union Elementary		1704 Hwy. 78	Julian, CA 92036-0337
9	School District, Julian Union High		1656 Hwy. 78	Julian, CA 92036-0417
9	School District, La Mesa-Spring Valley		4750 Date Ave.	La Mesa, CA 91941-5214
9	School District, Laguna Beach Unified		550 Blumont St.	Laguna Beach, CA 92651-2356
9	School District, Lakeside Union Elementary		12335 Woodside Ave.	Lakeside, CA 92040-0578
9	School District, Lemon Grove Elementary		8025 Lincoln St.	Lemon Grove, CA 91945-2515
9	School District, Mountain Empire Unified		3291 Buckman Springs Road	Pine Valley, CA 91962-4003
9	School District, Murrieta Valley Unified		41870 McAlby ct	Murrieta, CA 92562-7021
9	School District, National Elementary		1500 N Ave.	National City, CA 91950-4827
9	School District, Oceanside Unified		2111 Mission Ave.	Oceanside, CA 92054-2326
9	School District, Poway Unified		13626 Twin Peaks Road	Poway, CA 92064-3034
9	School District, Ramona City Unified		720 Ninth St.	Ramona, CA 92065-2348
9	School District, Rancho Santa Fe Elementary		5927 la Granada	Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067-0809
9	School District, Saddleback Valley Unified		25631 Peter A Hartman Way	Mission Viejo, CA 92691-
9	School District, San Diego City Unified		4100 Normal St.	San Diego, CA 92103-2653
9	School District, San Diego Union High		710 Encinitas Blvd.	Encinitas, CA 92024-3357
9	School District, San Marcos Unified		1 Civic Center Dr., Suite 300	San Marcos, CA 92069-
9	School District, San Pasqual Union Elementary		16666 San Pasqual Valley Road	Escondido, CA 92027-7001
9	School District, San Ysidro Elementary		4350 Otay Mesa Road	San Ysidro, CA 92173-1617
9	School District, Santee Elementary		9625 Cuyamaca St.	Santee, CA 92071-2674
9	School District, Solana Beach Elementary		309 N. Rios Ave.	Solana Beach, CA 92075-1241
9	School District, South Bay Union Elementary		601 Elm Ave.	Imperial Beach, CA 91932-2029
9	School District, Spencer Valley Elementary		4414 Hwys. 78 and 79	Santa Ysabel, CA 92070-0159
9	School District, Sweetwater Union High		1130 Fifth Ave.	Chula Vista, CA 91911-2812
9	School District, Temecula Valley Unified		31350 Rancho Vista Road	Temecula, CA 92592-6202
9	School District, Vallecitos Elementary		5211 Fifth St.	Fallbrook, CA 92028-9795
9	School District, Valley Center-Pauma Unified		28751 Cole Grade Rd.	Valley Center, CA 92082-6599
9	School District, Vista Unified		1234 Arcadia Ave.	Vista, CA 92084-3404
9	School District, Warner Unified		30951 Hwy. 79	Warner Springs, CA 92086-0008
9	University of California	University of California, San Diego	9500 Gilman Dr.	La Jolla, CA 92093
9	Veteran Affairs	VA San Diego Healthcare System	3350 La Jolla Village Drive	San Diego, CA 92161

Areas subject to high growth or serving a population of at least 50,000 must comply with the following provisions (for counties this threshold population applies to the population within the permit area).

A. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

1. Discharges shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards contained in a Statewide Water Quality Control Plan, the California Toxics Rule (CTR), or in the applicable RWQCB Basin Plan.
2. The permittees shall comply with Receiving Water Limitations A.1 through timely implementation of control measures and other actions to reduce pollutants in the discharges in accordance with the SWMP and other requirements of this permit including any modifications. The SWMP shall be designed to achieve compliance with Receiving Water Limitations A.1. If exceedance(s) of water quality objectives or water quality standards (collectively, WQS) persist notwithstanding implementation of the SWMP and other requirements of this permit, the permittees shall assure compliance with Receiving Water Limitations A.1 by complying with the following procedure:
 - a. Upon a determination by either the permittees or the RWQCB that discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable WQS, the permittees shall promptly notify and thereafter submit a report to the RWQCB that describes BMPs that are currently being implemented and additional BMPs that will be implemented to prevent or reduce any pollutants that are causing or contributing to the exceedance of WQs. The report may be incorporated in the annual update to the SWMP unless the RWQCB directs an earlier submittal. The report shall include an implementation schedule. The RWQCB may require modifications to the report.
 - b. Submit any modifications to the report required by the RWQCB within 30 days of notification.
 - c. Within 30 days following approval of the report described above by the RWQCB, the permittees shall revise the SWMP and monitoring program to incorporate the approved modified BMPs that have been and will be implemented, implementation schedule, and any additional monitoring required.
 - d. Implement the revised SWMP and monitoring program in accordance with the approved schedule.

So long as the permittees have complied with the procedures set forth above and are implementing the revised SWMP, the permittees do not have to repeat the same procedure for continuing or recurring exceedances of the same receiving water limitations unless directed by the RWQCB to develop additional BMPs.

B. DESIGN STANDARDS

Regulated Small MS4s subject to this requirement must adopt an ordinance or other document to ensure implementation of the Design Standards included herein or a functionally equivalent program that is acceptable to the appropriate RWQCB. The ordinance or other document must be adopted and effective prior to the expiration of this General Permit or, for Small MS4s designated subsequent to the Permit adoption, within five years of designation as a regulated Small MS4.

All discretionary development and redevelopment projects that fall into one of the following categories are subject to these Design Standards. These categories are:

- Single-Family Hillside Residences
- 100,000 Square Foot Commercial Developments
- Automotive Repair Shops
- Retail Gasoline Outlets
- Restaurants
- Home Subdivisions with 10 or more housing units
- Parking lots 5,000 square feet or more or with 25 or more parking spaces and potentially exposed to storm water runoff

1. Conflicts With Local Practices

Where provisions of the Design Standards conflict with established local codes or other regulatory mechanism, (e.g., specific language of signage used on storm drain stenciling), the Permittee may continue the local practice and modify the Design Standards to be consistent with the code or other regulatory mechanism, except that to the extent that the standards in the Design Standards are more stringent than those under local codes or other regulatory mechanism, such more stringent standards shall apply.

2. Design Standards Applicable to All Categories

a. Peak Storm Water Runoff Discharge Rates

Post-development peak storm water runoff discharge rates shall not exceed the estimated pre-development rate for developments where the increased peak storm water discharge rate will result in increased potential for downstream erosion.

b. Conserve Natural Areas

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

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

- 4) Promote natural vegetation by using parking lot islands and other landscaped areas.
- 5) Preserve riparian areas and wetlands.

c. Minimize Storm Water Pollutants of Concern

Storm water runoff from a site has the potential to contribute oil and grease, suspended solids, metals, gasoline, pesticides, and pathogens to the storm water conveyance system. The development must be designed so as to minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, the introduction of pollutants of concern that may result in significant impacts, generated from site runoff of directly connected impervious areas (DCIA), to the storm water conveyance system as approved by the building official. Pollutants of concern consist of any pollutants that exhibit one or more of the following characteristics: current loadings or historic deposits of the pollutant are impacting the beneficial uses of a receiving water, elevated levels of the pollutant are found in sediments of a receiving water and/or have the potential to bioaccumulate in organisms therein, or the detectable inputs of the pollutant are at concentrations or loads considered potentially toxic to humans and/or flora and fauna.

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

d. Protect Slopes and Channels

Project plans must include BMPs consistent with local codes, ordinances, or other regulatory mechanism and the Design Standards to decrease the potential of slopes and/or channels from eroding and impacting storm water runoff:

- 1) Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes and stabilize disturbed slopes.
- 2) Utilize natural drainage systems to the maximum extent practicable.
- 3) Stabilize permanent channel crossings.
- 4) Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation, as appropriate.
- 5) Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable specifications to minimize erosion, with the approval of all agencies

with jurisdiction, e.g., the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the California Department of Fish and Game.

- e. **Provide Storm Drain System Stenciling and Signage**
Storm drain stencils are highly visible source controls that are typically placed directly adjacent to storm drain inlets. The stencil contains a brief statement that prohibits the dumping of improper materials into the storm water conveyance system. Graphical icons, either illustrating anti-dumping symbols or images of receiving water fauna, are effective supplements to the anti-dumping message. All storm drain inlets and catch basins within the project area must be stenciled with prohibitive language (such as: "NO DUMPING – DRAINS TO OCEAN") and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping. Signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping, must be posted at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area. Legibility of stencils and signs must be maintained.

- f. **Properly Design Outdoor Material Storage Areas**
Outdoor material storage areas refer to storage areas or storage facilities solely for the storage of materials. Improper storage of materials outdoors may provide an opportunity for toxic compounds, oil and grease, heavy metals, nutrients, suspended solids, and other pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system. Where proposed project plans include outdoor areas for storage of materials that may contribute pollutants to the storm water conveyance system, the following Structural or Treatment BMPs are required:
 - 1) Materials with the potential to contaminate storm water must be: (1) placed in an enclosure such as, but not limited to, a cabinet, shed, or similar structure that prevents contact with runoff or spillage to the storm water conveyance system; or (2) protected by secondary containment structures such as berms, dikes, or curbs.
 - 2) The storage area must be paved and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks and spills.
 - 3) The storage area must have a roof or awning to minimize collection of storm water within the secondary containment area.

- g. **Properly Design Trash Storage Areas**
A trash storage area refers to an area where a trash receptacle or receptacles (dumpsters) are located for use as a repository for solid wastes. Loose trash and debris can be easily transported by the forces of water or wind into nearby storm drain inlets, channels, and/or creeks. All trash container areas must meet the following Structural or Treatment Control BMP requirements (individual single family residences are exempt from these requirements):
 - 1) Trash container areas must have drainage from adjoining roofs and pavement diverted around the area(s).
 - 2) Trash container areas must be screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash.

- h. **Provide Proof of Ongoing BMP Maintenance**

Attachment 4
To WQO 2003-0005-DWQ

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

For all properties, the verification will include the developer's signed statement, as part of the project application, accepting responsibility for all structural and treatment control BMP maintenance until the time the property is transferred and, where applicable, a signed agreement from the public entity assuming responsibility for Structural or Treatment Control BMP maintenance. The transfer of property to a private or public owner must have conditions requiring the recipient to assume responsibility for maintenance of any Structural or Treatment Control BMP to be included in the sales or lease agreement for that property, and will be the owner's responsibility. The condition of transfer shall include a provision that the property owners conduct maintenance inspection of all Structural or Treatment Control BMPs at least once a year and retain proof of inspection. For residential properties where the Structural or Treatment Control BMPs are located within a common area which will be maintained by a homeowner's association, language regarding the responsibility for maintenance must be included in the project's conditions, covenants and restrictions (CC&Rs). Printed educational materials will be required to accompany the first deed transfer to highlight the existence of the requirement and to provide information on what storm water management facilities are present, signs that maintenance is needed, how the necessary maintenance can be performed, and assistance that the Permittee can provide. The transfer of this information shall also be required with any subsequent sale of the property.

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

- i. Design Standards for Structural or Treatment Control BMPs
The Permittees shall require that post-construction treatment control BMPs incorporate, at a minimum, either a volumetric or flow based treatment control design standard, or both, as identified below to mitigate (infiltrate, filter or treat) storm water runoff:
 - 1) Volumetric Treatment Control BMP

- a) The 85th percentile 24-hour runoff event determined as the maximized capture storm water volume for the area, from the formula recommended in Urban Runoff Quality Management, WEF Manual of Practice No. 23/ ASCE Manual of Practice No. 87, (1998); or
 - b) The volume of annual runoff based on unit basin storage water quality volume, to achieve 80 percent or more volume treatment by the method recommended in California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook – Industrial/ Commercial, (2003); or
 - c) The volume of runoff produced from a historical-record based reference 24-hour rainfall criterion for “treatment” that achieves approximately the same reduction in pollutant loads achieved by the 85th percentile 24-hour runoff event.
- 2) Flow Based Treatment Control BMP
- a) The flow of runoff produced from a rain event equal to at least two times the 85th percentile hourly rainfall intensity for the area; or
 - b) The flow of runoff produced from a rain event that will result in treatment of the same portion of runoff as treated using volumetric standards above.

Limited Exclusion

Restaurants and Retail Gasoline Outlets, where the land area for development or redevelopment is less than 5,000 square feet, are excluded from the numerical Structural or Treatment Control BMP design standard requirement only.

3. Provisions Applicable to Individual Priority Project Categories

a. 100,000 Square Foot Commercial Developments

1) Properly Design Loading/Unloading Dock Areas

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

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

2) Properly Design Repair/Maintenance Bays

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

- a) Repair/maintenance bays must be indoors or designed in such a way that doesn't allow storm water runoff or contact with storm water runoff.
 - b) Design a repair/maintenance bay drainage system to capture all washwater, leaks and spills. Connect drains to a sump for collection and disposal. Direct connection of the repair/maintenance bays to the storm drain system is prohibited. If required by local jurisdiction, obtain an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit.
- 3) Properly Design Vehicle/Equipment Wash Areas
- The activity of vehicle/equipment washing/steam cleaning has the potential to contribute metals, oil and grease, solvents, phosphates, and suspended solids to the storm water conveyance system. Include in the project plans an area for washing/steam cleaning of vehicles and equipment. The area in the site design must be:
- a) Self-contained and/ or covered, equipped with a clarifier, or other pretreatment facility, and
 - b) Properly connected to a sanitary sewer or other appropriately permitted disposal facility.
- b. Restaurants
- 1) Properly Design Equipment/Accessory Wash Areas
- The activity of outdoor equipment/accessory washing/steam cleaning has the potential to contribute metals, oil and grease, solvents, phosphates, and suspended solids to the storm water conveyance system. Include in the project plans an area for the washing/steam cleaning of equipment and accessories. This area must be:
- a) Self-contained, equipped with a grease trap, and properly connected to a sanitary sewer.
 - b) If the wash area is to be located outdoors, it must be covered, paved, have secondary containment, and be connected to the sanitary sewer or other appropriately permitted disposal facility.
- c. Retail Gasoline Outlets
- 1) Properly Design Fueling Area
- Fueling areas have the potential to contribute oil and grease, solvents, car battery acid, coolant and gasoline to the storm water conveyance system. The project plans must include the following BMPs:
- a) The fuel dispensing area must be covered with an overhanging roof structure or canopy. The canopy's minimum dimensions must be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break. The canopy must not drain onto the fuel dispensing area, and the canopy downspouts must be routed to prevent drainage across the fueling area.

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

d. Automotive Repair Shops

1) Properly Design Fueling Area

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

- a. The fuel dispensing area must be covered with an overhanging roof structure or canopy. The canopy's minimum dimensions must be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break. The canopy must not drain onto the fuel dispensing area, and the canopy downspouts must be routed to prevent drainage across the fueling area.
- b. The fuel dispensing area must be paved with Portland cement concrete (or equivalent smooth impervious surface), and the use of asphalt concrete shall be prohibited.
- c. The fuel dispensing area must have a 2% to 4% slope to prevent ponding, and must be separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of storm water to the extent practicable.
- d. At a minimum, the concrete fuel dispensing area must extend 6.5 feet (2.0 meters) from the corner of each fuel dispenser, or the length at which the hose and nozzle assembly may be operated plus 1 foot (0.3 meter), whichever is less.

2) Properly Design Repair/Maintenance Bays

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

- a) Repair/maintenance bays must be indoors or designed in such a way that doesn't allow storm water run-on or contact with storm water runoff.
- b) Design a repair/maintenance bay drainage system to capture all wash-water, leaks and spills. Connect drains to a sump for collection and disposal. Direct connection of the repair/maintenance bays to the storm drain system is

prohibited. If required by local jurisdiction, obtain an Industrial Waste Discharge Permit.

3) Properly Design Vehicle/Equipment Wash Areas

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

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

4) Properly Design Loading/Unloading Dock Areas

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

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

e. Parking Lots

1) Properly Design Parking Area

Parking lots contain pollutants such as heavy metals, oil and grease, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons that are deposited on parking lot surfaces by motor-vehicles. These pollutants are directly transported to surface waters. To minimize the offsite transport of pollutants, the following design criteria are required:

- a) Reduce impervious land coverage of parking areas.
- b) Infiltrate or treat runoff.

2) Properly Design To Limit Oil Contamination and Perform Maintenance

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

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

4. Waiver

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

5. Limitation on Use of Infiltration BMPs

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

In addition, the distance of the groundwater table from the infiltration BMP may also be a factor determining the risk of contamination. A water table distance separation of ten feet depth in California presumptively poses negligible risk for storm water not associated with industrial activity or high vehicular traffic.

Site specific conditions must be evaluated when determining the most appropriate BMP. Additionally, monitoring and maintenance must be provided to ensure groundwater is protected and the infiltration BMP is not rendered ineffective by overload. This is especially important for infiltration BMPs for areas of industrial activity or areas subject to high vehicular traffic [25,000 or greater average daily traffic (ADT) on main roadway or 15,000 or more ADT on any intersecting roadway]. In some cases pretreatment may be necessary.

6. Alternative Certification for Storm Water Treatment Mitigation

In lieu of conducting detailed BMP review to verify Structural or Treatment Control BMP adequacy, a Permittee may elect to accept a signed certification from a Civil Engineer or a Licensed Architect registered in the State of California, that the plan meets

Attachment 4
To WQO 2003-0005-DWQ

the criteria established herein. The Permittee is encouraged to verify that certifying person(s) have been trained on BMP design for water quality, not more than two years prior to the signature date. Training conducted by an organization with storm water BMP design expertise (e.g., a University, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Landscape Architects, American Public Works Association, or the California Water Environment Association) may be considered qualifying.

Communities Anticipated to be Subject to Supplemental Provisions

RWQCB	Area	Reason/Population
1	Windsor	High Growth
2	Clayton	High Growth
2	Marin County	58563
2	Napa	72585
2	Petaluma	54548
2	San Francisco	776733
2	San Rafael	56063
3	Greenfield	High Growth
3	Hollister	High Growth
3	King City	High Growth
3	Morgan Hill	High Growth
3	Nipomo	High Growth
3	Prunedale	High Growth
3	Santa Barbara	92325
3	Santa Barbara County	140453
3	Santa Cruz	54593
3	Santa Cruz County	116783
3	Santa Maria	77423
3	Soledad	High Growth
3	Watsonville	High Growth
5F	Hanford	High Growth
5F	Lemoore	High Growth
5F	Los Banos	High Growth
5F	Madera	High Growth
5F	Merced	63893
5F	Visalia	91565
5R	Chico	59954
5R	Chico	High Growth
5R	Redding	80865
5S	Davis	60308
5S	Dixon	High Growth
5S	El Dorado Hills	High Growth
5S	Lathrop	High Growth
5S	Lincoln	High Growth
5S	Oakley	High Growth
5S	Placer County	75262
5S	Ripon	High Growth
5S	Riverbank	High Growth
5S	Rocklin	High Growth

RWOCB	Area	Reason/Population
5S	Roseville	79921
5S	Roseville	High Growth
5S	Salida	High Growth
5S	South Yuba City	High Growth
5S	Stanislaus County	67145
5S	Tracy	56929
5S	Tracy	High Growth
5S	Turlock	55810
5S	Vacaville	88625
6	Apple Valley	54239
6	Hesperia	62582
6	Lancaster	118718
6	Palmdale	116670
6	Victorville	64029
6B	Lake Los Angeles	High Growth
6B	Palmdale	High Growth
6B	Rosamond	High Growth
6B	Victorville	High Growth
7	Calexico	High Growth
7	Rancho Mirage	High Growth
5S	Lodi	56999

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE NOTICE OF INTENT
TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER
DISCHARGES FROM SMALL MS4s
(WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2003 – 0005 - DWQ)**

I. NOI STATUS

Check box "1" if this is a new NOI submittal. Check box "2" if you are reporting changes to the NOI (e.g., new contact person, phone number, mailing address). Include the facility WDID number and highlight all the information that has been changed. The appropriate official must sign the form, certifying the changes.

II. AGENCY INFORMATION

- A. Enter the name of the agency applying for coverage.
- B. Enter the first and last name of the person familiar with the permit and responsible for permit compliance.
- C. Enter the Title of the person listed in "B".
- D. Enter the agency's mailing address.
- E. Enter if necessary the 2nd address line.
- F. Enter the agency's mailing address city.
- G. Enter the agency's mailing address zip code.
- H. Enter the county in which the agency is located. If the agency is located in more than one county, list all applicable counties. Attach additional sheets if necessary.
- I. Enter the phone number where the contact person can be reached.
- J. Enter the FAX number where the contact person can be reached.
- K. Enter the email address where the contact person can be reached.
- L. Check the box that corresponds to the agency owner.

III. Permit Area

General name of the permit area, such as the Sacramento Metropolitan Area

IV. Boundaries of Coverage

Describe the boundaries of the area to be permitted and include a site map. For a city, this would be the established city boundaries. For a county, unless the entire county is designated, the permitted area should be inclusive of the area of concern and rely on simplified boundaries for each general direction, such as rivers, major roads or highways, or an adjoining city's boundary. For non-traditional Small MS4s, in general, the property line shall serve as the permit boundary.

V. Billing Information

- A. Enter the name of the agency applying for coverage.
- B. Enter the first and last name of the person familiar with the permit and responsible for permit compliance.
- C. Enter the Title of the person listed in "B".
- D. Enter the agency's mailing address.
- E. Enter if necessary the 2nd address line.
- F. Enter the agency's mailing address city.

- G. Enter the agency's mailing address zip code.
- H. Enter the county in which the agency is located.
- I. Enter the phone number where the contact person can be reached.
- J. Enter the FAX number where the contact person can be reached.
- K. Enter the email address where the contact person can be reached.
- L. Enter the average daily-user population of the applicant's permitted area. This is not the combined permit area of co-permittees. Submit the amount indicated by the current fee schedule (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 1.) with the NOI package to the Regional Board. The fee schedule may be found at www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/municipal.html. School districts are exempt from MS4 permit fees.

VI. Permit Type

Check the box that corresponds to the permitting option you wish to apply for:

Check box 1 if applying for individual general permit coverage.

Check box 2 if applying for a permit with one or more co-permittees. If you are applying to be a co-permittee, an appropriate official representing each agency who will participate in the area-wide permit must sign on the lines provided certifying the agency will be a co-permittee with the other agencies listed to implement a storm water program in the combined designated areas of each of the agency's jurisdiction. The agency to act as the Lead Agency (the entity responsible for being the main contact with the RWQCB for permit administration) shall start the list. If more than four agencies will act as co-permittees, continue the list on a separate page. The NOI must have original signatures.

Check box 3 if designating a Separate Implementing Entity and enter agency information.

- A. Enter the name of the agency applying for coverage.
- B. Enter the first and last name of the person familiar with the permit and responsible for permit compliance.
- C. Enter the title of person in "B".
- D. Enter the agency's mailing address phone number where the contact person can be reached.
- E. Enter if necessary the 2nd address line.
- F. Enter the agency's mailing address city.
- G. Enter the agency's mailing address zip code.
- H. Enter the county in which the agency is located. If the agency is located in more than one county, list all applicable counties. Attach additional sheets if necessary.
- I. Enter the phone number where the contact person can be reached.
- J. Enter the FAX number where the contact person can be reached.
- K. Enter the email address where the contact person can be reached.
- L. Check the box that corresponds to the agency owner.
- M. List all of the Minimum Control Measure(s) that will be implemented by the SIE.
- N. Certification by an appropriate SIE official that the SIE agrees to include the agency in implementing the SWMP. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency the appropriate official would be a principal executive officer, ranking elected official or duly authorized representative. The principal executive officer of

a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency or the senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of USEPA).

For multiple agencies implementing different Minimum Control Measures please use a separate form for each Minimum Control Measures. A photocopy of the 2nd page of the NOI is adequate, but must have original signatures.

VII. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The SWMP must be submitted with the NOI. Check the box if the SWMP is completed and attached to the NOI. If a SIE is implementing all of the Minimum Control Measures it is not necessary to submit a SWMP.

VIII. CERTIFICATION

- A. Print the name of the appropriate official. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency this would be a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative. The principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency or the senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of USEPA).
- B. Enter the professional title of the person signing the NOI.
- C. The person whose name is printed in box IV.A must sign the NOI.
- D. Provide the date on which the Information Sheet was signed.

State Water Resources Control Board
NOTICE OF INTENT
TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE GENERAL PERMIT FOR
STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM
SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS
(WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 2003 – 0005 - DWQ)

I. NOI Status

Mark Only One Item	1. <input type="checkbox"/> New Permittee	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Change of Information	WDID #: _____
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II. Agency Information

A. Agency			
B. Contact Person		C. Title	
D. Mailing Address		E. Address (Line 2)	
F. City	State CA	G. Zip	H. County
I. Phone	J. FAX	K. Email Address	
L. Operator Type (check one)			
1. <input type="checkbox"/> City 2. <input type="checkbox"/> County 3. <input type="checkbox"/> State 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Federal 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Special District 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Government Combination			

III. Permit Area

IV. Boundaries of Coverage (include a site map with the submittal)

V. Billing Information

A. Agency			
B. Contact Person		C. Title	
D. Mailing Address		E. Address (Line 2)	
F. City	State CA	G. Zip	H. County
I. Phone	J. FAX	K. Email Address	
Fees are based on the daily population served by the Small MS4. To determine your fee, consult the current fee schedule (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9 Article 1), which can be viewed at www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/municipal.html .			
L. Population _____			
Fee _____			
Check(s) should be made payable to the SWRCB and submitted to the appropriate RWQCB.			
SWRCB Tax ID is: 68-0281986			

VI. Discharger Information (check applicable box(es) and complete corresponding information)

1. Applying for Individual General Permit Coverage

2. Applying for a permit with one or more co-permittees

The undersigned agree to work as co-permittees in implementing a complete small MS4 storm water program. The program must comply with the requirements found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 122.32. Attach additional sheets if necessary. Each co-permittee must complete an NOI.

Lead Agency	Signature
Agency	Signature
Agency	Signature
Agency	Signature

3. Separate Implementing Entity (SIE)

A. Agency			
B. Contact Person		C. Title	
D. Mailing Address		E. Address (Line 2)	
F. City	State CA	G. Zip	H. County
I. Phone	J. FAX	K. Email Address	
H. Operator Type (check one)			
1. <input type="checkbox"/> City 2. <input type="checkbox"/> County 3. <input type="checkbox"/> State 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Federal 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Special District 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Government Combination			
Minimum Control Measures being implemented by the SIE (check all that apply)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Public Education		<input type="checkbox"/> Public Involvement	
<input type="checkbox"/> Construction		<input type="checkbox"/> Post Construction	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Illicit Discharge/Elimination	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Good Housekeeping	
"I agree to coordinate with the agency identified in Section III of this form and comply with its qualifying storm water program. I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. Additionally, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Management Program, will be complied with."			
N. Signature of Official		Date	

VII. Storm Water Management Plan (check box)

As per section A.2. of this General Permit, the SWMP is attached.

VIII. Certification

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. Additionally, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a Storm Water Management Program, will be complied with."

A. Printed Name: _____

B. Title: _____

C. Signature: _____ D. Date: _____

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

Division of Water Quality
 Attention: Storm Water Section
 P.O. Box 1977

Sacramento, CA 95812-1977
 (916) 341-5539 FAX: (916) 341-5543

Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/index.html>
 Email: stormwater@dwq.swrcb.ca.gov

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS

NORTH COAST REGION (1)
 5550 Skylane Blvd., Ste. A
 Santa Rosa, CA 95403
 (707) 576-2220 FAX: (707) 523-0135
 Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb1>

SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION (2)
 1515 Clay Street, Ste. 1400
 Oakland, CA 94612
 (510) 622-2300 FAX: (510) 622-2460
 Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb2>

CENTRAL COAST REGION (3)
 895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
 San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
 (805) 549-3147 FAX: (805) 543-0397
 Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb3>

LOS ANGELES REGION (4)
 320 W. 4th Street, Ste. 200
 Los Angeles, CA 90013
 (213) 576-6600 FAX: (213) 576-6640
 Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb4>

LAHONTAN REGION (6 SLT)
 2501 Lake Tahoe Blvd.
 South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150
 (530) 542-5400 FAX: (530) 544-2271
 Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb6>

VICTORVILLE BRANCH OFFICE (6V)
 15428 Civic Drive, Ste. 100
 Victorville, CA 92392-2383
 (760) 241-6583 FAX: (760) 241-7308
 Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb6>

CENTRAL VALLEY REGION (5S)
 3443 Routier Road, Ste. A
 Sacramento, CA 95827-3098
 (916) 255-3000 FAX: (916) 255-3015
 Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb5>

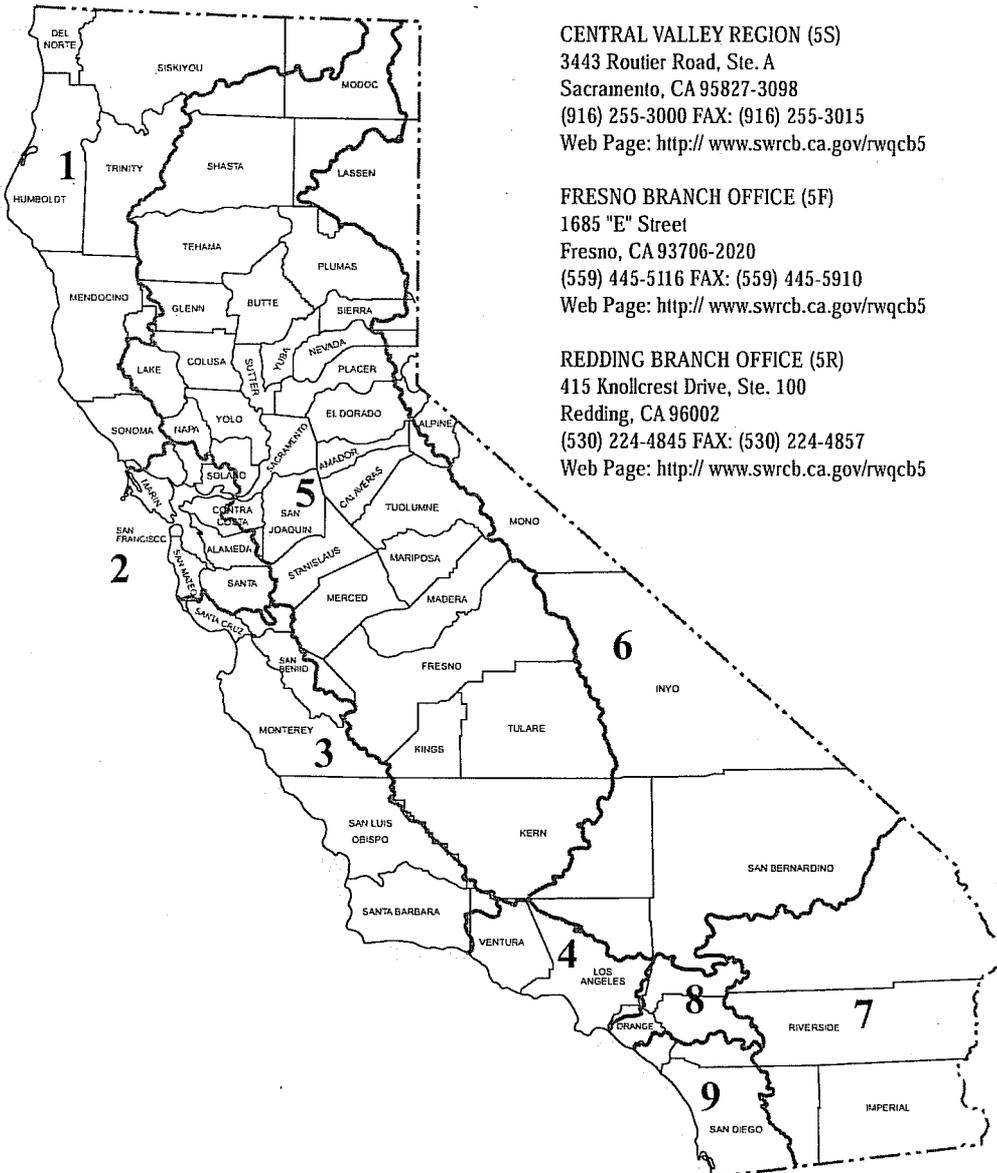
FRESNO BRANCH OFFICE (5F)
 1685 "E" Street
 Fresno, CA 93706-2020
 (559) 445-5116 FAX: (559) 445-5910
 Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb5>

REDDING BRANCH OFFICE (5R)
 415 Knollcrest Drive, Ste. 100
 Redding, CA 96002
 (530) 224-4845 FAX: (530) 224-4857
 Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb5>

COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION (7)
 73-720 Fred Waring Dr., Ste. 100
 Palm Desert, CA 92260
 (960) 346-7491 FAX: (760) 341-6820
 Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb7>

SANTA ANA REGION (8)
 California Tower
 3737 Main Street, Ste. 500
 Riverside, CA 92501-3339
 (909) 782-4130 FAX: (909) 781-6288
 Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb8>

SAN DIEGO REGION (9)
 9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
 San Diego, CA 92123
 (858) 467-2952 FAX: (858) 571-6972
 Web Page: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb9>



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 Gray Davis, Governor

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL
 PROTECTION AGENCY
 Winston H. Hickox, Secretary

STATE WATER RESOURCES
 CONTROL BOARD
 Arthur Baggett Jr., Chair

Definition of Terms

1. **100,000 Square Foot Commercial Development** - 100,000 Square Foot Commercial Development means any commercial development that creates at least 100,000 square feet of impermeable area, including parking areas.
2. **Automotive Repair Shop** - Automotive Repair Shop means a facility that is categorized in any one of the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes: 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, or 7536-7539.
3. **Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges** – Authorized non-storm water discharges are certain categories of discharges that are not composed entirely of storm water but are not found to pose a threat to water quality. They include: water line flushing; landscape irrigation; diverted stream flows; rising ground waters; uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR §35.2005(20)) to separate storm sewers; uncontaminated pumped ground water; discharges from potable water sources; foundation drains; air conditioning condensate; irrigation water; springs; water from crawl space pumps; footing drains; lawn watering; individual residential car washing; flows from riparian habitats and wetlands; dechlorinated swimming pool discharges; and discharges or flows from emergency fire fighting activities. If any of the above authorized non-storm water discharges (except flows from fire fighting activities) are found to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards or cause or threaten to cause a condition of nuisance or pollution, the category of discharge must be prohibited.
4. **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** – Best management practices means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of "waters of the United States." BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. (40 CFR §122.2)
5. **Commercial Development** - Commercial Development means any development on private land that is not heavy industrial or residential. The category includes, but is not limited to: hospitals, laboratories and other medical facilities, educational institutions, recreational facilities, plant nurseries, multi-apartment buildings, car wash facilities, mini-malls and other business complexes, shopping malls, hotels, office buildings, public warehouses and other light industrial complexes.
6. **Directly Connected Impervious Area (DCIA)** - DCIA is the acronym for directly connected impervious areas and means the area covered by a building, impermeable pavement, and/ or other impervious surfaces, which drains directly into the storm drain without first flowing across permeable land area (e.g. lawns).
7. **Discretionary Project** - Discretionary Project means a project which requires the exercise of judgement or deliberation when the public agency or public body decides to approve or disapprove a particular activity, as distinguished from situations where the public agency or body merely has to determine whether there has been conformity with applicable statutes, ordinances, or regulations.
8. **Greater than (>) 9 unit home subdivision** - Greater than 9 unit home subdivision means any subdivision being developed for 10 or more single-family or multi-family dwelling units.

9. **Hillside** - Hillside means property located in an area with known erosive soil conditions, where the development contemplates grading on any natural slope that is twenty-five percent or greater.
10. **Infiltration** - Infiltration means the downward entry of water into the surface of the soil.
11. **Measurable Goal** – Measurable goals are definable tasks or accomplishments that are associated with implementing best management practices.
12. **Minimum Control Measure** – A minimum control measure is a storm water program area that must be addressed (best management practices implemented to accomplish the program goal) by all regulated Small MS4s. The following six minimum control measures are required to be addressed by the regulated Small MS4s: Public Education and Outreach on storm Water Impacts, Public Involvement/Participation, Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control, Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment, and Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.
13. **New Development** - New Development means land disturbing activities; structural development, including construction or installation of a building or structure, creation of impervious surfaces; and land subdivision.
14. **Offsite Facility** - An offsite facility is a geographically non-adjacent or discontinuous site that serves, or is secondary to, the primary facility and has the same owner as the primary facility. Storm water discharges from an offsite facility must be permitted if it meets the definition of a regulated Small MS4 itself. The offsite facility may satisfy this permitting requirement if the SWMP of the primary facility addresses the offsite facility, such that the permitted area of the primary facility includes the offsite area.
15. **Outfall** – A point source at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States. (40 CFR §122.26(b)(9))
16. **Parking Lot** - Parking Lot means land area or facility for the temporary parking or storage of motor vehicles used personally, for business or for commerce with a lot size of 5,000 square feet or more, or with 25 or more parking spaces.
17. **Point Source** – Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff. (40 CFR §122.2)

18. **Regulated Small MS4** – A regulated Small MS4 is a Small MS4 that is required to be permitted for discharging storm water through its MS4 to waters of the U.S. and is designated either automatically by the U.S. EPA because it is located within an urbanized area, or designated by the SWRCB or RWQCB in accordance with the designation criteria listed at Finding 11 of the General Permit.

19. **Redevelopment** - Redevelopment means, on an already developed site, the creation or addition of at least 5,000 square feet of impervious area. Redevelopment includes, but is not limited to: the expansion of a building footprint or addition of a structure; structural development including an increase in gross floor area and/ or exterior construction or remodeling; and land disturbing activities related with structural or impervious surfaces. Where redevelopment results in an increase of less than fifty percent of the impervious surfaces of a previously existing development, and the existing development was not subject to these Design Standards, the Design Standards apply only to the addition, and not to the entire development.

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

21. **Retail Gasoline Outlet** - Retail Gasoline Outlet means any facility engaged in selling gasoline and lubricating oils.

22. **Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (Small MS4)** – A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) that are:
 - (i) Owned or operated by the United States, a State, city, town, boroughs, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, 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 designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States.
 - (ii) Not defined as “large” or “medium” municipal separate storm sewer systems
 - (iii) This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings. (40 CFR §122.26(b)(16))

23. **Separate Implementing Entity (SIE)** – A Separate Implementing Entity is an entity, such as a municipality, agency, or special district, other than the entity in question, that implements parts or all of a storm water program for a Permittee. The SIE may also be permitted under 40 CFR Part 122. Arrangements of one entity implementing a program for another entity is subject to approval by the Regional Water Quality Control Board Executive Officer.

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

25. **Storm Event** - Storm Event means a rainfall event that produces more than 0.1 inch of precipitation and that, which is separated from the previous storm event by at least 72 hours of dry weather.
26. **Structural BMP** - Structural BMP means any structural facility designed and constructed to mitigate the adverse impacts of storm water and urban runoff pollution (e.g. canopy, structural enclosure). The category may include both Treatment Control BMPs and Source Control BMPs.
27. **Treatment** - Treatment means the application of engineered systems that use physical, chemical, or biological processes to remove pollutants. Such processes include, but are not limited to, filtration, gravity settling, media adsorption, biodegradation, biological uptake, chemical oxidation and UV radiation.
28. **Treatment Control BMP** - Treatment Control BMP means any engineered system designed to remove pollutants by simple gravity settling of particulate pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media adsorption or any other physical, biological, or chemical process.

**APPENDIX B: FEBRUARY 15, 2008: LETTER TO CITY OF
GOLETA FROM CENTRAL COAST WATER RESOURCES
CONTROL BOARD**

**City of Goleta, California
Storm Water Management Plan**





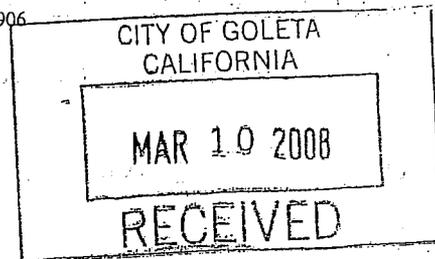
California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region



Linda S. Adams
Agency Secretary

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

Internet Address: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast>
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101, San Luis Obispo, California 93401-7906
Phone (805) 549-3147 • FAX (805) 543-0397



February 15, 2008

Steve Wagner
City of Goleta
6500 Hollister, Suite 120 130 Cremona Dr., Suite B
Goleta, CA 93117

Dear Steve Wagner:

Notification to Traditional, Small MS4s on Process for Enrolling under the State's General NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges

Introduction

As Executive Officer of the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region (Water Board), I am writing to notify you of the Water Board's revised process for enrolling traditional, small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) under the State's General Permit No. CAS000004 (General Permit). Water Board staff have identified you as an entity that owns or operates an MS4, so you must enroll in the General Permit and develop and implement a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP). This letter describes the SWMP approval process and our expectations regarding the content of your SWMP to comply with the General Permit, and provides you with the schedule Water Board staff intend to follow for review of your SWMP and enrollment of your MS4 under the General Permit. Staff will communicate further with you as your enrollment cycles begin, to establish specific schedules for the five phases leading to enrollment.

Water Board staff will evaluate your SWMP for compliance with the General Permit requirements, including the Maximum Extent Practicable standard, and as appropriate will approve the SWMP and enroll you in the General Permit. If requested, Water Board staff will schedule a public hearing before the Central Coast Water Board for consideration of an individual SWMP.

The Water Board's revised enrollment process is a fundamental shift from the way we have reviewed and approved SWMPs to date. The revised enrollment process eliminates the multiple SWMP review/edit iterations and negotiations that characterized our previous approach. For SWMPs that do not meet the schedule and content described here for General Permit compliance, staff will draft specific resolutions or individual permits for Water Board consideration that will protect water quality, beneficial uses, and the biological and physical integrity of watersheds.

Enrollment Process and Schedule

Water Board staff grouped the 24 remaining un-enrolled traditional MS4s into eight enrollment cycles (Table 1). Each cycle spans a period of 33 to 38 weeks and concludes, on the projected date, with Water Board approval of individual SWMPs and enrollment of the MS4s under the General Permit.

Each enrollment cycle includes five time-limited phases requiring specific actions by both Water Board staff and the MS4 (Table 2). The precise timing and duration of each phase is subject to change; Water Board staff will develop specific schedules at the commencement of each enrollment cycle.

Table 1: Enrollment Cycles for Attachment 1 and 2 MS4s

Cycle	MS4 Group	Group Members	Projected Start Date for Enrollment Cycle	Projected Executive Officer SWMP Approval	Projected Board SWMP Approval ¹
1	Santa Maria/Lompoc	Santa Maria Lompoc	Jan. 22, 2008	July 28, 2008	Sept. 5, 2008 San Luis Obispo
2	Coastal Santa Barbara County	Goleta Carpinteria Santa Barbara UC Santa Barbara	Jan. 29, 2008	September 2, 2008	Oct. 17, 2008 Santa Barbara
3	Santa Cruz Mountains and Coast	Santa Cruz County Capitola Soquel Aptos Ben Lomond Boulder Creek Live Oak Felton Coralitos Watsonville City of Santa Cruz Scotts Valley UC Santa Cruz	Mid February 2008	October 20, 2008	Dec. 5, 2008 San Luis Obispo
4	Coastal San Luis Obispo County	Arroyo Grande Grover Beach Pismo Beach Oceano Morro Bay Baywood – Los Osos	Mid April 2008	January 2009	2009 – 1 st Quarter San Luis Obispo
5	Upper Salinas	King City Templeton Atascadero	Early June 2008	February 2009	2009 – 1 st Quarter Salinas
6	City of San Luis Obispo	City of San Luis Obispo	Early September 2008	April 2009	2009 – 2 nd Quarter San Luis Obispo
7	Upper Pajaro	Gilroy San Martin Santa Clara	Early November 2008	August 2009	2009 – 3 rd Quarter Watsonville
8	Santa Ynez	Buellton Solvang Vandenberg AFB	Mid November 2008	August 2009	2009 – 3 rd Quarter San Luis Obispo

1. Board approval only required if a hearing is requested by stakeholder



Table 2: Phases of MS4 Enrollment Cycle

	Duration (weeks)
Phase I: Water Board Staff Assessment of Water Quality Challenges	
Water Board staff: Assess available water quality information Accept input from stakeholders on water quality conditions Prepare and transmit to MS4 staff a statement of current knowledge of water quality challenges that must be addressed by SWMP	3 – 4
Phase II: Water Board Staff SWMP Review	
Water Board staff: Review SWMP and "red-lines" text Send red-lined SWMP and letter explaining requirements to MS4	3 – 4
Phase III: MS4 SWMP Redraft	
MS4 staff re-draft SWMP and post for Public Review	6
Phase IV: Water Board Staff Final Review and Posting of SWMP	
Water Board staff review SWMP	2 – 4
Water Board staff post SWMP and table of required revisions for Public Review	8
Water Board staff respond to public comment and EO approves SWMP	3 – 4
Phase V: Water Board Action (if hearing requested)	
Water Board staff prepare Staff Report with recommendation and resolution for SWMP approval	2
Water Board Staff: Post Staff Report with Board Agenda for Public Review Respond to additional public comment Prepares Presentation for Hearing Conduct internal review up to Board Meeting	6
Total	33 to 38

Communication

Clear and open communication between Water Board staff, MS4 staff, and stakeholders is vital to the success of this enrollment process. Also, the Phase II General Permit requires public participation as a component of developing and implementing successful stormwater management programs for MS4s. To comply with the General Permit, you must verify that you have achieved broad and timely distribution of announcements of scoping meetings, draft stormwater program documents, and local agency actions on stormwater program activities when you submit your SWMP for Water Board staff review.

Water Board staff are committed to ensuring that the enrollment process proceeds with open communication. Staff will employ a list-serve (email notification) for notifying all interested parties of important milestones in each enrollment cycle. Water Board staff will also maintain an MS4 enrollment tracking webpage where staff will post relevant documents and indicate the status of each MS4 in the enrollment process. Additionally, an individual Water Board staff person will be assigned to each enrollment cycle. We request that you also identify an individual to serve as point of contact representing your MS4 with whom we will communicate during the enrollment process. You must identify your point of contact when Water Board staff contact you to initiate your enrollment cycle.



Central Coast Water Board Expected SWMP Content

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) provides that National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for MS4s must require municipalities to reduce pollutants in their stormwater discharges to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) (CWA §402(p)(3)(B)). The California Water Boards have established the meaning and application of this standard through several adopted stormwater permits (the MEP standard is the same for Phase I and Phase II municipalities)¹. The Water Board implements the General Permit to be consistent with its Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) to ensure protection of water quality, beneficial uses, and the biological and physical integrity of watersheds according to the issues in the Regions.

Your SWMP must include an array of Best Management Practices (BMPs), including the six Minimum Control Measures listed in the General Permit, to achieve the following conditions:

- I. Maximize infiltration of clean stormwater, and minimize runoff volume and rate
- II. Protect riparian areas, wetlands, and their buffer zones
- III. Minimize pollutant loading; and
- IV. Provide long-term watershed protection

I. Maximize Infiltration of clean stormwater, and minimize runoff volume and rate.

Water Board staff expect your SWMP to present a schedule for development and adoption of control standards for hydromodification. For SWMP adoption, staff will recommend to the Water Board the following interim requirements, which would apply until such time that you develop acceptable control standards for hydromodification:

- For new and re-development projects, Effective Impervious Area² shall be maintained at less than five percent (5%) of total project area.
- For new and redevelopment projects that create and/or replace 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface, the post-construction runoff hydrographs shall match within one percent (1%) the pre-construction³ runoff hydrographs, for a range of events with return periods from 1-year to 10-years.
- For projects whose disturbed project area exceeds two acres, preserve the pre-construction drainage density (miles of stream length per square mile of watershed) for all drainage areas serving a first order stream⁴ or larger, and ensure that post-project time of concentration is equal or greater than pre-project time of concentration.

These interim requirements must be implemented for all applicable projects subject to your discretionary approvals within six (6) months of your enrollment in the Phase II permit. Your schedule for development and adoption of your own control standards for hydromodification must include:

- Numeric criteria for controlling stormwater runoff volume and rates from new and redevelopment.

¹ Several stormwater permits adopted by different Regional Boards have been legally challenged. All have been upheld by the State Water Resources Control Board and the courts. The Water Boards have broad authority to regulate stormwater and land use activities that result in discharges to waters of the State.

Urbanization is one the most important land use activities affecting water quality, beneficial uses, and the physical and biological integrity of watersheds in the Central Coast Region.

² Effective Impervious Area is that portion of the impervious area that drains directly to a receiving surface waterbody via a hardened storm drain conveyance without first draining to a pervious area. In other words, impervious surfaces tributary to pervious areas are not considered Effective Impervious Area.

³ Pre-construction condition is defined as undeveloped soil type and vegetation.

⁴ A first order stream is defined as a stream with no tributaries.



- Numeric criteria for stream stability required to protect downstream beneficial uses and prevent physical changes to downstream stream channels that would adversely affect the physical structure, biologic condition, and water quality of streams.
- Specific applicability criteria, land disturbance acreage thresholds, and exemptions.
- Performance criteria for control BMPs and an inspection program to ensure proper long term functioning over.
- Education requirements for appropriate municipal staff on hydromodification and Low Impact Development.

You must include an effective strategy to control hydromodification, or Water Board staff will recommend to the Water Board requirements in the resolution approving your SWMP and enrolling you in the Phase II permit.

II. Protect riparian areas, wetlands, and their buffer zones:

Your SWMP must include BMPs and/or other control measures to establish and maintain a minimum 30-foot buffer zone for riparian areas and wetlands⁵. The buffer zone is a protective area that is undisturbed to the maximum extent practicable. Your SWMP must include consideration and prioritization of local conditions, such as habitat degradation, water quality, and land management practices, and apply more substantial buffer zones where necessary to protect riparian areas and wetlands.

You must include an effective strategy to adopt and implement protection of riparian areas, wetlands, and their buffer zones, or Water Board staff will recommend to the Water Board requirements in the resolution approving your SWMP and enrolling you in the Phase II permit.

III. Minimize pollutant loading

Your SWMP must include BMPs and/or other control measures to minimize pollutant loading, including volume- and/or flow-based treatment criteria. Your SWMP must include consideration and prioritization of local conditions, such as existing pollutant loading, water quality, 303(d) listed impaired waters, pollutants of concern, habitat degradation, and land management practices, and apply more stringent control measures where necessary to minimize pollutant loading.

You must include an effective strategy to reduce pollutant loading, or Water Board staff will recommend to the Water Board requirements in the resolution approving your SWMP and enrolling you in the Phase II permit.

IV. Provide long-term watershed protection

You must include in your SWMP a strategy to develop watershed based hydromodification management plans. These plans should incorporate Low Impact Development strategies with the goal of Post Construction Storm Water Management to achieve an Effective Impervious Area of no more than three to ten percent (3 – 10%) of watershed area within your jurisdiction, depending on local conditions.

The requirements listed above are often characterized as hydromodification controls, or Low Impact Development. These terms are related and their meanings overlap. These requirements are necessary to ensure protection of water quality, beneficial uses, and the biological and physical integrity of watersheds and aquatic habitat. You can reference information on hydromodification controls and Low Impact Development principles on the Central Coast Water Board's website:

⁵ The Central Coast Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) requires protection of riparian and wetland habitat and their buffer zones (Basin Plan, Section V.G. 4).



http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/stormwater/low%20impact%20devel/lid_index.htm.

Evaluation of Program Effectiveness and Progress toward Water Quality Goals

Because MEP is a dynamic performance standard which evolves over time as stormwater management knowledge increases, MS4 managers must continually assess and modify their programs to incorporate improvements in control measures and BMPs to achieve MEP. Therefore, your SWMP should contain a detailed plan for evaluating its effectiveness and progress toward complying with the General Permit. Your SWMP must also explain how you will communicate evaluation results with stakeholders. Your evaluation plan should include quantifiable measures for evaluating the effectiveness of the program and be based on the following objectives:

- Assess compliance with requirements of the General Permit, including:
 - Inspection Programs
 - Construction Site Controls
 - Elimination of unlawful discharges
 - New development and redevelopment requirements
- Verify that BMPs are being implemented (e.g., all new applicable developments meet hydromodification control requirements described above and as further described in your SWMP);
- Assess the chemical, physical, and biological impacts on beneficial uses caused by pollutants of concern in stormwater discharges;
- Characterize watersheds and stormwater discharges;
- Identify sources of pollutants; and
- Evaluate long-term trends in receiving water quality.

Conclusion

Please become familiar with the schedule for the enrollment cycle for your MS4, and the steps in the enrollment process. When Water Board staff contact you to initiate your enrollment cycle, please provide us with contact information for the individual that will be representing your MS4.

Please begin updating or preparing your SWMP to include the following as explained in this letter:

- Hydromodification controls for new and redevelopment;
- Protection of riparian and wetland habitat and their buffer zones;
- Minimization of pollutant loading;
- Provision of long-term watershed protection; and
- Evaluation of program effectiveness.

Your SWMP must be specific and must include: well-defined BMPs and other actions that you will implement, schedules, measurable goals, and measures to determine the effectiveness of your program. If your SWMP is not comprehensive or lacks specificity, I will not approve it, and Water Board staff will draft a resolution or an individual permit for consideration by the Water Board at a hearing.

I am clarifying the Water Board's revised enrollment process and SWMP content and requirements to speed up approval of SWMPs for MS4s in the Central Coast Region that will protect water quality, beneficial uses, and the biological and physical integrity of watersheds. I am also committing staff time to regulate MS4s and provide technical and financial assistance to municipalities for stormwater management programs.



The Proposition 84 Storm Water Grant Program funds may be used to provide matching grants to local public agencies for the reduction and prevention of stormwater pollution of rivers, lakes, and streams. A total of approximately \$82 million will be available for matching grants. A scoping meeting to answer questions and to solicit input will be held at our office in San Luis Obispo on Monday, March 3, 2008, from 1:00 – 4:00 PM. For more information on the Proposition 84 Storm Water Grant Program and workshops, visit the State Water Board's website at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/funding/prop84.html>.

I anticipate you will have questions about this letter and the expected content of your SWMP. Please contact us. Our lead staff for this enrollment process is **Dominic Roques**, droques@waterboards.ca.gov or at (805) 542-4780.

Sincerely,



Roger W. Briggs
Executive Officer

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**APPENDIX C: PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH
MATERIALS**

**City of Goleta, California
Storm Water Management Plan**



**CITY OF GOLETA, CALIFORNIA
MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURES 1:
EXISTING PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH MATERIALS**

Brochures:

http://www.countyofsb.org/project_cleanwater/public.htm#GeneralBrochures

- Ⓢ A Dog Owner's Duty *+
- Ⓢ Helpful Hints for Horse Owners *
- Ⓢ Gardener's Guide to Clean Water *+
- Ⓢ Creekside Concerns *
- Ⓢ Preventing Pollution in Our Creeks and Ocean+
- Ⓢ The Ocean Begins at Your Street *+
- Ⓢ A Guide for Restaurant Managers+
- Ⓢ A Guide for Construction Contractors *+
- Ⓢ A guide for Automotive Businesses and Parking Lots *+
- Ⓢ A guide for Automotive Detailers*+
- Ⓢ Protect Our Creeks and Ocean: Take Care of Hazardous Household Chemicals *+
- Ⓢ Santa Barbara County Creek Care Guide+
- Ⓢ Free RV Dumping
- Ⓢ Project Clean Water Web Site and Hotline postcard
- Ⓢ Do You Have Certified Green Gardener?

Posters:

- Ⓢ Make the Connection: Storm Drains Lead Straight to the Ocean
- Ⓢ Good Cleaning Practices – Auto Repair Industry *
- Ⓢ Your Work Affects Your Family's Play – restaurant *

Additional Materials:

- Ⓢ Local Theatre Advertisement - <http://thekearnsgroup.com/psa-goleta/>
 - 2 - 15 Second English Language Theater Ads
 - Ad #1 – July – August 2005
 - Ad #2 – Ad designed to target rainy season
- Ⓢ Storm Drain marker stickers *
- Ⓢ Be Kind to Animals coloring books *

School Education Materials:

- Ⓢ Water Quality: Potential Sources of Pollution (USGS poster)

On the Web:

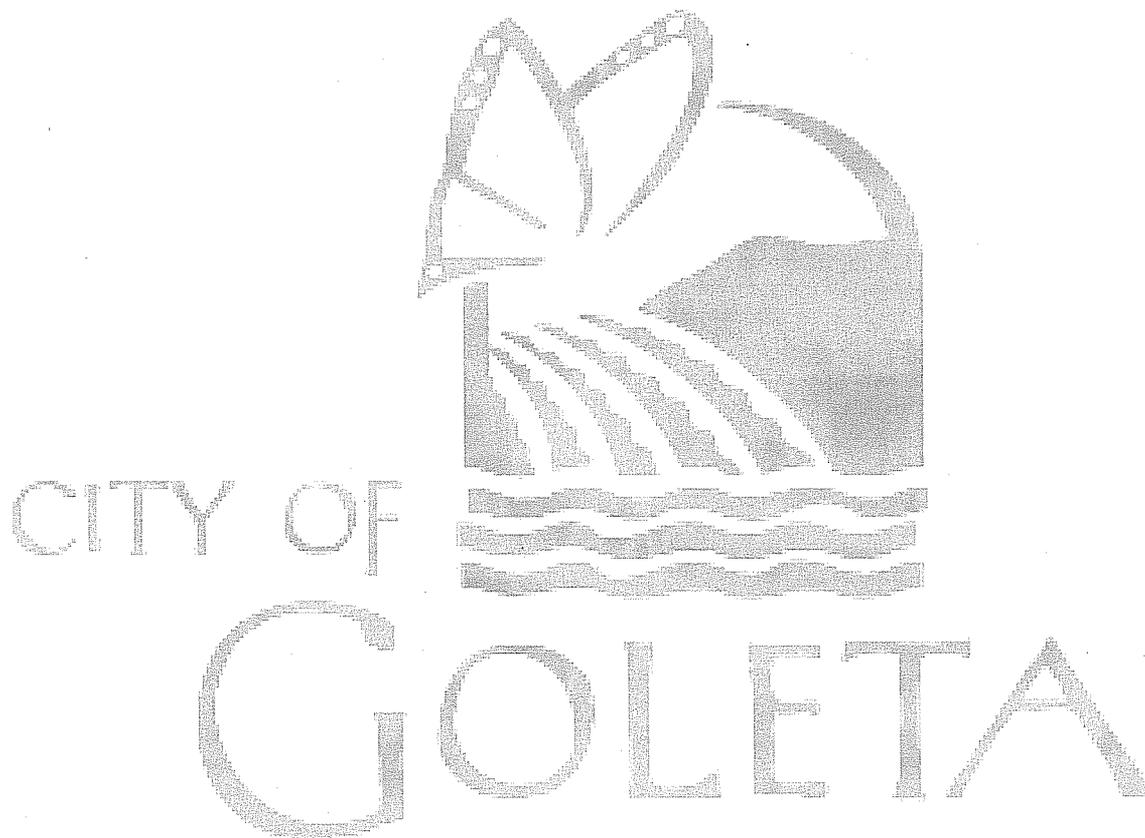
- Ⓢ County of Santa Barbara, Project Clean Water, Public Education and Outreach
http://www.countyofsb.org/project_cleanwater/public.htm
Community Environmental Council
- Ⓢ <http://www.communityenvironmentalcouncil.org/>

* Denotes availability in Spanish

+ Hard copy attached

APPENDIX D: WATER QUALITY HOTLINE REFERRAL SYSTEM

**City of Goleta, California
Storm Water Management Plan**



Referral System: Water Quality Hotline (1-877-OUR-OCEAN)

Please direct calls from the Water Quality Hotline according to the chart below. Record all relevant information on the report form, then call the appropriate agency and relay the information, or fax it to them if requested. If you have an ongoing problem with misdirected calls from the Water Quality Hotline, please call Darcy Aston, Santa Barbara County Water Agency, at 568-3546. Thank you for your participation in the hotline!

FOR CALLS REPORTING...	NECESSARY INFORMATION...	REFER TO: (Depending on location)
Sewage spills or leaks Refer immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exact location If it is an RV dumping waste, or other sewage spill that is not directly from the sanitary district's lines, refer the complaint to EHS at 681-4900 	<p>Carpinteria Sanitary Dist./Matt Bryant After hours phone Fax 684-7214 451-7802 684-7213</p> <p>Goleta Sanitary District/Harold Reyes Fax 967-4519 964-3583</p> <p>Montecito Sanitary Dist./Jim McManis Fax 969-4200 969-9049</p> <p>City of Santa Barbara/Lewis Guiffierrez Fax 564-5413 897-1991</p> <p>Solvang Wastewater Division (Nathaniel Giacinto) Fax 688-6997 686-2049</p> <p>Summerland San. Dist./Art Custer Fax 969-4344 969-5794</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polluted runoff Oils spills Equipment or grading in a creek Dumping in a creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exact location Nature of runoff Time/date that incident was observed Oils spills should also be referred to Fire Haz Mat 	<p>County Areas/City of Goleta: Tommy Liddell Fax 568-3321 568-3434</p> <p>City of Santa Barbara Harry Slikker Fax 879-2688 897-1927</p> <p>City of Solvang Fax 688-6046 686-2049</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failing septic systems Disposal of wastewater into a creek, street, or ocean Restaurant complaints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exact location Nature of dumped material/wastewater 	<p>Environmental Health Services Fax 681-4900 681-4901</p>

FOR CALLS REPORTING...	NECESSARY INFORMATION...	REFER TO: (Depending on location)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous waste spills Refer immediately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exact location This could be a dangerous situation – refer immediately 	681-5500 County Fire Department 692-5723 24 hour phone line 692-5720 Fax 686-6046 City of Solvang
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dumping of green waste or animal waste in a creek Large items dumped in creeks, i.e. car parts, mattresses, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exact location Nature of dumped material/wastewater 	681-5632 County Solid Waste Geoff Simpson
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building or other construction in or near a creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exact location Is activity occurring now? 	568-3558 568-3449 684-5405 x408 County Building Hotline Or County Flood Control (Mike Parker) City of Carpinteria 961-7500 City of Goleta 564-5485 City of Santa Barbara 688-5575 x219 City of Solvang
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dumping of green waste or animal waste in or near a creek Large debris dumped in creeks (mattresses, car parts, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exact location Is hazardous waste involved? (i.e. chemical drums) 	681-5632 680-4939 882-3601 County Solid Waste/Geoff Simpson Cell Phone Fax
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural operations grading into creek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exact location Is the activity occurring now? 	684-6281 640-4677 684-6281 CA Fish & Game/Morgan Wehije Martin Potter Fax

APPENDIX E: 2002 GRADING ORDINANCE

**City of Goleta, California
Storm Water Management Plan**



CHAPTER 14

GRADING, EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL*

- § 14-1. Title.
- § 14-2. Purpose.
- § 14-3. Authority—Administration.
- § 14-4. Applicability.
- § 14-5. Adoption of primary soil testing code.
- § 14-6. Scope; general.
- § 14-7. Definitions.
- § 14-8. Grading for agricultural practices.
- § 14-9. Erosion control permits.
- § 14-10. Grading permits.
- § 14-11. Permit applications.
- § 14-12. Who may apply for permit.
- § 14-13. Time limits of permits.
- § 14-14. Revocation and denial of permits.
- § 14-15. Denial of permit; restoration.
- § 14-16. Permit and plan checking fees.
- § 14-17. Faithful performance of security.
- § 14-18. Inspections.
- § 14-19. Modifications to approved plans.
- § 14-20. Stop work orders.
- § 14-21. Exposure of work.
- § 14-22. Grading hours; limitation.
- § 14-23. Dust debris control.
- § 14-24. Responsibility of permittee.
- § 14-25. Excavations.
- § 14-26. Fills.
- § 14-27. Planting.
- § 14-28. Slope restrictions; building foundation and pool setback.
- § 14-29. Drainage, erosion and sediment control.
- § 14-30. Dams and reservoirs.
- § 14-31. Enforcement and interpretation.

- § 14-32. Appeals.
- § 14-33. Violations and penalties.
- § 14-34. Injunction—Civil remedies and penalties—And costs.
- § 14-35. Constitutionality.
- § 14-36. Recovery of costs.
- § 14-37. Secondary codes.
- § 14-38. County regulations and manuals.

Appendix A: Grading Ordinance Guidelines
for Native Oak Tree Removal

* Prior ordinance history: Ordinance 3937, § 1.

Sec. 14-1. Title.

The regulations contained in this chapter may be known and referred to as the "Santa Barbara County Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance." (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-2. Purpose.

The board of supervisors expressly finds that the regulations, conditions and provisions of this chapter constitute minimum standards and procedures necessary to protect and preserve life, limb, health, property and public welfare. This chapter also addresses compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II storm water regulations and sets forth local storm water requirements for the disturbance of less than one acre, to avoid pollution of water courses with sediments or other pollutants generated on or caused by surface runoff on or across the construction site. Agricultural grading, whether exempt or required to be permitted hereunder, is not subject to the NPDES Phase II storm water regulations or the local storm water requirements imposed by this chapter. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-3. Authority—Administration.

This chapter is adopted pursuant to the authority granted by section II of article XI of the Constitution of the State of California to a county to make and enforce within its limits all such local, police, sani-

tary, and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws. It is further adopted in conformity with the provisions of sections 50022.1 to 50022.10, inclusive, of the California Government Code relating to adoption of codes by reference. The Santa Barbara County director of planning and development (herein the "director") shall be responsible for administration of this chapter and shall be responsible for administration of land use permits for grading as provided herein. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-4. Applicability.

This chapter shall be applicable to all unincorporated territory of the County of Santa Barbara, State of California. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-5. Adoption of primary soil testing code.

That certain code and manual known and designated as "Procedures for Testing Soils," 1990 Edition, promulgated and published by the American Society for Testing and Materials, (herein sometimes referred to as ASTM) is hereby adopted and enacted as a primary code and made a part of this chapter by reference, with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein, provided, however, that the director shall not be restricted to or required to follow any specific testing procedures set out therein, but may utilize other methods at the director's discretion. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-6. Scope; general.

(a) Except as herein provided, these regulations, including the incorporation of relevant best management practices, shall apply to all new grading, excavations, fills, cuts, borrow pits, stockpiling, compaction of fill, and land reclamation projects on privately owned land where the transported amount of materials individually for any of the above mentioned operation, exceeds fifty cubic yards; or the cut or fill exceeds three feet in vertical distance to the natural contour of the land. Agricultural grading, whether exempt or required to be permitted hereunder, is not subject to NPDES Phase II storm water regulations or the local storm water requirements imposed by

this chapter. No work subject to the provisions of this chapter shall be commenced, maintained or completed, in violation of these regulations.

These regulations shall also apply to native oak tree removal that is subject to the guidelines for native oak tree removal in Appendix A to this chapter.

Notwithstanding these regulations, no person shall cause or allow a significant environmental impact to occur as a result of new grading as defined herein, including grading that is otherwise exempt from these regulations. In the event that the director determines that a significant environmental impact is likely to occur or has occurred as a result of new grading, the director may deny or revoke a grading permit and a land use permit for such grading. If necessary, the director may also require grading and land use permits for work that is otherwise exempt from these regulations in order to address the significant environmental impact identified.

Native oak tree removal of protected and unprotected size, as defined in Appendix A, that is subject to and performed consistent with the guidelines for native oak tree removal as set out in Appendix A to this chapter is not subject to the significant environmental impact clause above. All other oak tree removal that involves grading is still subject to the requirements of this chapter.

The term "grading," for purposes of this chapter, shall not include surface mining or quarrying operations (including the extraction and stockpiling of excavated products and the reclamation of mined lands) carried out under a vested rights determination, or under a permit or reclamation plan approval issued pursuant to the county's surface mining and reclamation (SMARA) ordinances. The county's surface mining and reclamation ordinances contain provisions for the imposition of appropriate engineering and geologic standards and other environmental mitigation requirements for surface mining permits and reclamation plans, together with associated fees payable to the director.

(b) Aside from areas designated as open space on the Orcutt Community Plan Open Space Areas Map,

these regulations shall not apply to the following exceptions:

(1) The stockpiling of rock, sand, aggregate involved in the construction of a building authorized by valid county building permit, as appear on approved plans;

(2) Excavation and fill of trenches for utility lines not exceeding twenty-four inches wide or an average of five feet deep, or holes for utility poles or anchors and minor grading accessory thereto;

(3) Excavation and fill of trenches for maintenance and repair of existing oil and natural gas transmission lines, within established petroleum producing areas, but not within two hundred feet of an exterior boundary of a petroleum producing area, or within two hundred feet of any residential development including three or more housing units, or for any amount of grading in excess of five hundred cubic yards of material;

(4) The initial excavation and fill necessary to effect such temporary repair or maintenance of oil and gas and utility lines (located outside of an existing oil producing area) as can be completed within seven days of commencement where such excavation or fill does not exceed a total of one hundred cubic yards of material and where all work is protected, as may be required, by a safety fence or other similar protective device;

(5) Temporary holes or trenches for geological, geotechnical and archeological exploration, not exceeding one hundred cubic yards of material, where such holes or trenches are protected by a safety fence meeting Occupational Safety and Health Agency standards;

(6) The excavation of material below finished grade for tanks, vaults, basements, swimming pools, bomb shelters or footings of a building or structure where such excavation is authorized and under the provisions of a valid county building permit;

(7) The excavation or deposit of earth materials within a property dedicated, used, or to be used, for cemetery purposes, except where such grading is intended to support structures or affects natural drainage patterns;

(8) The maintenance and construction work within the prescribed easements of the Santa Barbara County flood control and water conservation district;

(9) The digging of trenches or holes for utility poles and anchors, or underground electric and natural gas vaults that do not exceed fifty cubic yards in volume, by public companies within their easements and that are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission.

(c) The digging of trenches or holes under the specific authority of a public agency within their prescribed easements and not exempt under subsection (b)(3) of this section will be subject to a plan review for determination of whether a full grading permit will be necessary. Such plan review shall include an evaluation of environmental and accepted engineering practices. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1; Ord. No. 4491, § 1)

Sec. 14-7. Definitions.

The following definitions pertaining to grading and erosion control shall apply to the interpretation and enforcement of this chapter.

Access Driveway. A road to the site of a building for which a county building permit is required.

Acre Foot. An engineering term used to denote a volume one acre in area and one foot in depth.

Agricultural Advisory Committee. A county-wide policy advisory committee appointed by the board of supervisors that is made up of representative members of the agricultural community interest groups, such as the Farm Bureau, the Cattlemen Association, the Growers and Shippers, the Nursery and Flowers Association, California Women in Agriculture and other similar organizations, and to which the director may refer questions for advice as to recognized normal and usual agricultural practices. In the absence of such a committee the board of supervisors may select a suitable substitute group, which shall represent the agricultural interest in the County of Santa Barbara.

Agricultural Road. Access to field, pasture or similar use, or agricultural structure which does not require a county building permit.

Annual Plant (Annuals). A plant that completes its life cycle and dies in one year or less.

Applicant. A person, partnership, corporation or public agency applying for a county permit.

Approved. Reviewed and found to be in substantial compliance with requirements of this chapter and the applicable uniform codes.

Bench. A relatively level step excavated into earth material on which fill may be placed. Usually a mid-slope drainage device.

Berm. An earthen mound used to direct the flow of runoff.

Bench Drain. Lined channel that conveys surface waters from slopes to a safe disposal point.

Construction Site Pollution Control Best Management Practices (Construction Site BMPs). Means good housekeeping, pollution prevention and educational practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce to the Maximum Extent Practical (MEP) the discharge of pollutants or grading sediment directly or indirectly into storm water, receiving waters or storm water conveyance systems. EMPs also include treatment practices, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, non-storm water discharges, spillage or leaks, sludge or water disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage, and other management practices published by the State of California or designated area-wide planning agencies and referenced by this ordinance adoption.

Board of Supervisors. The board of supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara.

Building. (See Structure).

Borrow. Earth material acquired from an off-site location for use in grading on a site.

Certification. The attestation of a licensed professional that, based upon the appropriate level of observation and testing, and in accordance with applicable principles of the professional's training, background and experience, the work in question has been completed and performed in conformity with the plans and specifications approved and the provisions of this chapter.

Clearing. The removal of vegetation, structures or other objects.

Compaction. The densification of a fill by mechanical means.

Conduit. Any pipe for collecting and directing storm water.

Continuous. At all times throughout the day (twenty-four hours) while work is in progress.

Conveyance System. Any channel or pipe for collecting and directing storm water.

County. The County of Santa Barbara.

Creek. (See Watercourse).

Culvert. A covered channel or a large-diameter pipe that directs water flow below the ground level.

Cut. (1) An excavation; (2) the difference between a point on the original ground and a designated point of lower elevation on the final grade; (3) the material removed in excavation.

Debris. A term applied to the loose material arising from the disintegration of rocks and vegetative material transportable by landslides, streams or floods.

Dike. A berm of earth or other material constructed to confine or control surface water in an established drainage system.

Director. Director of the Department of Planning and Development for the County of Santa Barbara, or authorized representative. For the purposes of native oak tree removal, the director may be either the agricultural commissioner or the director of planning and development or their authorized representatives.

Disturbance. Refers to exposed soil resulting from construction activities such as clearing, grading and excavating. Construction activities can include road building, construction of residential houses, office buildings, industrial sites or demolition.

Diversion. A temporary or permanent structure consisting of a channel or ditch and a ridge constructed across a sloping land surface on the contour or with pre-determined grades to intercept and divert surface runoff before it gains sufficient volume and velocity to cause erosion.

Drainage. The removal of excess surface water or groundwater from land by means of surface or sub-surface drains.

Drainage Pattern. The configuration or arrangement of streams within a drainage basin or other areas.

Drainage Way. Natural depression in the earth's surface such as swales, ravines, draws, and hollows in

which surface waters collect as a result of rain or melting snow but at other times are destitute of water.

Drop-Inlet Spillway. Inlet structure in which the water drops through a vertical riser connected to a discharge conduit.

Drop Structure. A structure for dropping water to a lower level and dissipating its surplus energy; a fall. A drop may be vertical or inclined.

Earth Material. Any rock, natural soil and/or any combination thereof.

Easement. A legal right to use or control the property of another for a designated purpose, which appears of record in favor of the owner of the easement.

Energy Dissipater. A device used to reduce the excess energy of flowing water.

Engineered Grading. Grading designed under the direct supervision of a licensed registered civil engineer.

Engineer, Civil. Professional engineer holding a valid registration and license from the State of California in civil engineering.

Engineering Geologist. Individual holding a valid registered geologist certification and a valid engineering geologist certification and is licensed to practice in the State of California.

Engineering Geology. The application of geological data and principles to engineering problems dealing with naturally occurring earth material for the purpose of assuring that geological factors are recognized and adequately interpreted in engineering practice.

Engineer, Geotechnical. Professional engineer holding a valid registration and license to practice in geotechnical engineering by the State of California.

Engineering, Soils. The application of soils mechanics in investigations and reports regarding stability of existing or proposed slopes, in the control of fill installation and compaction, in recommending soil bearing values, and in providing design criteria and calculations for earth structures, foundations, fills, subsurface drains and other engineering works.

Erosion. The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice or other geological agents, including such processes as gravitational creep. Erosion occurs naturally from weather or runoff, but can be intensified by human activities.

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. A plan which fully indicates necessary land treatment and structural measures, including a schedule of the timing for their installation which will effectively minimize soil erosion, sedimentation, and non-storm water construction related discharges.

Erosion Control Permit. A document issued by the director to authorize grading work which requires only erosion control measures as provided in this chapter.

Excavation. Any activity by which earth, sand, gravel, rock or any other similar material is dug into, cut, quarried, uncovered, removed, displaced, relocated or bulldozed and shall include the conditions resulting therefrom.

Exterior Property Line. The legal property line shared with a property which is not under the ownership or control of the applicant.

Existing Natural Grade. The vertical elevation of the existing ground surface topography prior to excavation or filling.

Fill. (1) A deposit of earth, sand, gravel, rock or any other suitable materials placed by artificial means; any act by which earth, sand, gravel, rock or any other suitable material is placed, pushed, dumped, pulled, transported or moved to a new location above the natural surface of the ground or on top of the stripped surface and shall include the conditions resulting therefrom. (2) The difference in elevation between a point on the original ground and a designated point of higher elevation on the final grade, as measured in a vertical plane.

Finish Grade. The level of the finished surface of the ground at the completion of all grading as designated in the final project grading plans.

Grading. Any activity which involves the physical movement of earth material, including any excavating, filling, stockpiling, movement of material, compaction of soil, creation of borrow pits, land reclamation, surface mining operations exempted from the county's surface mining and reclamation ordinance, or combinations thereof. Grading does not include surface mining or quarrying operations (including the extraction and stockpiling of excavated products and the reclamation of mined lands) carried out under a

vested rights determination or a permit or reclamation plan approval issued pursuant to the county's SMARA ordinance. (See section 14-6(a)).

Groundwater. Subsurface water in a zone of saturation.

Gully. A channel or miniature valley cut by concentrated runoff but through which water commonly flows only during and immediately after heavy rains or during the melting of snow.

Interceptor Ditch. Interceptor ditches are permanent structures located on top of man-made or natural slope that divert drainage from the face of the slope.

Key. A designed compacted fill placed in a trench excavated in competent earth material at the bottom of a proposed fill slope.

Land Reclamation Fill. Fill consisting of solid materials or soil that is non-toxic, non-combustible, non-organic and not hazardous, and which is used as fill to contour existing uneven terrain for the purpose of reclaiming land for agricultural use.

Land Use Permit. A final permit required by the Planning and Development Department of the county for all uses and development permitted under the regulations of the zoning ordinance articles II, III and IV.

Native Oak Tree Removal. Causing an oak tree to die, be uprooted and/or removed from the ground by any means, including, but not limited to, cutting, uprooting, poisoning, or burning (unrelated to controlled burns). Excessive pruning or topping, or severing an oak tree's roots enough to lead to the death of the tree, would also be considered oak tree removal. Death by natural causes (e.g. sudden oak death syndrome) or removals required due to disease, regulatory requirements or trees removed that pose an immediate threat to safety shall not be considered a removal.

Natural Gradient. The slope of the area being worked in its natural state, exclusive of minor deviations.

Periodic. Intermittent while work is in progress.

Open Grading. A raw, exposed, uncovered earthwork not stabilized and not completed.

Pollutant. Any chemical or substance that degrades the physical, chemical or biological properties of the environment.

Permit, Grading. A document issued by the director authorizing grading work.

Person. Any individual person, firm, corporation, association, partnership, public agency, public district or municipal corporation, but shall not include the County of Santa Barbara, the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, the State of California, or the United States.

Planning and Development Department. The department of the County of Santa Barbara which has the responsibility to implement and enforce the county comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances.

Precipitation. Any form of rain or snow.

Receiving Water. Any lake, pond, stream, wetland, groundwater or coastal water body into which storm water runoff is directed.

Retention. The storage of storm water to prevent it from leaving the development site; may be temporary or permanent.

Rough Grade. Approximate elevation of ground surface conforming to within two-tenths of a foot of the proposed design elevation.

Run on. Flow that originates offsite and that drains onto a site.

Runoff. Surface water originating from precipitation or other sources (e.g., springs, seeps, sprinklers, landscape irrigation) that is found in drainage facilities, rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands and shallow groundwater.

Scarify. To abrade, scratch or modify the surface, for example, to break the surface of the soil with a narrow blade implement.

Sediment. Solid material, both mineral and organic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by air, water, gravity, or ice and has come to rest on the earth's surface.

Sedimentation. Deposition of soil particles, clays, silts, sands, or other sediments carried by runoff.

Sediment Detention Basin. A sediment detention basin is a reservoir which retains flows sufficiently to cause deposition of transported sediment and debris.

Seepage. (1) Water escaping through or emerging from the ground along an extensive line or surface as contrasted with a spring where the water emerges

from a localized spot. (2) The process by which water percolates through the soil.

Sheet Flow. Water, usually storm runoff, flowing in a thin layer over the ground surface; overland flow.

Site. Any lot or parcel of land or contiguous combination thereof, under the same ownership, where grading is performed or permitted.

Slope. An inclined ground surface. The inclination of which is expressed as a ratio of horizontal distance to vertical distance, as in two to one (2:1), meaning a horizontal distance of two feet to one foot vertical.

Slope Drains. Permanent or temporary devices that are used to carry water down cut, fill or natural slopes to and from bench drains.

Soil (Earth). Sediments or other unconsolidated accumulation of solid particles produced by the physical and chemical disintegration of rocks, and which may or may not contain organic matter.

Stockpiling. The temporary placement of earth material in one location.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). An approved preconstruction plan documenting storm water and non-storm water Best Management Practices required under 40 CFR Section 122 and the Clean Water Act.

Stripping. Any activity which significantly disturbs vegetated or otherwise stabilized soil surface including clearing and brushing operations.

Structure. That which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner, including without limitation, any building, fence, landscaping feature or enclosed barn.

Swale. A low-lying stretch of land which gathers or carries surface water runoff.

Terrace. A relatively level step constructed on the face of a graded slope surface for drainage and maintenance purposes.

Top of Creek Bank. The uppermost ground elevation paralleling a creek or watercourse where the gradient changes from more vertical to more horizontal.

Topography. (1) The configuration of a surface, including its relief and the position of its natural and

manmade features. (2) A rendering of the results of a topographical survey.

Topsoil. Surface soil, ordinarily rich in organic matter or humus debris.

Unsuitable Material. All vegetation, non-complying fill, soil containing organic matter, compressible earth material and all other earth material which would adversely affect the safety or stability of proposed grading.

Urban Boundary. A boundary line established by the planning and development department separating urban from rural areas.

Watercourse. A creek or stream designated by a blue line on the largest scale of the latest edition of the United States Geological Survey map or a creek or stream which supports fish at any time of the year, or has significant water flow thirty days after the latest significant storm. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1; Ord. No. 4491, §§ 2, 3)

Sec. 14-8. Grading for agricultural practices.

(a) The county recognizes the importance of agriculture and shall provide for protection and conservation and the promulgation of safe and environmentally sane earthwork practices. Therefore, grading for the production of food and fiber, the growing of plants, the raising and keeping of livestock incidental to agriculture shall be exempt as provided in this chapter. Such agriculturally associated earthwork as grading for recognized, normal and usual agricultural practices to prepare a field for a crop or range improvement, including such harrowing, disking, ridging, listing, fire breaks, chaining, maintenance of existing agricultural roads, and construction of support roads on land with a natural gradient of less than thirty percent, and similar practices which provide prudent measures for erosion control, and which conform to the recommendations of guidelines made or promulgated by the Santa Barbara County agricultural advisory committee is exempt. Agricultural leveling, pursuant to normal and usual agricultural practices, which does not result in any cut or fill which exceeds, at any point, three feet from the natural contour of the surface of the land, and which conforms to

recommendations or guidelines made or promulgated by the Santa Barbara County agricultural advisory committee is also exempt. In order to qualify for exemption under the provisions of this subdivision, the grading must be conducted upon a parcel or contiguous parcels of land exceeding twenty acres in size under one ownership upon which crops are grown or livestock is raised. In addition, the property must be in an agriculturally zoned district and/or land use designation with no other special overlay district or designation, as shown on the adopted county zoning maps or comprehensive plan land use maps.

Native oak tree removal associated with the agricultural practices listed above that is subject to and complies with the guidelines for native oak tree removal set forth in Appendix A to this chapter is exempt unless a grading permit is required under subsection (c) below.

(b) Agricultural grading not exempt under subsection (a) of this section on slopes with a natural gradient over thirty percent and where earthwork exceeds fifty cubic yards in volume and/or when excavation and fills are made in excess of three feet in vertical distance to the natural contour shall require an erosion control permit for agriculturally associated grading such as:

- (1) Grading to establish any new agricultural road, as defined in this chapter;
- (2) Terracing and leveling where the cut or fill slope exceeds three feet in depth or height.

Note: The director may waive the requirements for the issuance of an erosion control permit if the proposed grading meets the departmental regulations for erosion control permit waiver.

(c) Agricultural grading for the following projects and including the following practices is not exempted under subsections (a) and (b) of this section, and shall comply with all other provisions of this chapter.

- (1) Excavation or fill upon which a building which requires a county building permit is to be supported;
- (2) The entire length of any access driveway from an existing road to any building which requires a county building permit or site for such building;

(3) The grading is in excess of fifty cubic yards within two hundred feet of any exterior property line;

(4) Grading for areas which are to be used for commercial wholesale or retail nursery operations, or grading for the construction of greenhouses, commercial shade structures, or buildings for which a county building permit may otherwise be required;

(5) Grading for horse training facilities, horse tracks, arenas, polo fields, or commercial horse breeding facilities;

(6) Grading within fifty feet of the top of the bank of any stream, creek or natural watercourse;

(7) The construction of water impounding structures of earth (which are not under the direct control of the State of California or the federal government) where the maximum depth to which water may be impounded is five feet or more where one acre-foot or more of water will be impounded, and is located within two hundred feet of the property line;

(8) Grading on agricultural land on slopes over thirty percent which does not meet the departmental regulations for an erosion control permit waiver and which is not deemed appropriate by the agricultural advisory committee, or any grading where there is potential for significant environmental damage. The significant environmental damage clause does not apply to native oak tree removal of protected and unprotected size, as defined in Appendix A, that is subject to and complies with the guidelines for native oak tree removal in Appendix A to this chapter. All other oak tree removal that involves grading is still subject to the requirements of this section;

(9) Agriculturally associated grading within five hundred feet of any urban boundary line. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1; Ord. No. 4491, §§ 4, 5)

Sec. 14-9. Erosion control permits.

(a) No person shall perform any agricultural grading, excavation or fill which requires an erosion control permit as specified under section 14-8(b) of this chapter, without first obtaining an erosion control permit for such work from the director.

(b) Applications for erosion control permits shall be filed with the county planning and development department and shall include two copies of an ero-

sion control plan to allow for reasonable review and interpretation of the proposed work.

(c) Where erosion control permits are required under provisions in this chapter, they shall be valid for a period of two years from the date of issuance, except that prior to expiration of the permit the director may grant a two-year extension for good cause shown.

(d) A fee for each erosion control permit shall be paid to the county according to a fee schedule adopted from time to time by resolution of the board of supervisors. The amount shall be halved for the purpose of a time extension.

(e) The following inspections are required for work completed with an erosion control permit:

(1) Site investigation: upon submittal of an application for an erosion control permit;

(2) Initial inspection: when permittee is ready to begin work, or during the early stages of the permitted work;

(3) Final inspection: when all erosion control work, including installation of drainage structures, other protective devices, seeding and slope stabilization has been completed.

(f) Work conducted under the provisions of an erosion control permit shall incorporate such reasonable dust and debris control measures as are required by the director.

(g) An erosion control permit for agricultural grading shall include evidence of the inclusion of erosion and sediment control measures, including, but without limitation, the following:

(1) Three sets of topographical maps sufficiently detailed to allow reasonable review and interpretation of the proposed work and the associated erosion control measures provided. Maps shall include all property boundaries and shall be drawn to the scale of one inch equals two hundred feet or the most reasonable scale available for the area;

(2) The location and details of runoff control, drainage devices, sedimentation basin and other measures of erosion control, including revegetation of new slopes and other denuded areas;

(3) A brief description of the revegetation prac-

tices to be used, including types of seeds and their application dates. Where surface erosion will not be a nuisance, revegetation may be delayed until just prior to the next rainy season;

(4) A typical road detail for the construction of agricultural roads.

Note: Erosion control devices as a part of an approved erosion control project may encroach into the two hundred feet boundary grading setback line. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-10. Grading permits.

(a) Except as provided in sections 14-6, 14-8 and 14-9 of this chapter, no person shall perform any grading, excavation or fill without first obtaining a grading permit and land use permit for such work from the planning and development department of the County of Santa Barbara. Issuance of a land use permit by the planning and development department shall be subject to the application, processing and enforcement procedures provided in chapter 35 of the County Code of the County of Santa Barbara. A separate permit shall be required for each site and may cover both excavation and fills. Adjacent sites being graded as one integrated project may be considered one site for purposes of this section.

(b) The issuance of a permit under this chapter shall constitute an authorization to do only that work which is described or illustrated on the grading plans and erosion and sediment control plans (or SWPPP, if applicable) specifications approved by the director.

(c) Permits issued under the requirements of this chapter shall not relieve the owner of the responsibility for securing permits required by any other ordinance, department or division of the County of Santa Barbara, State of California, or United States government.

(d) The issuance of a permit, performance of grading under an exemption provided in this chapter, or inspections by the county pursuant to this chapter, shall not relieve the owner or permittee of responsibility for damages from work performed nor transfer responsibility for such damages to the County of Santa Barbara nor to any of its officers, agents or employees.

(e) In granting any permit under this chapter, the director may impose such conditions as may be necessary to prevent creation of a nuisance or a hazard to public health, public safety, on public or private property or to assure conformity to the county comprehensive plan.

(f) Corrections, remedies and repairs made necessary by an emergency situation involving the sudden, unexpected occurrence of a break, rupture, flooding or breach of an existing facility, which break, rupture, flooding or breach presents an immediate threat to life, health or property, may be made as required before permits are applied for or issued.

(g) Permits for emergency work, temporary work and projects begun under temporary exemption, which require permits, shall be applied for on the next business day following commencement of such work. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-11. Permit applications.

Applications for grading permits shall be filed with the Santa Barbara County planning and development department in accord with the submittal requirements approved by the director. Planning and development department submittal requirements may be obtained from the planning and development department. Applications submitted shall include, but not be limited to, the following documents or information:

(a) Plans and specifications, prepared by or under the supervision of a qualified professional and sufficiently detailed to allow reasonable review and interpretation of the proposed work, except that minor erosion control plans and minor grading plans may be prepared without the supervision of a professional engineer;

(b) A description of the land upon which work is to be performed, including assessor's parcel number, street address, tract and block number;

(c) An engineering geology report and/or a geotechnical (soil) engineering report, shall be filed along with the application for a permit. The report shall be prepared by a licensed professional geologist or geotechnical engineer and must include a description of the site relative to distribution and strength

properties of the soil, recommendations and conclusions for grading and foundation designs. All reports shall be subject to approval by the director;

(d) Quantity and type of material to be graded, excavated or filled;

(e) Proposed routes for hauling material, hours of work and methods of controlling dust;

(f) Any additional plans, drawings, or calculations required for the proper execution of the work as determined by the director;

(g) A drainage, erosion, and sediment control plan as required under the provisions of this chapter (see sec. 14-29). No grading work shall be permitted unless the plans and specifications submitted for approval include an erosion and sediment control plan (or SWPPP if applicable) approved by the director. The requirements of the erosion and sediment control plan shall be implemented, as required by the plan, prior to any grading. Control measures contained in the erosion and sediment control plan shall be implemented according to the county approved Construction Site BMP Manual(s).

(h) Where the construction site activity is regulated under 40 CFR 122, and/or the Clean Water Act (sites of one acre or more of disturbance), the application shall include a copy of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

Exception. Requirement for soil report and geology report may be waived by the director. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-12. Who may apply for permit.

If the quantity of material to be graded, excavated or filled exceeds ten thousand cubic yards, the application for a permit shall be made by the owner or lessee of the land upon which the grading, excavation or fill is to be made, and said owner or lessee shall also furnish the security required by this chapter and shall be the principal obligor. If material to be graded is less than ten thousand cubic yards, the application may be made by the owner, lessee, contractor or agent of such owner or lessee, and the security required hereunder shall be furnished by such applicant. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-13. Time limits of permits.

The permittee shall fully perform and complete all of the work required to be done pursuant to the permit, and any applicable land use permit, within the time specified therein. If no time limit is specified, a grading permit shall expire if the work authorized under such permit has not commenced within one hundred eighty days or is not completed within one year of the date of issue, except that prior to the expiration of the permit, the director may grant a reasonable extension. Land use permits shall expire two years from the date of issuance if the grading for which the permit was issued has not been established or commenced, except that the director may grant one extension of up to one year for good cause shown. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-14. Revocation and denial of permits.

(a) Failure to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter or the permit may cause revocation or suspension of the permit, and in either case, the owner or permittee shall be notified of such action and the reasons therefor in writing.

(b) If the operations of the permittee create an unreasonable occurrence of dust, noise, excessive traffic or other reasons, the public works director may require the permittee to take measures to abate said nuisance and may suspend the permit until such measures are taken.

Continuance of such work without abating such nuisance shall be grounds to revoke the permit. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-15. Denial of permit; restoration.

(a) A permit shall not be issued where the work proposed is likely to endanger human life or property.

(b) A permit may be denied unless provisions are included to assure conformity with the rules, regulations and ordinances of the County of Santa Barbara and other agencies as may have jurisdiction.

(c) If grading operations are commenced before first securing a proper permit, no permit will be issued until all illegal grading has been stopped. In the event that no grading permit, erosion control permit

or land use permit can be issued for such operation, the site shall be restored to its original condition.

(d) If restoration is required of a site by the director, restoration plans prepared by a licensed landscape architect, or by other additional qualified professionals at the discretion of the director, shall be submitted to the director for review and approval prior to any restoration. The party responsible shall pay a restoration permit fee which shall be equal to the fee that would be charged for a grading permit fee for the same work. Restoration shall be in conformity with the approved plans. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-16. Permit and plan checking fees.

(a) A fee for each grading permit, erosion control permit and land use permit shall be paid to the county according to a fee schedule adopted from time to time by resolution of the board of supervisors and based on the number of cubic yards of material in either excavation or fill, whichever is greater.

(b) A double (2x) permit fee shall be assessed for violations of this chapter by commencement of grading work without permit.

(c) A plan checking fee equal to sixty-five percent of the base grading permit fee, and in addition to the grading permit fee, shall be paid before plans and specifications for a grading permit are accepted for checking. If the applicant changes the plans and specifications subsequent to approval, the director may require that a second plan checking fee, as applicable, be paid. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-17. Faithful performance of security.

(a) A grading permit shall not be issued for more than five hundred cubic yards of material unless the permittee first files performance and remedial security, with the director. The director may also require appropriate filing for complex and difficult sites, involving less than five hundred cubic yards.

(b) The applicant may post security in the form of cash, corporate surety bond, a certified check, cashier's check, certificate of time deposit or a letter of credit from an accredited financial institution in the name of the County of Santa Barbara. An instrument of credit security shall be in a form approved by the

Santa Barbara County counsel before posting as security.

(c) In the event of failure to complete the work and failure to comply with all of the conditions and terms of the permit, the director may order all or part of the work required by the permit to be completed, or such work or remedial work done as is necessary to protect public health, safety and the property affected. The security provided shall be subject to provide payment of all necessary costs and expenses that may be incurred by the County of Santa Barbara in causing any and all such work as may be ordered to be completed. Any unused portion thereof shall be refunded to the permittee.

(d) The security shall be in the full amount required to assure completion, restoration and/or remediation, based upon engineering estimates approved by the director.

(e) Upon completion of grading, final approval by the director, and satisfaction of all conditions, the security shall be released.

(f) Any contractor or other person engaged in continuous or repeated excavations may provide a blanket security or blanket deposit in an amount sufficient to insure prompt completion of all excavation projects being conducted at any one time. If the number or amount of excavation projects exceeds the amount of the security or deposit, the director may require additional security or deposit to insure completion of all work being done at any one time.

(g) The amount of the security or deposit provided shall be based upon full estimated costs to complete the project, restore the site, and/or complete necessary remedial action according to the estimate approved by the director. Such estimate may be made pursuant to engineering estimates approved by the director, referencing the number of cubic yards of material in either excavation or fill, whichever is the greater amount, and including the full estimated costs of all drainage or other protective devices as may be required. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-18. Inspections.

(a) All construction and other work for which a permit is required shall be subject to either periodic

or continuous inspections by authorized employees of the planning and development department. Where the director determines it to be necessary to protect the public safety because of the nature and type of material involved, the type of work proposed or the purpose of the work, the work shall have either continuous or periodic inspections and supervision by one or more of the following as a condition of issuance of the grading permit: (1) civil engineer, (2) geotechnical engineer, (3) engineering geologist. Prior to final approval of grading work under any type of permit, a final inspection shall be made of all construction or work for which a permit has been issued.

(b) Grading shall not be commenced until the permittee or his agent shall have posted an inspection record card in a conspicuous place on the site to allow the director to make the required entries thereon regarding inspection of the work. This card shall be maintained on site by the permittee until a grading certificate is issued by the director.

(c) The builder or contractor shall have an approved set of grading plans, specifications, and erosion and sediment control plans (or SWPPP if required) on the site at all times while work is in progress.

(d) In the absence of specific work site designation upon which grading is to be performed, the director may require the site surveyed and staked by a civil engineer or land surveyor licensed by the State of California so that the proper location of the work on the lot may be determined.

(e) Inspections for a grading permit shall be made as provided herein and work shall not continue until approval to proceed has been granted following inspection. The permittee shall be responsible for notifying the planning and development department at least twenty-four hours prior to the time when the inspection is to be made.

Required Inspections.

(1) Initial inspection: when the permittee is ready to begin work, but before any grading or brushing is started, inspect and review erosion and sediment control BMP's with permittee;

(2) Toe inspection: after the natural ground is ex-

posed and prepared to receive fill, but before any fill is placed, review erosion and sediment control BMP's with permittee;

(3) Excavation inspection: after the excavation is started, but before the vertical depth of the excavation exceeds ten feet;

(4) Fill inspection: after the fill emplacement is started, but before the vertical height of the fill exceeds ten feet;

(5) Drainage device inspection: after forms and pipe are in place, but before any concrete is placed, inspect erosion and sediment control BMP's;

(6) Rough grade inspection: when all rough grading has been completed;

(7) Final inspection: when all work, including installation of drainage structures, other protective devices, planting and slope stabilization has been completed and the "as-graded" plan and required reports have been submitted to the director and accepted as complete.

(8) Other inspections: in addition to the inspections above, such other inspections of any work to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this chapter and other laws and regulations as may be required by the director including requirements of the NPDES permit of the County of Santa Barbara for its storm water discharges. A licensed landscape architect, qualified biologist, archeologist, agricultural advisor, or other qualified professional may be required to be present during inspections.

On construction sites with one acre or more of land disturbance, county inspectors of the planning and development department shall inspect for adequate installation and functionality of best management practices (BMPs) prescribed by the erosion and sediment control plan or SWPPP at any time throughout the year. County inspectors may identify maintenance and repair needs on the site with the permittee, or permittee's agent, to ensure compliance with the minimum requirements of best management practices.

During the rainy season (between November 1 and April 15), a minimum of two county inspections per month shall be conducted on active projects with open grading with one acre or more of land distur-

bance. Reports of such inspections shall be kept with the grading permit file.

(f) Periodic reports by a geotechnical engineer, an engineering geologist, or other qualified professional, certifying the compaction or acceptability of all fills may be required. These shall include, but need not be limited to, inspection of cleared areas and benches prepared to receive fill and removal of all unsuitable materials, the bearing capacity of the fill to support structures, the placement and compaction of fill materials, and the inspection of buttress fills, subterranean drains, cut slopes and similar devices.

(9) Upon completion of the work, the director may require a certification from a civil engineer of record that all grades, lot drainage, and drainage facilities have been completed in conformity with the approved plans and as-graded plan of the completed work.

(h) A geotechnical engineering report including, but not limited to, certification of soil capacity, and compaction summaries of field and laboratory tests, location of tests, and showing limits of compacted fill on a grading plan. This certification shall include specific approval of the grading as affected by soils on the site.

(1) An engineering geology report by an engineering geologist based on the grading plan, including specific approval of the grading as affected by geological facts. Where necessary, a revised geologic map and cross-sections and any recommendations necessary shall be included.

(j) Where the nature of the project, type of soils, geologic conditions or drainage dictate that special engineering, geotechnical engineering, or geological inspections are necessary to prevent danger to public health, safety or welfare, the director may require the permittee to retain one or more of the following:

(1) A civil engineer to supervise and coordinate all field surveys and the setting of grade stakes in conformity with the plans, to check elevation of grades, inclination of slopes, installation of drainage structures and other matters related to the geometric design of the work, including the design of revised or modified plans and "as-graded" plans, if necessary;

(2) A geotechnical engineer shall provide either

periodic or continuous inspection of all soils work, including grading and compaction;

(3) An engineering geologist to provide geological inspections.

On work requiring the continuous supervision and inspection of a civil engineer or geotechnical engineer, required inspections may be delegated to the civil engineer or geotechnical engineer by the director. At the time of checking of the plans, the director shall indicate on each application for a grading permit the types of inspection, if any, to be made by the civil engineer or geotechnical engineer.

If the civil engineer or geotechnical engineer or geologist finds that the work is not being performed in substantial conformity with this chapter, or the plans and specifications, the engineer shall issue a notice to the persons in charge of the grading work and to the director.

All work shall immediately stop upon issuance of the notice of violation by the director, or upon termination of the services of the engineer approved to supervise grading work, the permit holder shall terminate all such grading work, and it shall not commence again until a civil engineer, geotechnical engineer or engineering geologist certifies in writing to the director that he has reviewed all phases of the project, is thoroughly familiar with the proposed work, and that he approves the work already completed or will assume responsibility for making the necessary improvements thereto. Upon receipt of this notice, the director shall immediately give written notice that work may proceed. No work shall proceed unless and until the issuance of such written notice that work may proceed.

(k) If the director determines by inspection that grading as authorized is likely to endanger public health, safety or welfare in the deposition of debris on any public way, or interfere with any existing drainage course, the director may require that reasonable safety precautions be taken to remove such likelihood of danger. Written notice to comply shall be served onto the permittee allowing no more than ten days for corrections to begin unless an imminent hazard to the public health, safety or welfare exists, in which case the corrective work shall begin immediately.

(1) Final inspection, as required in this chapter, shall be made by an employee of the planning and development department. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-19. Modifications to approved plans.

No work shall proceed upon any modifications to the approved plans, including erosion and sedimentation control plans or SWPPP, unless and until such modifications shall have been approved by the director. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-20. Stop work orders.

(a) Whenever any construction or work is being done contrary to the provisions of any approval or of any rule, regulation, law or ordinance, or whenever approval was based upon misinformation or misrepresentation, or whenever the public health, safety or welfare is endangered, the director may issue a written notice or order to stop work for any work that is not in compliance with the permit approved for the project. Such notice or order to stop work shall be served upon any persons engaged in the doing or causing such work to be done, and any such persons shall forthwith stop such work until authorized by the director to proceed with the work. The notice or order shall state the reason for the notice and no work shall be done on that portion until the matter has been corrected and approval obtained from the director.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to continue the progress of any work regulated under the provisions of this chapter in violation of, or contrary to, any stop work notice or stop work order issued pursuant to this section.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to commence any work under the provisions of this chapter in violation of, or contrary to, any stop work order issued pursuant to this section. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-21. Exposure of work.

Whenever any work on which inspections are required is covered or concealed by other work without having been inspected, the director may require that such work be exposed for examination. The cost of exposing such work shall not entail any expense to the County of Santa Barbara. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-22. Grading hours; limitation.

No grading work (except for emergency operations), which requires a grading permit under the provisions of this chapter shall take place between the hours of 7:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M., unless the director finds that such operation is not likely to cause significant public nuisance and authorizes such night operations in writing. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-23. Dust debris control.

All graded surfaces and materials, whether filled, excavated, transported or stockpiled, shall be wetted, protected or contained in such a manner as to prevent the generation of dust. Construction equipment and materials on the site shall be used in such a manner as to avoid creating a public nuisance. Roadways and graded areas on the site shall be surfaced or wetted sufficiently to prevent the generation of excessive dust at all times. However, such wetting shall not cause offsite runoff of sediment or pollutants. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-24. Responsibility of permittee.

(a) The permittee and his agents shall carry out the proposed grading in accordance with the approved plans and specifications, conditions of the permit and the requirements of this chapter and conditions and permits as required by the director.

(b) The permittee and his agents shall maintain all required protective devices and temporary drainage facilities during the progress of the grading work and shall be responsible for observance of working hours, dust controls and methods of hauling. The permittee and his/her agents shall be responsible for debris and material deposits placed on private or public roads during the construction period of the project. Debris and/or materials shall be removed as necessary in order to prevent offsite impacts to roads and/or watercourses. Such removal shall be included in the drainage, erosion and sediment control plan. The permittee and his agents shall be responsible for maintenance of the site until such time as a grading certificate has been issued by the director. The permittee, his agents, and each of them shall become subject to the penalties set forth herein in the event of

failure to comply with this chapter and other applicable laws of the County of Santa Barbara. No approval shall exonerate the permittee or his agents from the responsibility of complying with the provisions and intent of this chapter. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-25. Excavations.

(a) No excavation shall be made with a cut face steeper in slope than one and one-half horizontal to one vertical, except under one or more of the following conditions:

(1) The director may permit an excavation to be made with a cut face steeper in slope than one and one-half horizontal to one vertical if the applicant shows through geotechnical engineering and engineering geology reports that the material making up the slope of the excavation and the underlying earth material is capable of standing on a steeper slope.

(2) A retaining wall or other approved support is provided to support the face of the excavation.

(b) The director may require an excavation to be made with a cut face flatter in slope than one and one-half horizontal to one vertical if the material in which the excavation is to be made is such that the flatter cut slope is necessary for stability or safety.

(c) No excavation shall be made which is sufficiently close to the property line to endanger any adjoining public or private property or structures without supporting and protecting such property or structures from any settling, cracking or other damage which might result.

(d) No slope shall be cut steeper than the bedding plane in any formation where the cut slope will lie on the dip side of the strike line unless engineering geology and geotechnical engineering reports approved by the director indicate that the slope will be stable at a steeper angle.

(e) No cut slope shall exceed a height of twenty-five feet without intervening, fully paved benches having a minimum width of eight feet. These benches shall be spaced at intervals of twenty-five feet vertically, except that for slopes less than forty feet in vertical height the bench shall be approximately at mid-height. The director may modify this requirement if the director determines that it is justified be-

cause of competent rock or other special conditions.

(f) All cut slopes shall be within properties or parcels under one ownership. Tops of cut slopes shall be made not nearer to a road right-of-way or site boundary line than one-fifth of the vertical height of cut with a minimum of two feet and a maximum of ten feet. The setback may need to be increased for any required interceptor drains. The director may make adjustments as a condition of the permit, as required by individual site conditions. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-26. Fills.

(a) No fill shall be made which creates any exposed surface steeper in slope than two horizontal to one vertical, except under one or more of the following conditions:

(1) A retaining wall or other approved support is provided;

(2) The director may permit a fill to be made which creates an exposed surface steeper in slope than two horizontal to one vertical if the applicant shows through the investigation and report, to be approved by the director, of a geotechnical engineer that the strength characteristics of the material to be used in the fill are such as to produce a safe and stable slope, and that the areas on which the fill is to be placed are suitable to support the fill.

(b) The director may require that fill be constructed with an exposed surface flatter than two horizontal to one vertical if, under the particular conditions, such flatter surface is necessary for stability or safety.

(c) No fill slope shall exceed a vertical height of one hundred feet unless horizontal benches within a minimum width of thirty feet are installed at each one hundred feet of vertical height.

(d) No fill slope shall exceed a height of twenty-five feet without intervening fully paved benches having a minimum width of eight feet. These benches shall be spaced at vertical intervals of twenty-five feet, except that for slopes less than forty feet in height, the bench shall be approximately at mid-height.

(e) Unless specified as non-structural land recla-

mation fills, or a fill under erosion control permit, all fills shall be placed, compacted, inspected and tested in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) The natural ground surface shall be prepared to receive fill by removing all unsuitable material. Where natural slopes are five horizontal to one vertical or steeper, keys and benches at least ten feet wide shall be placed into firm earth material. Five feet of the lowermost bench shall be exposed beyond the toe of sidehill fills. Where special conditions, such as some toes of canyon filling, are encountered, the director may waive the requirement of benching provided that a geotechnical engineering report approved by the director indicates that benching is unnecessary for lateral and vertical support or to prevent slippage or settling, and provided, further, that the soils engineer, upon completion of grading, certifies the fill as being stable.

(2) Except as otherwise permitted by the director, no rock or similar irreducible material with a maximum dimension greater than six inches shall be buried or placed in fills. No organic material shall be permitted in fills.

(3) A fill shall be spread in a series of layers with a compacted thickness as specified by the geotechnical engineer and approved by the director or not exceeding six inches, and shall be compacted into a fill of uniform moisture and density as specified in paragraph (4) of this subsection.

(4) All fills shall be compacted to a minimum of ninety percent of maximum density as determined by ASTM D 1557- (latest edition) or other approved testing method giving equivalent test results. The required degree of relative compaction on slope surfaces shall be ninety percent to within eight inches of the surface and eighty-five percent to within three inches of the surface, and shall be certified to by the geotechnical engineer. Field density shall be determined by ASTM D 1556- (latest edition) or other equivalent methods approved by the director.

(5) A field density test, as herein provided, shall be taken for each eighteen inches of fill, or portion thereof, measured vertically from the lowest point of the area to be filled, and for each five hundred cubic yards of fill placed. In addition, in the case of subdivi-

sions, at least one field density test shall be taken on each lot which receives fill.

(6) All fills regulated by this chapter shall be tested for relative compaction by a qualified geotechnical testing agency. A certificate of compliance with the terms of this chapter, and the grading permit, setting forth densities, relative compaction and other fill characteristics shall be prepared and signed by a geotechnical engineer. This report shall be submitted to and approved by the director before any final approval of the fill is given and before any foundation construction begins except for the digging of trenches and placing of reinforcing steel.

(f) Fills toeing out on natural slopes which are steeper than two horizontal to one vertical shall not be permitted.

(g) The toes of fill slopes shall be made not nearer to a road right-of-way or the site boundary than one-half the height off the slope with a minimum of two feet and a maximum of twenty feet. Where a fill slope is to be located near a road right-of-way, or the site boundary, and the adjacent off-site property is developed, special precautions, including, without limitation, additional setback, retaining or slough walls, mechanical or chemical treatment of the surface, and provisions to control surface waters, shall be incorporated into the work, as the director may require, to protect the adjoining property from damage as a result of such grading. Fill slopes shall not be divided horizontally by property lines. The director may require an investigation and recommendation by an engineer or an engineering geologist to demonstrate that the provisions of this chapter have been satisfied. The director may make adjustments as a condition of the permit, as required by individual site conditions.

(h) No person shall place, deposit, maintain or suffer the placement of unsuitable material within the unincorporated area of the County of Santa Barbara except in a properly permitted landfill or permitted waste facility. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-27. Planting.

Exposed man-made slopes in excess of three feet in vertical height from the natural contour of the land

shall be planted to prevent erosion. All earth fills shall be planted and mulched with temporary vegetation, or otherwise protected from the effects of storm runoff or dust erosion within thirty days of the completion of grading, or as specified in the approved erosion and sediment control plan or SWPPP. Grading for recognized, normal and usual agricultural practices to prepare a field for a crop or range improvement which provide prudent measures for erosion control and which conform to the provisions of this chapter and the recommendations or guidelines made or promulgated by the Santa Barbara County agricultural advisory committee may be protected by recognized agricultural erosion control methods. Planting shall be irrigated or maintained until established as determined by the director. Land use permit for grading activity may be conditioned upon the provision of landscape and maintenance security as required by the director. Planting shall conform to the county approved construction site pollution control BMP manual(s). (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-28. Slope restrictions; building foundation and pool setback.

(a) Unless otherwise recommended in an approved geotechnical or geology report, the placement of buildings and structures on or adjacent to slopes steeper than three horizontal to one vertical shall be in accordance with the most recent edition of the Uniform Building Code adopted by reference, from time to time, by this Code.

(b) The setbacks provided in the Uniform Building Code may be modified by the director if the director determines it to be justified because of special conditions.

(c) The setbacks required in the Uniform Building Code may be increased by the director if found to be necessary for safety or stability or to prevent possible damage from water, soil, or debris or to be consistent with the zoning regulations.

(d) Buildings shall not be constructed on slopes two horizontal to one vertical or steeper unless geotechnical engineering and engineering geology reports indicate that the slopes will be stable. The building shall be designed by a registered civil or

structural engineer or architect; and the design is approved by the director.

(e) No building shall be founded partially on cut and partially on fill unless an engineered foundation design is provided. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-29. Drainage, erosion and sediment control.

(a) An erosion and sediment control plan shall be required as part of the grading plan and permit requirements. The plan shall incorporate applicable county approved best management practices. In lieu of the erosion and sediment control plan, the county may accept a SWPPP, prepared for the estate, if it contains the requirements of the county's erosion and sediment control plan. The erosion and sediment control plan shall contain:

(1) A delineation and brief description of the proposed practices to retain sediment on the site, including sediment basins and silt traps, and a schedule for their maintenance;

(2) The location and a brief description of the surface runoff and erosion control practices to be implemented, including types and methods of applying mulches, hydro seeding, or other slope stabilization methods; construction material and waste management practices to be used, including temporary borrow and waste disposal areas, temporary debris and garbage disposal, and chemical/fuel storage areas.

(3) A brief description of the vegetative practices to be used, including toes of seeds and fertilizer and their application rates, dates of seeding and a schedule for maintenance and upkeep, including irrigation.

(4) A brief description of reasonable precautionary measures to ensure that vehicles do not track or spill earth materials into public streets and actions necessary to remove such materials if the materials are spilled or tracked.

(5) Drainage, erosion and sediment control plans shall include best management practices for control of pollutants from onsite storm water discharges and non-storm water discharges, such as discarded building materials, litter, sanitary waste, and the washout of excess construction materials, including but not limited to drywall, grout, gypsum, plaster, mortar and

concrete. Water contaminated with washout pollutants shall be collected and controlled and shall be removed from the site.

(b) An erosion control permit for any agricultural grading operation shall comply with section 14-9 of this chapter.

(c) A master drainage plan shall be required as a part of the grading plan for all grading permit applications. Design standards for drainage and terraces shall conform to the following provisions of this section:

(1) Concrete diverting terraces or ditches at least three feet wide and one foot deep shall be installed at the top of all cut slopes where the tributary drainage area has a slope steeper than ten horizontal to one vertical and a horizontal projection of greater than fifty feet;

(2) Berms or drainage divides at least one foot high and three feet wide at the base shall be constructed at the top of all fill slopes;

(3) Downdrains shall be of concrete or corrugated metal pipe having a diameter of a size required by runoff calculations, but not less than twelve inches, and shall be aligned so as to minimize velocity head at pipe entrance and discharge points. Alternate designs approved by the director may be permitted;

(4) Inlet structures into pipes shall be of concrete, galvanized iron, or approved equivalent and shall be provided with overflow structures;

(5) Outlet structures shall be of concrete, galvanized iron or approved equivalent. Where discharging into public roads or streets, the design shall be approved by the county road department. At other locations the structures shall be provided with adequate velocity reducers, diversion walls, riprap, concrete aprons or similar energy dissipaters and shall be approved by the director or, in the case of natural drainage courses, by the flood control engineer.

(6) An approved drainage dispersal wall shall be constructed wherever it is necessary to convert channel flow to sheet flow.

(7) Approved eave or ground gutters shall be provided to receive all roof water and deliver it through a non-erodible device to a street or watercourse where the director determines it to be necessary be-

cause of steepness of slope or presence of erodible materials.

(8) All graded building pads shall slope a minimum of two percent to an approved drainage device or street. Where used, the drainage device shall be an approved system which conducts the water to a street or watercourse. The top of footing stems or finish floor, if a concrete slab, shall extend above the top of street curb or inlet into the drainage device by a minimum of six inches plus two percent of the distance from the footing to the drainage device or curb. The director may allow one percent to be used if, because of terrain or soils, two percent is not reasonably attainable or necessary.

(9) On graded sites the director may require that drainage devices be installed to conduct storm water around buildings and to the nearest street or watercourse when the director determines that it is necessary to prevent erosion.

(10) In areas where underground water is anticipated, the director may require the installation of approved subdrains.

(11) Runoff computations shall be based upon the latest methods adopted by the Santa Barbara County flood control and water conservation district.

(12) Design of improved and artificial watercourses shall meet the standards of and be approved by the Santa Barbara County flood control and water conservation district.

(13) Alternate designs which provide equivalent safety and are approved by the director may be used in lieu of those contained in this section.

(d) The erosion and sediment control plan shall specify which erosion control measures necessary to control runoff shall be in place during the rainy season (November 1 through April 15) and which measures shall be in place year round. At a minimum, during the rainy season no grading shall occur unless approved erosion and sediment control measures are implemented. Erosion and sediment control measures shall be in place prior to any grading on hillsides, sloping or mountainous terrain. Measures for non-storm water construction site discharge control shall be implemented year round. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-30. Dams and reservoirs.

(a) Dams and reservoirs or other water impounding structures which are not constructed, regulated or owned by the State of California or the federal government shall be deemed to be engineered grading under the provisions of this chapter. However, the construction of a reservoir which impounds water to a depth of less than five feet and less than one acre-foot in quantity, shall not be deemed to be engineered grading, when located more than five hundred feet from any exterior property line of the parcel. If required by the director, engineered grading shall be under the strict supervision of a registered civil engineer who shall be responsible for the structural design and the supervision of construction of such dam, reservoir or water impounding structure.

(b) The director in granting a permit for construction may require supporting geological and geotechnical engineering reports as deemed necessary for the safe design and construction of such facility. A report from a civil engineer certifying that the constructed facility has been completed in conformity with the approved plans and specifications and this chapter. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-31. Enforcement and interpretation.

(a) The director is hereby authorized and directed to enforce and interpret the provisions of this chapter. The final decision of the director in enforcing the provisions of this chapter or in interpreting the provisions thereof, or in exercising any authority delegated thereby shall be subject to appeal as provided in section 14-32 hereof.

(b) The director may order any work stopped where there is reason to believe it is being conducted in violation of any provision of the permit or approval, or of any provision of the county code or regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or in violation of any provision of any exemption so that there is reason to doubt that such exemption is applicable.

(c) It shall be unlawful to undertake any work or to permit any work in progress beyond the date of posting or service of such order, except in conformity to the terms of such order or notice of order, or until relief from such order is obtained from the director,

or upon appeal from the board of supervisors.

(d) The director may require such certification, approval, guidance and/or recommendation as may assist in the determination of the propriety of the activity to be carried on, before allowing the progress of such work to continue.

(e) The director shall be responsible for enforcement and interpretation of provisions related to the issuance of land use and grading permits. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-32. Appeals.

All decisions, interpretations, or acts of the director regarding the implementation of this chapter shall be subject to appeal to the Santa Barbara County board of supervisors. Any person affected by such decision may, within ten days after such decision is rendered, file an appeal in writing with the clerk of the Santa Barbara County board of supervisors. The decision of the board of supervisors shall be final. A fee for filing an appeal shall be paid by the appellant to the clerk of the board as set forth by resolution of the board of supervisors from time to time. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-33. Violations and penalties.

(a) Any person, firm, or corporation, whether as principal, agent, employee or otherwise who shall commence, construct, enlarge, alter, repair or maintain any grading, excavation, or fill, or cause the same to be done, contrary to or in violation of any provision of this chapter is guilty of a crime. The offense may be filed as either an infraction or a misdemeanor at the discretion of the Santa Barbara County district attorney.

(b) If filed as an infraction and upon conviction thereof, the crime shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars for a first violation; a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars for a second violation of the same ordinance within one year; and a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year.

(c) If filed as a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, the punishment shall be a fine of not less

than five hundred dollars nor more than twenty-five thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(d) Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a separate offense for each and every day or portion thereof during which any violation of any of the provisions of this chapter is committed, continued or permitted. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-34. Injunction—Civil remedies and penalties—And costs.

(a) Any person, firm, or corporation, whether as principal, agent, employee or otherwise who shall commence, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, or maintain any grading, excavation, or fill or causes the same to be done, contrary to or in violation of any provision of this chapter, shall be subject to injunction against such activity and shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars for each day that the violation continues to exist.

(b) When the director determines that any person has engaged in, is engaging in, or is about to engage in any act(s) or practice(s) which constitute or will constitute a violation of provisions of this chapter, or order issued, promulgated or executed hereunder, the district attorney or the county counsel may make application to the superior court for an order enjoining such acts or practices, or for an order directing compliance, and upon a showing that such person has engaged in or is about to engage in any such acts or practices, a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order may be granted by a superior court having jurisdiction over the cause. In any civil action brought pursuant to this section in which a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction or permanent injunction is sought, it shall not be necessary to allege or prove at any stage of the proceeding that irreparable damage will occur should the temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction not be issued, or that the legal remedies are inadequate.

(c) Any person, firm, or corporation, whether as principal, agent, employee or otherwise who shall

commence, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, or maintain any grading, excavation, or fill, or causes the same to be done, contrary to or in violation of any provision of this chapter shall be liable for and obliged to pay the County of Santa Barbara for all costs incurred by the county in obtaining abatement or compliance, or which are attributable to or associated with any enforcement or abatement action, whether such action is administrative, injunctive or legal; and for all damages suffered by the county, its agents, officers or employees as a result of such violation or efforts to enforce or abate the violation.

(d) In determining the amount of a civil penalty to impose, the court shall consider all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of the harm caused by the conduct constituting the violation; the nature and persistence of such conduct; the length of time over which the conduct occurred; the assets, liabilities and net worth of the persons responsible, whether corporate or individual; and corrective action taken by the persons responsible; and the cooperation or lack of cooperation in public efforts toward abatement or correction. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-35. Constitutionality.

(a) If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this chapter is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this chapter. The board of supervisors hereby declares that it would have adopted this chapter and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases be unconstitutional or invalid. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-36. Recovery of costs.

(a) The director shall maintain records of all costs including, but not limited to, administrative, professional fees, court costs, attorney's fees, laboratory costs, remedial construction costs and other costs incurred in the processing of violations and enforcement of this chapter, and shall, to the extent feasible, recover such costs from the owner of the property upon which the violation occurs, or other person responsible.

(b) Upon investigation and determination that a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter exists, the director shall notify the record owner or person in possession or control of the property, or other person responsible, by mail, of the existence of the violation, the director's intent to charge the person for all administrative costs associated with enforcement, and of the person's right to a hearing on objections thereto.

(c) At the conclusion of the case the director shall send a summary of costs associated with enforcement to the owner and to the person having possession or control of the subject property, or other responsible person, by mail, first class postage prepaid. Such summary shall include a notice of the right to a hearing before the director to object to the imposition of the charges.

(d) Any request for hearing to be made upon the imposition of the charges proposed shall be filed with the director within ten days of the service of the summary of costs.

(e) The director shall, within thirty days of receipt of such request for hearing, schedule a hearing upon the imposition of such costs, such hearing to be held at a time and place convenient to the parties, as the director may arrange.

(f) In determining the validity of the costs assessed, the director shall consider whether the total costs are reasonable in the circumstances of the case. Factors to be considered include, but are not limited to, whether the present owner created the violation; whether there is a present ability to correct the violation; whether the person responsible moved promptly to correct the violation; the degree of cooperation or lack thereof, provided by the person responsible; whether reasonable minds may differ as to whether a violation exists and whether the current owner knew or should have known that violations existed.

(g) The decision of the director shall be appealable to the board of supervisors by any affected party as provided in section 14-32.

(h) Until all costs, fees and penalties assessed by the director under this chapter are paid in full, no final inspections, certificates of completion, certificates of compliance, certificates of occupancy, condi-

tional use permits, land use permits, or final map shall be issued by the planning and development department or other county agency. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-37. Secondary codes.

Whenever in this chapter or in any of the codes adopted by reference hereby, another code or publication of standards or of rules or regulations is referred to, any language to the contrary notwithstanding, such reference shall not incorporate by reference such other codes, standards or rules or regulations as part of this chapter or of any codes adopted by reference herein unless set out in full therein, but they shall be considered and may be used by the director as guides to the provisions of this chapter or of any of the codes adopted by reference hereby. The director shall not be bound by the provisions of any such other codes, standards or rules or regulations not expressly adopted by reference in this chapter in determining such compliance. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

Sec. 14-38. County regulations and manuals.

The board of supervisors shall, from time to time, adopt construction site pollution control best management practices manuals. Such manuals, when adopted, shall be valid county regulations and shall be used as a basis for developing and implementing any required drainage erosion and sediment control plan. These manuals, as may be amended from time to time, are hereby adopted by reference. The clerk of the board of supervisors and the director of planning and development shall keep current copies of said manuals on file for public review. Copies shall be available for purchase from the director at a price covering the cost of printing or reproduction. (Ord. No. 4477, § 1)

APPENDIX A
Grading Ordinance Guidelines for
Native Oak Tree Removal

Preamble

The goal of the oak tree protection and regeneration program is to sustain and, where possible, enhance the native oak resources of Santa Barbara County. Specifically, the program seeks to ensure that there is no net loss of native oak trees and that, if possible and with the help of incentives, the number and extent of remaining valley, blue, and live oak trees grow greater. To accomplish this, the program combines elements of landowner flexibility and voluntary oak regeneration with oak protection. This approach will benefit the county's oaks, avoid undue burdens on private property, and foster trust between land stewards, concerned citizens and local government.

These guidelines constitute the rules for agricultural and non-agricultural deciduous oak (valley and blue oaks) removals as well as for agricultural and non-agricultural live oak removals.

Pursuant to the Santa Barbara County grading ordinance (Chapter 14 of the County Code) these provisions shall apply to all private land outside of the coastal zone and urban boundaries. This includes Agriculture I, Agriculture II, Mountainous Goleta, and Resource Management zone districts of Article III of Chapter 35 of the Santa Barbara County Code; Agriculture I and Resource Management zone districts of Article IV of Chapter 35 of the Santa Barbara County Code; and Unlimited Agriculture, Exclusive Agriculture, Watershed Agriculture, General Agriculture, Intensive General Agriculture, and Limited Agriculture zone districts of Article V of the Santa Barbara County Ordinance 661.

These guidelines govern deciduous and live oak removals, replacing the County of Santa Barbara environmental thresholds and guidelines manual as a standard in Chapter 14 for addressing significant environmental damage and significant environmental impact associated with native oak tree removal of protected and unprotected size, as defined in this Ap-

pendix, for agricultural and non-agricultural practices not requiring a discretionary permit.

I. Deciduous Oak Program

A. Oak Removal for Agricultural Practices (as defined in the grading ordinance sec. 14-8).

The rules in this section are less restrictive than those discussed under sections B and C below for non-agricultural removals, and include voluntary and self-regulating components under tiers one and two of the four-tiered structure.

Deciduous Oak Removal Thresholds for Agricultural Operations 4-Tiered Program. The program is based on the following four-tiered system (see Table 1, below). Requirements that are triggered by agricultural deciduous oak removal within Tiers 1 through 3 are hereby set forth within these guidelines; those for Tier 4 are set forth in Article IX of Chapter 35 of the Santa Barbara County Code.

Table 1. Tiers for Agricultural Deciduous Oak Removal

Lot Size (acres)	Tier 1 Exempt From Regeneration Requirement; Count Toward Cumulative # Removed	Tier 2 Landowner Regeneration Required; Self- Certification of Compliance	Tier 3 Management Plan Required	Tier 4 P&D Discretionary Permit Required
Less than 50	1	2—3	4—8	> 8
50 — < 100	2	3—6	7—17	> 17
100 — < 150	3	4—10	11—26	> 26
150 — < 200	4	5—13	14—34	> 34
200 — < 250	5	6—16	17—42	> 42
250 — < 300	6	7—19	20—50	> 50
300 — < 350	7	8—22	23—58	> 58
350 — < 400	8	9—25	26—66	> 66
400 — < 450	9	10—28	29—74	> 74
450 — < 500	10	11—31	32—82	> 82
500 — < 550	11	12—34	35—90	> 90
550 — < 600	12	13—37	38—98	> 98
600 — < 650	13	14—40	41—106	> 106
650 — < 700	14	15—43	44—114	> 114
700 — < 750	15	16—46	47—122	> 122
750 — < 800	16	17—49	50—131	> 131
800 — < 850	17	18—52	53—138	> 138
850 — 899	18	19—55	56—146	> 146
Greater than 899	19	20—58	59—154	> 154

Removals of deciduous oaks that equal or exceed 30% of all deciduous oaks on legal lots 100 acres or greater, or which equal or exceed 50% of deciduous oaks on lots less than 100 acres shall be deemed significant and trigger Tier 4 review.

Appendix A

Requirements under each Tier.

1. Tier 1: Exempt.

a. No regeneration or reporting required. (The oak tree specialist and agricultural commissioner should outreach to landowners to request that they voluntarily report deciduous oak removals as part of efforts to work with the community to encourage replanting and regeneration of valley and blue oaks.) Consistent with the program basics below, removals exempt under Tier 1 shall count as part of the total number of trees removed during the removal period for purposes of determining when/if tiers 2, 3 and 4 apply.

2. Tier 2: Landowner Regeneration Required—Self-Certification.

In balancing voluntary and regulatory components of the guidelines, this tier is designed as the predominantly voluntary, self-regulating element.

a. Cumulative removals within the removal period exceeding Tier 1 allowances are subject to the requirements of Tier 2.

b. 15:1 replanting ratio is required. Replacement trees shall be planted no closer than twenty feet from each other or from existing deciduous oak trees, and no farther than one hundred sixty-five to one hundred eighty feet from each other or from existing deciduous oak trees, unless recommended otherwise by the oak tree specialist. Landowners shall be encouraged to consult with the oak tree specialist and replant consistent with other recommended Tier 2 replanting standards (see Attachment 1). Although consultation with the oak tree specialist is encouraged, the landowner self-evaluates and determines success or failure. The recommended survival target for replacement trees should be a two-thirds survival rate at five years or one-third surviving and attaining a height above the browse line (eight feet).

c. On-site monitoring by the agricultural commissioner's office requires landowner's voluntary cooperation.

d. Documentation of oak tree removals at Tier 2 is required through self-certification and notification to the agricultural commissioner's office.

e. Willful failure to notify the agricultural commissioner's office of tree removals, carry out re-

quired replanting, or pursue regeneration are violations of this chapter or Chapter 35, Article IX, at the discretion of the agricultural commissioner.

f. Violations trigger Tier 3 management plan or Tier 4 permit (see County Code Chapter 35, Article IX), and/or fines, at the discretion of the agricultural commissioner in consultation with the oak tree specialist. Violations which are determined to trigger Tier 3 shall be considered a violation under this chapter. Violations which are determined to trigger Tier 4 shall be considered to have arisen under Chapter 35, Article IX and be a violation of Article IX.

3. Tier 3: Management Plan Required.

In balancing voluntary and regulatory components of the guidelines, this tier is designed to have more regulatory elements. The oak tree specialist shall provide or arrange for assistance with drafting management plans if requested by the landowner. Management plans must meet the minimum standards contained in Attachment 2 as well as all of the other appropriate requirements set forth in the program basics below.

a. Management plan approval by the agricultural commissioner is required before cumulative removals within the removal period exceed allowances under Tier 2.

b. Agricultural commissioner's office shall approve management plans on a case-by-case basis without additional CEQA review or hearings where the plan for a particular property is consistent with Tier 3 management plan standards (e.g. avoidance of removal of actively used granary trees, raptor roosting or nesting trees, trees in riparian corridors, fragmentation of habitats, corridors or links to other habitat — see Attachment 2).

c. Management plan standards must be met in order for project to be approved (see Attachment 2).

d. Monitoring by oak tree specialist is required as a condition of the management plan.

e. Willful failure to adhere to management plan standards is a violation of Chapter 35, Article IX.

f. Violations trigger Tier 4 permit requirement. Violations which are determined to trigger Tier 4 shall be considered to have arisen under Chapter 35, Article IX and be a violation of Article IX.

4. Tier 4: Planning and Development Discretionary Permit Required.

a. Cumulative removals exceeding Tier 3 allowances require separate discretionary review and permit approval from P&D, including CEQA review and planning commission hearing.

b. Tier 4 standards and procedures are set forth in Article IX of Chapter 35 of the Santa Barbara County Code.

c. Consistency with the comprehensive plan is required as part of the discretionary review.

B. Deciduous Oak Removal for Non-agricultural Purposes, Where a Development Permit is not Required.

The requirements for deciduous oak removals for non-agricultural purposes shall apply to all removals on private land outside of the coastal zone and urban boundaries, including all zone districts listed under Section I.A above, not done as agriculturally associated earthwork as defined in Section 14-8 of the grading ordinance. The following thresholds shall apply (see Table 2 below).

Requirements under each Tier.

1. Tier 1: Exempt.

a. Removal of one protected deciduous oak on legal lots of any size shall be exempt. No regeneration or reporting required. (The oak tree specialist and agricultural commissioner should outreach to landowners to request that they voluntarily report deciduous oak removals as part of efforts to work with the community to encourage replanting and regeneration of valley and blue oaks.) Consistent with the program basics below, removals exempt under Tier 1 shall count as part of the total number of trees removed during the removal period for purposes of determining when/if tiers 2 or 3 apply.

2. Tier 2: Landowner Regeneration Required—Self-Certification.

a. Landowner must adhere to the requirements of Section I.A.2 above (Tier 2 for agricultural deciduous oak removal). Regeneration must be consistent with the standards in Attachment 1.

Table 2. Tiers for Non-agricultural Deciduous Oak Removals

Lot acreage	Tier 1 Exempt Removals	Tier 2 Removals (Replanting Required)	Tier 3 Removals (P&D Discretionary Permit Required)
< 50	1	2	> 2
50—<100	1	2—3	> 3
100—<200	1	2—4	> 4
200—<300	1	2—5	> 5
300—<400	1	2—6	> 6
400—<500	1	2—7	> 7
500—<600	1	2—8	> 8
600—<700	1	2—9	> 9
700—<800	1	2—10	> 10
800—899	1	2—11	> 11
> 899	1	2—12	> 12

3. Tier 3: Planning and Development Discretionary Permit Required.

a. Cumulative removals exceeding Tier 2 allowances require separate discretionary review and permit approval from P&D, including CEQA review and Planning Commission hearing.

b. Tier 3 standards and procedures are set forth in Article IX of Chapter 35 of the Santa Barbara County Code.

c. Consistency with the comprehensive plan is required as part of the discretionary review.

C. Deciduous Oak Removal Associated With Activities Requiring a Development Permit (e.g. LUP, CUP, DP).

Deciduous oak removals associated with activities requiring a development permit shall be considered during the development permit process to the requirements of Chapter 35, Article III.

II. Live Oak Program

A. Live Oak Removal for Agricultural Practices.

The following standards and requirements shall apply to all live oak removals associated with agricultural practices (as defined in Section 14-8 of the

Grading Ordinance) on private lands outside of the coastal zone and urban boundaries subject to Santa Barbara County's zoning ordinance, including all of those zone districts listed under Section I.A above. These provisions replace the County of Santa Barbara environmental thresholds and guidelines manual as a standard for addressing significant environmental damage associated with agricultural grading on the issue of live oak removal for agricultural practices.

1. Management plan approval by the agricultural commissioner's office is required before cumulative live oak removals within the thirty-year removal period exceed fifteen percent of live oak canopy cover on a given lot.

2. The agricultural commissioner's office shall approve management plans on a project-specific, case-by-case basis without additional CEQA review or hearings where the plan for particular property is consistent with the live oak management plan standards (see Attachment 3).

3. Management plan standards must be met for the removal project to be approved (see Attachment 3).

4. Monitoring by the oak tree specialist is required as a condition of the management plan.

5. Failure to adhere to management plan standards is a violation.

6. Violations of a management plan trigger intervention by the oak tree specialist, administrative fines pursuant to the administrative fine ordinance, and/or mandatory assistance by the oak tree specialist to ensure compliance, at the discretion of the oak tree specialist.

7. Landowners are encouraged to voluntarily develop their own management plan or follow the general principles of the management plan standards (e.g. avoidance of granary trees and trees within riparian and wildlife corridors, minimization of habitat fragmentation, etc. — see Attachment 3) when designing agricultural projects not expected to trigger the fifteen percent canopy removal threshold. Landowners should, where appropriate, consider leaving habitat elements such as dead trees, snags, and downed wood in place and look into financial incen-

tive programs from county, state, and federal programs to help them in developing strategies for protecting the resources without impinging on their proposed agricultural projects. Where live oak tree removal is necessary, landowners are encouraged to engage in voluntary regeneration programs prior to reaching the fifteen percent canopy removal threshold and consult with the oak tree specialist on successful replanting strategies, as well as general oak management, project design, and incentives.

B. Live Oak Removal for Non-agricultural Purposes, Where a Development Permit is not Required.

The guidelines for live oak removals not associated with an agricultural activity (as defined by Section 14-8 of the grading ordinance), but for which no development permit is required, are the same as for agricultural removals except that five percent canopy removal triggers a management plan requirement, rather than fifteen percent. All other aspects of the program are the same as those for agricultural removals, pursuant to Section II.A above.

C. Live Oak Removal Associated With Activities Requiring a Development Permit.

Consistency with the comprehensive plan shall apply only to live oak removal associated with activities requiring a development permit, pursuant to Chapter 35, Article III.

III. Program Basics

A. General (Apply to Agricultural and Non-Agricultural removals in both Deciduous and Live Oak Programs).

1. Removal Period. The oak tree protection and regeneration program shall be implemented during a recurring thirty-year "removal period" beginning on the date of program adoption. Removals would be calculated cumulatively during the removal period.

2. Unit of land that the removal thresholds are based on: legal lots or, where applicable, contiguous legal lots under single ownership, as determined by the agricultural commissioner.

3. Definition of Removal. "Causing an oak tree to die, be uprooted and/or removed from the ground by any means, including, but not limited to, cutting,

uprooting, poisoning, or burning (unrelated to controlled burns). Excessive pruning or topping, or severing an oak tree's roots enough to lead to the death of the tree, would also be considered oak tree removal." Death by natural causes (e.g. sudden oak death syndrome) or removals required due to disease, regulatory requirements or trees removed that pose an immediate threat to safety shall not be considered a removal.

4. Where a public utility or other public entity has an easement over a portion of a lot, and if a public utility or other public entity removes protected oak trees within a utility or other public easement located over a portion of a lot, those protected oak tree removals shall not be counted toward the cumulative thresholds set out in these guidelines for the remainder of the lot.

5. Administering Agency. Agricultural commissioner's office, with technical assistance from the CRCDC and an oak tree advisory committee.

6. Naturally occurring valley, blue, and live oak seedlings/saplings, growing on the lot and between six inches and six feet in height that are protected and nurtured for five years, may be counted as replacement (mitigation) trees under the program.

7. Any combination of acorns, planted seedlings/saplings, or naturally occurring valley, blue, and live oaks between six inches and six feet tall, if established according to the program guidelines, may be used to achieve the required number of replacement trees. Valley oaks shall replace valley oaks removed, blue oaks shall replace blue oaks removed, and live oaks shall replace live oaks removed.

8. Replanting shall occur on the lot from which the protected oak trees are to be removed, unless the oak tree specialist determines it precludes reasonable use of the lot, or no suitable area exists on the lot for replanting oak trees. In such cases the replacement oak trees may be planted in an off-site location acceptable to the applicant/landowner and the oak tree specialist.

9. Program Review. Both the deciduous oak program and the live oak program will be the subject of an effectiveness review by the board of supervisors to determine, among other things, if regeneration is

working. In addition, the amount of oak acreage removed versus the amount of oak acreage created and/or replaced will be analyzed at the time of these reviews to determine the effect of the program on the amount of oak habitat. There will be an initial review after two years from the date of adoption, then a second review after five years and periodic reviews every five years thereafter. The board could initiate program changes depending on the results of the reviews, after meeting noticing and other legal requirements.

B. Deciduous Oak Program.

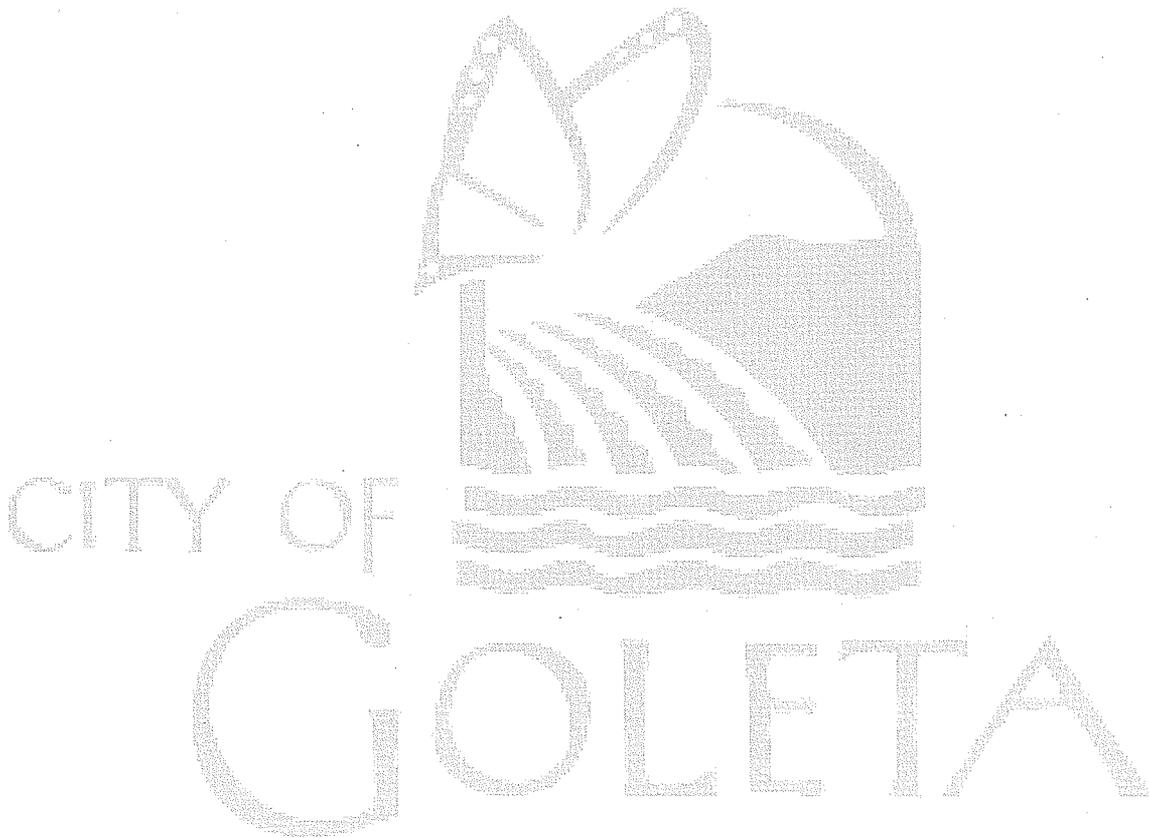
1. The removals authorized under tiers 1-4 of Section IA and tiers 1-3 of Section IB above shall each be calculated cumulatively during the thirty-year removal period. As removal numbers cumulatively move from one tier to the next, the process for removal shall similarly change and be governed by the next tier.

2. Protected Trees. Valley and blue oak trees of four inches DBH or greater count towards the basic numerical removal thresholds in Table 1 and Table 2 and when measuring the thirty and fifty percent triggers. Replacement trees required as mitigation under the deciduous oak program are protected trees regardless of size. Trees voluntarily planted are not protected unless credited as pre-mitigation.

3. Pre-Mitigation. For every ten deciduous oak trees voluntarily planted and nurtured for a minimum of five years, or existing oak tree seedlings or saplings six inches to six feet in height and less than two inches DBH that have been nurtured for a minimum of five years, one additional deciduous oak tree of the same species can be removed under the thresholds in Table 1 and Table 2. Documentation of planting pre-mitigation trees or commencing nurturing of naturally-occurring pre-mitigation trees must be submitted to the agricultural commissioner's office prior to claiming such trees for pre-mitigation credit. Planting of pre-mitigation trees should adhere to the replacement standards listed in Attachment 1 and coordination with the oak tree specialist should be pursued by landowners when designing their credit tree projects.

**APPENDIX F: GENERAL PLAN/COASTAL LAND USE PLAN:
CONSERVATION ELEMENT**

**City of Goleta, California
Storm Water Management Plan**



CHAPTER 4.0 CONSERVATION ELEMENT: LAND, MARINE, AND AIR RESOURCES (CE)

4.1 INTRODUCTION

General Plan Law Requirements [GP]

The Conservation Element is one of seven elements mandated by state planning law, at Section 65302 of the Government Code. This element is required to address conservation, development, and use of natural resources, including water, creeks, soils, wildlife, and other natural resources. Population growth and development generally require the consumption of both renewable and nonrenewable natural resources. One role of the Conservation Element is to establish policies that reconcile conflicting demands placed on natural resources and define the balance sought between managed use and preservation of resources. Although no harbors, major fisheries, significant mineral resources, or timberlands exist within the Planning Area, this element identifies and establishes policies to protect other important resources including native plant and wildlife habitats, natural landform features, and other natural resources that are potentially affected by urban land uses and development.

Conservation Element Policies

- CE 1: ESHA Designations and Policy
- CE 2: Protection of Creeks and Riparian Areas
- CE 3: Protection of Wetlands
- CE 4: Protection of Monarch Butterfly Habitat Areas
- CE 5: Protection Of Other Terrestrial Habitat Areas
- CE 6: Protection of Marine Habitat Areas
- CE 7: Protection of Beach and Shoreline Habitats
- CE 8: Protection of Special-Status Species
- CE 9: Protection of Native Woodlands
- CE 10: Watershed Management and Water Quality
- CE 11: Preservation of Agricultural Lands
- CE 12: Protection of Air Quality
- CE 13: Energy Conservation
- CE 14: Preservation and Enhancement of Urban Forest
- CE 15: Water Conservation and Materials Recycling

Coastal Act Requirements [CP]

One of the chief objectives of the Coastal Act is preservation, protection, and enhancement of coastal resources, including marine, aquatic, and terrestrial habitats and water quality. At Section 30240 of the Public Resources Code, the Coastal Act requires the protection of environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHAs) against any significant disruption of habitat values. Generally, development is not allowed in any ESHA and adjacent development must be sited to avoid impacts that would degrade the quality of ESHA. In addition, creeks and associated riparian habitat are protected to maintain their biological productivity and quality of coastal waters. The Coastal Act requires that alteration of creeks and waterways be minimized and narrowly limits the purposes for which alterations may be considered. Various sections of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act require that marine resources be maintained and enhanced to sustain the biological productivity of coastal waters.

Existing Marine, Land, and Air Resources—2005 [GP/CP]

Terrestrial and Marine Biological Resources

Goleta is situated on the coastal terrace and adjacent foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains in the middle of a narrow ecological transition that extends from the top of the Santa Ynez Mountains to the intertidal zone of the Pacific Ocean. The habitats and wildlife resources within Goleta reflect those typically found within the coastal plains of southern California. They include resources such as monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) aggregations and overwintering habitat, raptor nests, coastal estuaries, vernal pools and other wetlands, riparian corridors, and

other habitats and associated wildlife. Relatively undisturbed native habitats are present along narrow riparian corridors, in scattered undeveloped lands of varying sizes, and in protected open space areas such as Ellwood Mesa Open Space and Lake Los Carneros. The following habitats occur within Goleta and are considered to be ESHAs: marine resources, beach and shoreline resources, coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub, foredune, oak woodlands/savannah, dense stands of native grasslands, all wetlands such as vernal pools, riparian habitats, butterfly roosts, raptor roosts and nests, and habitats that support special-status plant and wildlife species, including western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*) habitat. Potentially occurring special-status species are listed in Table 4-1. This list is based on a review of the California Natural Diversity Database for species occurring in the region.

Surface Water Resources

Within Goleta, 12 creeks drain from the foothills south to the Pacific Ocean. Most of the creeks exhibit intermittent, seasonal flows, and creek conditions vary greatly. Two creeks, Bell Canyon Creek and Tecolote Creek, form small coastal lagoons at the Pacific Ocean. Sections of some creeks are channelized to provide conveyance for flood flows such as along El Encanto, San Pedro, and Tecolotito Creeks. Creeks in areas subject to human disturbance have impaired water quality and lower biological diversity. San Jose Creek, located in the eastern portion of the city, is part of a pilot project for watershed planning. The goal of this watershed plan is to protect existing resources and identify opportunities to improve the functioning of the creek ecosystem, while protecting existing land uses and community values.



Lake Los Carneros

With the exception of Bell Canyon and Tecolote Creeks, the creeks within the city drain to one of two sloughs located to the south of the city boundary: Goleta Slough and Devereux Slough. Both sloughs have large expanses of wetlands and estuarine habitats and support a rich and diverse coastal ecosystem despite substantial human impacts. Goleta Slough, the larger of the two, is now less than half of its original size; this is the result of extensive fill from development of the Santa Barbara Municipal Airport, and of sedimentation from upstream land uses. Glenn Annie, Los Carneros, San Pedro, Las Vegas, San Jose, and Maria Ignacio Creeks drain into the Goleta Slough. The total watershed area of the Goleta Slough drainage is about 45 square miles. Several smaller creeks, including Devereux and El Encanto Creeks, drain western Goleta and are tributary to Devereux Slough, which is in an area owned by the University of California, Santa Barbara. The Devereux Slough watershed, which totals about 3.5 square miles, currently experiences a greater inflow than prior to urbanization, which affects its water quality and slough dynamics.

There are 640 acres (about one square mile) within the FEMA-designated 100 year flood plain within Goleta. This is approximately 12 percent of the entire area of the city.

**TABLE 4-1
POTENTIALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Listing Status: Federal	Listing Status: State or CNPS
Plants			
Southern tarplant	<i>Centromadia parryi</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	—	1B
Santa Barbara honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>subspicata</i>	—	1B
Black-flowered figwort	<i>Scrophularia atrata</i>	—	1B
Invertebrates			
San Diego fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	E	—
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	T	—
Globose dune beetle	<i>Coelus globosus</i>	SC	—
Sandy beach tiger beetle	<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i>	SC	—
Monarch butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	—	SC
Fish			
Southern steelhead (So. CA ESU)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	E	SC
Tidewater goby	<i>Eucylogobius newberryi</i>	E	SC
Amphibians			
Red-legged frog	<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	T	SC
Reptiles			
Southwestern pond turtle	<i>Clemmys marmorata pallida</i>	—	CSC
California horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma coronatum frontale</i>	—	CSC
Silvery legless lizard	<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	—	CSC
Coast patch-nosed snake	<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	—	CSC
Two-striped garter snake	<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	—	CSC
Birds			
Brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	E	E
Light-footed clapper rail	<i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i>	E	E, FP
California least tern (nesting)	<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	E	E, FP
Western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	T	CSC
Sharp-shinned hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	—	CSC
Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	—	CSC
Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	—	CSC
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	—	CSC
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	—	CSC
White-tailed kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	SC	FP
Prairie falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	—	CSC
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	SC	E
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	—	CSC
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	SC	PT
Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	—	CSC
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	—	SC
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	SC	CSC
California thrasher	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	SC	—
Coast horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	—	CSC
Yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	—	CSC
Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	—	CSC
Belding's savannah sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	—	E
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	SC	CSC
Mammals			
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	—	CSC
Western red bat	<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	—	CSC
Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	SC	CSC
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	SC	CSC
American Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	—	CSC
Definitions:			
Federal			
E:	listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act		
T:	proposed for federal listing as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act		
SC:	information may warrant listing but substantial biological information to support a proposed rule is lacking		
State			
E:	listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act		
CSC:	species of special concern in California		
PT:	Proposed for listing as threatened in California under the California Endangered Species Act		
FP:	Fully Protected under the California Endangered Species Act		
1B:	California Native Plant Society List 1B species: rare, threatened, or endangered in California (plants only)		
CNPS:	California Native Plant Society		
Source: California Natural Diversity Database (CDFG 2005).			

Agricultural Resources

For over 200 years the Goleta Valley has been a land of great agricultural diversity and productivity. Today the Goleta urban area contains about 920 acres zoned for agriculture—less than half of the amount that remained in 1967. The agricultural land that remains contains a variety of agricultural uses ranging from small produce and specialty truck farms and greenhouses to avocado and lemon orchards in the adjacent foothills. Farms in the canyons and along the coastal plain grow a variety of fruits and vegetables, many of which are organically grown. Agricultural activities in Goleta are generally divided along Cathedral Oaks Road, with more urban agriculture located to the south and more rural agriculture located to the north.

Air Quality Resources

Goleta is located within the South Central Coast Air Basin. Air quality measurements indicate that the South Central Coast Air Basin is a “nonattainment” area for the federal and state standards for ozone and suspended particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in size (PM10). However, the air basin is in an “attainment” area for all other federal and state air quality standards. Although air quality in the city is generally characterized as acceptable, vehicular traffic produces more than half of the onshore smog-forming pollution in Santa Barbara County and is a major contributor of PM10 and toxic air pollution. Other sources of air pollution include the Venoco Ellwood Onshore Oil and Gas Processing Facility as well as, offshore oil and gas production and transport activities, natural oil seeps, and ship traffic in the Santa Barbara Channel.

4.2 GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND GOALS [GP/CP]

The policies of the Conservation Element are designed to preserve and protect Goleta’s environmental resources, including valuable habitat areas, to the maximum extent feasible while allowing reasonable development in conformance with the provisions of the Land Use Element (see Chapter 2.0). The following principles or goals, which are not in order of priority, provide the foundation for the detailed policies in subsequent sections of this element. All policies have been established to conform with the guiding principles and goals, and future actions of the City following adoption of the plan are required to be consistent.

1. Protect, maintain, and enhance natural ecosystem processes and functions in Goleta and its environs in order to maintain their natural ecological diversity.
2. Preserve, restore, and enhance the physical and biological integrity of Goleta’s creeks and natural drainages and their associated riparian and creekside habitats.
3. Protect, restore, and enhance coastal bluffs and dune areas.
4. Identify and protect wetlands, including vernal pools, as highly productive and complex ecosystems that provide special habitats for flora and fauna as well as for their role in cleansing surface waters and drainages.
5. Protect water quality and the biological diversity of Goleta Slough and Devereux Slough.
6. Protect and enhance other important aquatic and terrestrial habitats, including those associated with rare, threatened, or endangered species of plants or animals.
7. Protect, preserve, and enhance Goleta’s Urban Forest.

8. Preserve and protect agriculture, encourage future expanded agricultural production by protecting land and supporting direct marketing, and ensure compatibility of nearby development with agriculture.
9. Manage water resources at the watershed level cooperatively with other agencies to maintain high groundwater and surface water quality and to protect marine aquatic habitats.
10. Manage groundwater and surface water resources to promote water quality and quantity adequate to support natural ecosystem processes and functions.
11. Manage water use efficiency, conserve water, promote recycling, and promote public awareness of water and recycling issues.
12. Conserve soil resources as the foundation of resource production and minimize erosion and other soil-depleting processes.
13. Minimize emissions of atmospheric pollutants that result from new development within Goleta and reduce emissions from transportation sources by promoting transit and other less polluting alternative modes of travel.
14. Encourage energy efficiency in new development and encourage use of alternative energy sources such as solar energy.

4.3 COASTAL ACT POLICIES [CP]

The Coastal Act definitions and policies set forth below are adopted as policies of this plan for those areas of Goleta within the California Coastal Zone. The numbers refer to sections of the California Public Resources Code. The figures in this chapter show the location of the Coastal Zone boundary.

- 30107.5** “Environmentally sensitive area” means any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments.
- 30230** Marine resources shall be maintained, enhanced, and where feasible, restored. Special protection shall be given to areas and species of special biological or economic significance. Uses of the marine environment shall be carried out in a manner that will sustain the biological productivity of coastal waters and that will maintain healthy populations of all species of marine organisms adequate for long-term commercial, recreational, scientific, and educational purposes.
- 30231** The biological productivity and the quality of coastal waters, creeks, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes appropriate to maintain optimum populations of marine organisms and for the protection of human health shall be maintained and, where feasible, restored through, among other means, minimizing adverse effects of waste water discharges and entrainment, controlling runoff, preventing depletion of ground water supplies and substantial interference with surface water flow, encouraging waste water reclamation, maintaining natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats, and minimizing alteration of natural creeks.
- 30233** (a) The diking, filling, or dredging of open coastal waters, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes shall be permitted in accordance with other applicable provisions of this division, where there is no feasible less environmentally damaging alternative,

and where feasible mitigation measures have been provided to minimize adverse environmental effects, and shall be limited to the following:

- (1) New or expanded port, energy, and coastal-dependent industrial facilities, including commercial fishing facilities.
 - (2) Maintaining existing, or restoring previously dredged, depths in existing navigational channels, turning basins, vessel berthing and mooring areas, and boat launching ramps.
 - (3) In wetland areas only, entrance channels for new or expanded boating facilities; and in a degraded wetland, identified by the Department of Fish and Game pursuant to subdivision (b) or Section 30411, for boating facilities if, in conjunction with such boating facilities, a substantial portion of the degraded wetland is restored and maintained as a biologically productive wetland. The size of the wetland area used for boating facilities, including berthing space, turning basins, necessary navigation channels, and any necessary support facilities, shall not exceed 25 percent of the degraded wetland.
 - (4) In open coastal waters, other than wetlands, including creeks, estuaries, and lakes, new or expanded boating facilities and the placement of structural pilings for public recreational piers that provide public access and recreational opportunities.
 - (5) Incidental public service purposes, including but not limited to, burying cables and pipes or inspection of piers and maintenance of existing intake and outfall lines.
 - (6) Mineral extraction, including sand for restoring beaches, except in environmentally sensitive areas.
 - (7) Restoration purposes.
 - (8) Nature study, aquaculture, or similar resource dependent activities.
- (b) Dredging and spoils disposal shall be planned and carried out to avoid significant disruption to marine and wildlife habitats and water circulation. Dredge spoils suitable for replenishment should be transported for such purposes to appropriate beaches or into suitable long shore current systems.
- (c) In addition to the other provisions of this section, diking, filling, or dredging in existing estuaries and wetlands shall maintain or enhance the functional capacity of the wetland or estuary. [remainder omitted]
- (d) Erosion control and flood control facilities constructed on water courses can impede the movement of sediment and nutrients which would otherwise be carried by storm runoff into coastal waters. To facilitate the continued delivery of these sediments to the littoral zone, whenever feasible, the material removed from these facilities may be placed at appropriate points on the shoreline in accordance with other applicable provisions of this division, where feasible mitigation measures have been provided to minimize adverse environmental effects. Aspects that shall be considered before issuing a coastal development permit for such purposes are the method of placement, time of year of placement, and sensitivity of the placement area.

- 30236** Channelizations, dams, or other substantial alternations of rivers and creeks shall incorporate the best mitigation measures feasible, and be limited to (1) necessary water supply projects, (2) flood control projects where no other method for protecting existing structures in the floodplain is feasible and where such protection is necessary for public safety or to protect existing development, or (3) developments where the primary function is the improvement of fish and wildlife habitat.
- 30240** (a) Environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected against any significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on those resources shall be allowed within those areas.
- (b) Development in areas adjacent to environmentally sensitive habitat areas and parks and recreation areas shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts which would significantly degrade those areas, and shall be compatible with the continuance of those habitat and recreation areas.
- 30241** The maximum amount of prime agricultural land shall be maintained in agricultural production to assure the protection of the area's agricultural economy, and conflicts shall be minimized between agricultural and urban land uses through all of the following:
- (a) By establishing stable boundaries separating urban and rural areas, including, where necessary, clearly defined buffer areas to minimize conflicts between agricultural and urban land uses.
- (b) By limiting conversions of agricultural lands around the periphery of urban areas to the lands where the viability of existing agricultural use is already severely limited by conflicts with urban uses or where the conversion of the lands would complete a logical and viable neighborhood and contribute to the establishment of a stable limit to urban development.
- (c) By permitting the conversion of agricultural land surrounded by urban uses where the conversion of the land would be consistent with Section 20350.
- (d) By developing available lands not suited for agriculture prior to the conversion of agricultural lands.
- (e) By assuring that public service and facility expansions and nonagricultural development do not impair agricultural viability, either through increased assessment costs or degraded air and water quality.
- (f) By assuring that all divisions of prime agricultural lands, except those conversions approved pursuant to subdivision (b), and all development adjacent to prime agricultural lands shall not diminish the productivity of such prime agricultural lands.
- 30242** All other lands suitable for agricultural use shall not be converted to nonagricultural uses unless (1) continued or renewed agricultural use is not feasible, or (2) such conversion would preserve agricultural land or concentrate development consistent with Section 30250. Any such permitted conversion shall be compatible with continued agricultural use on surrounding lands.

4.4 CITY POLICIES

Policy CE 1: Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area Designations and Policy [GP/CP]

Objective: To identify, preserve, and protect the city's natural heritage by preventing disturbance of ESHAs.

CE 1.1 Definition of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas. [GP/CP] ESHAs shall include, but are not limited to, any areas that through professional biological evaluation are determined to meet the following criteria:

- a. Any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and that could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments.
- b. Any area that includes habitat for species and plant communities recognized as threatened or endangered by the state or federal governments; plant communities recognized by the State of California (in the Terrestrial Natural Communities Inventory) as restricted in distribution and very threatened; and those habitat types of limited distribution recognized to be of particular habitat value, including wetlands, riparian vegetation, eucalyptus groves associated with monarch butterfly roosts, oak woodlands, and savannas.
- c. Any area that has been previously designated as an ESHA by a competent authority.

CE 1.2 Designation of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas. [GP/CP] ESHAs in Goleta are generally shown in Figure 4-1, and Table 4-2 provides a summary of the ESHAs and examples of each. The provisions of this policy shall apply to all designated ESHAs. ESHAs include the following resources:

- a. Creek and riparian areas.
- b. Wetlands, such as vernal pools.
- c. Coastal dunes, lagoons or estuaries, and coastal bluffs.
- d. Beach and shoreline habitats.
- e. Marine habitats.
- f. Coastal sage scrub and chaparral.
- g. Native woodlands and savannahs, including oak woodlands.
- h. Native grassland.
- i. Monarch butterfly aggregation sites, including autumnal and winter roost sites, and related habitat areas.



**Coastal Bluff
Scrub Habitat
along Ellwood
Mesa**

- j. Beach and dune areas that are nesting and foraging locations for the western snowy plover.
- k. Nesting and roosting sites and related habitat areas for various species of raptors.
- l. Other habitat areas for species of wildlife or plants designated as rare, threatened, or endangered under state or federal law.
- m. Any other habitat areas that are rare or especially valuable from a local, regional, or statewide perspective.

**TABLE 4-2
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITATS**

Habitat Type	Example Locations
Marine resources	All marine areas offshore from Goleta extending from the mean high tide line seaward to the outer limit of state waters
Beach and shoreline resources	All areas extending from the mean high tide line landward to the top of the ocean bluffs
Creek and riparian habitat (includes unvegetated open creek channel and vegetated aquatic habitat)	Tecolote Creek, Bell Canyon Creek, Winchester Canyon Creek, Ellwood Canyon Creek, El Encanto Creek, Devereux Creek, Glen Annie Creek, Los Carneros Creek, San Pedro Creek, Las Vegas Creek, San Jose Creek, and Maria Ygnacio Creek
Lagoons and open water habitats	Bell Canyon Lagoon, Tecolote Creek Lagoon, and Los Carneros Lake
Wetland habitat* (vegetated aquatic habitats and unvegetated open creek channel)	Creeks, Ellwood Mesa, Girsh Park, Los Carneros Lake, and Rancho Goleta Lake
Significant native plant communities (such as native grassland, oak woodlands and savannahs, coastal sage scrub, chaparral coastal dune, and coastal bluff habitats)	Coastal beaches and bluffs, Ellwood Mesa, Bishop Ranch, Stow Grove Park, Lake Los Carneros Natural and Historical Preserve, Oro Verde Park, and in the Planning Area
Butterfly habitat	Tecolote Creek, Bell Canyon Creek, Ellwood Canyon Creek, Ellwood Mesa, Evergreen Park, Glen Annie Creek, Los Carneros Creek, Los Carneros Natural and Historical Preserve, and San Jose Creek
Raptor nesting and roosting habitat	Ellwood Canyon Creek, Ellwood Mesa, Lake Los Carneros, and Old San Jose Creek
Special-status species habitat	Bell Canyon Lagoon, Tecolote Creek Lagoon, Sandpiper Golf Course pond, Ellwood Mesa, and Ellwood Beach
* Vegetated aquatic habitats are wetlands and include habitat types such as salt marsh, freshwater marsh, vernal pools, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, and oak-riparian woodland.	

CE 1.3 Site-Specific Studies and Unmapped ESHAs. [GP/CP] Any area not designated on the ESHA map in Figure 4-1 that meets the ESHA criteria for the resources specified in CE 1.1 shall be granted the same protections as if the area was shown on the map. Proposals for development on sites where ESHAs are shown on the map or where there is probable cause to believe that ESHAs may exist shall be required to provide the City with a site-specific biological study that includes the following information:

- a. A base map that delineates topographic lines, parcel boundaries, and adjacent roads.
- b. A vegetation map that identifies species that may be indicators of ESHAs.
- c. A soils map that delineates hydric and nonhydric soils, if applicable.

- d. A census of animal species that indicates the potential existence of ESHAs.
 - e. A detailed map that shows the conclusions regarding the boundary, precise location and extent, or current status of the ESHA based on substantial evidence provided in the biological studies.
- CE 1.4** **Illegal Destruction of ESHAs. [GP/CP]** Any area mapped as an ESHA in Figure 4-1 shall not be deprived of the protections granted by this plan on the basis that the habitat has been illegally removed or degraded, or because the nature or role of a species that is rare or especially valuable has been eliminated.
- CE 1.5** **Corrections to Map of ESHAs. [GP/CP]** If a site-specific biological study contains substantial evidence that an area previously shown as an ESHA on Figure 4-1 does not contain habitat that meets the definition of an ESHA for reasons other than that set forth in CE 1.4, the City biologist and the Planning Commission shall review all available information and determine if the area in question should no longer be considered an ESHA and therefore not be subject to the ESHA protection policies of this plan. If the final decision-making body determines that the area is not an ESHA, a map modification shall be included in the next Coastal Land Use Plan amendment; however, Local Coastal Program policies and standards for protection of ESHAs shall not apply, and approval of development consistent with all other requirements of this plan may be considered prior to the map revision.
- CE 1.6** **Protection of ESHAs. [GP/CP]** ESHAs shall be protected against significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses or development dependent on and compatible with maintaining such resources shall be allowed within ESHAs or their buffers. The following shall apply:
- a. No development, except as otherwise allowed by this element, shall be allowed within ESHAs.
 - b. A setback or buffer separating all permitted development from an adjacent ESHA shall be required and shall have a minimum width as set forth in subsequent policies of this element. The purpose of such setbacks shall be to prevent any degradation of the ecological functions provided by the habitat area.
 - c. Public accessways and trails are considered resource-dependent uses and may be located within or adjacent to ESHAs. These uses shall be sited to avoid or minimize impacts on the resource to the maximum extent feasible. Measures—such as signage, placement of boardwalks, and limited fencing or other barriers—shall be implemented as necessary to protect ESHAs.
 - d. The following uses and development may be allowed in ESHAs or ESHA buffers only where there are no feasible, less environmentally damaging alternatives and will be subject to requirements for mitigation measures to avoid or lessen impacts to the maximum extent feasible: 1) public road crossings, 2) utility lines, 3) resource restoration and enhancement projects, 4) nature education, and 5) biological research.
 - e. If the provisions herein would result in any legal parcel created prior to the date of this plan being made unusable in its entirety for any purpose allowed by the land use plan, exceptions to the foregoing may be made to allow a reasonable economic use of the parcel. This use shall not exceed a development footprint of 20 percent of the parcel area and shall be subject to approval of a conditional

use permit. Alternatively, the City may establish a program to allow transfer of development rights for such parcels to receiving parcels that have areas suitable for and are designated on the Land Use Plan map for the appropriate type of use and development.

- f. Any land use, construction, grading, or removal of vegetation that is not listed above is prohibited.

CE 1.7 Mitigation of Impacts to ESHAs. [GP/CP] New development shall be sited and designed to avoid impacts to ESHAs. If there is no feasible alternative that can eliminate all impacts, then the alternative that would result in the fewest or least significant impacts shall be selected. Any impacts that cannot be avoided shall be fully mitigated, with priority given to onsite mitigation. Offsite mitigation measures shall only be approved when it is not feasible to fully mitigate impacts on site. If impacts to onsite ESHAs occur in the Coastal Zone, any offsite mitigation area shall also be located within the Coastal Zone. All mitigation sites shall be monitored for a minimum period of 5 years following completion, with changes made as necessary based on annual monitoring reports. Where appropriate, mitigation sites shall be subject to deed restrictions. Mitigation sites shall be subject to the protections set forth in this plan for the habitat type unless the City has made a specific determination that the mitigation is unsuccessful and is to be discontinued.

CE 1.8 ESHA Buffers. [GP/CP] Development adjacent to an ESHA shall minimize impacts to habitat values or sensitive species to the maximum extent feasible. Native vegetation shall be provided in buffer areas to serve as transitional habitat. All buffers shall be of a sufficient size to ensure the biological integrity and preservation of the ESHA they are designed to protect.

CE 1.9 Standards Applicable to Development Projects. [GP/CP] The following standards shall apply to consideration of developments within or adjacent to ESHAs:

- a. Site designs shall preserve wildlife corridors or habitat networks. Corridors shall be of sufficient width to protect habitat and dispersal zones for small mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and birds.
- b. Land divisions for parcels within or adjacent to an ESHA shall only be allowed if each new lot being created, except for open space lots, is capable of being developed without building in any ESHA or ESHA buffer and without any need for impacts to ESHAs related to fuel modification for fire safety purposes.
- c. Site plans and landscaping shall be designed to protect ESHAs. Landscaping, screening, or vegetated buffers shall retain, salvage, and/or reestablish vegetation that supports wildlife habitat whenever feasible. Development within or adjacent to wildlife habitat networks shall incorporate design techniques that protect, support, and enhance wildlife habitat values. Planting of nonnative, invasive species shall not be allowed in ESHAs and buffer areas adjacent to ESHAs.
- d. All new development shall be sited and designed so as to minimize grading, alteration of natural landforms and physical features, and vegetation clearance in order to reduce or avoid soil erosion, creek siltation, increased runoff, and reduced infiltration of stormwater and to prevent net increases in baseline flows for any receiving water body.

- e. Light and glare from new development shall be controlled and directed away from wildlife habitats. Exterior night lighting shall be minimized, restricted to low intensity fixtures, shielded, and directed away from ESHAs.
 - f. In order to minimize adverse impacts related to fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas and noise, noise levels from new development should not exceed an exterior noise level of 60 Ldn (day-night noise level) at the habitat site. During construction, noise levels may exceed these levels when it can be demonstrated that significant adverse impacts on wildlife can be avoided or will be temporary.
 - g. All new development shall be sited and designed to minimize the need for fuel modification, or weed abatement, for fire safety in order to preserve native and/or nonnative supporting habitats. Development shall use fire-resistant materials and incorporate alternative measures, such as firewalls and landscaping techniques, that will reduce or avoid fuel modification activities.
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- h. The timing of grading and construction activities shall be controlled to minimize potential disruption of wildlife during critical time periods such as nesting or breeding seasons.
 - i. Grading, earthmoving, and vegetation clearance adjacent to an ESHA shall be prohibited during the rainy season, generally from November 1 to March 31, except where necessary to protect or enhance the ESHA itself. An exception to this prohibition may be allowed if these actions are necessary to remediate hazardous flooding or geologic conditions that endanger public health and safety.
 - j. In areas that are not adjacent to ESHAs, where grading may be allowed during the rainy season, erosion control measures such as sediment basins, silt fencing, sandbagging, and installation of geofabrics shall be implemented prior to and concurrent with all grading operations.

CE 1.10 Management of ESHAs. [GP/CP] The following standards shall apply to the ongoing management of ESHAs:

- a. The use of insecticides, herbicides, artificial fertilizers, or other toxic chemical substances that have the potential to degrade ESHAs shall be prohibited within and adjacent to such areas, except where necessary to protect or enhance the ESHA itself.
- b. The use of insecticides, herbicides, or other toxic substances by City employees and contractors in construction and maintenance of City facilities and open space lands shall be minimized.

- c. Mosquito abatement within or adjacent to ESHAs shall be limited to the implementation of the minimum measures necessary to protect human health and shall be undertaken in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to the ESHAs.
- d. Weed abatement and brush-clearing activities for fire safety purposes shall be the minimum that is necessary to accomplish the intended purpose. Techniques shall be limited to mowing and other low-impact methods such as hand crews for brushing, tarping, and hot water/foam for weed control. Disking shall be prohibited.
- e. Where there are feasible alternatives, existing sewer lines and other utilities that are located within an ESHA shall be taken out of service, abandoned in place, and replaced by facilities located outside the ESHA to avoid degradation of the ESHA resources, which could be caused by pipeline rupture or leakage and by routine maintenance practices such as clearing of vegetation.
- f. Removal of nonnative invasive plant species within ESHAs may be allowed and encouraged, unless the nonnatives contribute to habitat values.
- g. The following flood management activities may be allowed in creek and creek protection areas: desilting, obstruction clearance, minor vegetation removal, and similar flood management methods.

Policy CE 2: Protection of Creeks and Riparian Areas [GP/CP]

Objective: *Enhance, maintain, and restore the biological integrity of creek courses and their associated wetlands and riparian habitats as important natural features of Goleta's landscape.*

CE 2.1 Designation of Protected Creeks. [GP/CP] The provisions of this policy shall apply to creeks shown in Figure 4-1. These watercourses and their associated riparian areas are defined as ESHAs. They serve as habitat for fish and wildlife, provide wildlife movement corridors, provide for the flow of stormwater runoff and floodwaters, and furnish open space and passive recreational areas for city residents.

CE 2.2 Streamside Protection Areas. [GP/CP] A streamside protection area (SPA) is hereby established along both sides of the creeks identified in Figure 4-1. The purpose of the designation shall be to preserve the streamside protection area in a natural state in order to protect the associated riparian habitats and ecosystems. The streamside protection area shall include the creek channel, wetlands and/or riparian vegetation related to the creek hydrology, and an adjacent upland buffer area. The width of the streamside protection area shall be as follows:



**Riparian Habitat in
Glen Annie Creek**

- a. In areas where land has already been fully subdivided and developed, the SPA shall not be less than 50 feet outward on both sides of the creek, measured from the top of the bank or the outer limit of wetlands and/or riparian vegetation, whichever is greater. Exceptions may be allowed in instances where existing permitted development on a subject parcel encroaches within the 50-foot buffer if: (1) there is no feasible alternative siting for the development that will avoid the SPA; (2) the new development will not extend into the ESHA, and the resulting buffer will not be less than 25 feet; and (3) the new development will not encroach further into the SPA than the existing development on the parcel.
- b. In all other instances, the SPA shall not be less than 100 feet outward on both sides of the creek, measured from the top of the bank or the outer limit of associated wetlands and/or riparian vegetation, whichever is greater.
- c. If the provisions above would result in any legal parcel created prior to the date of this plan being made unusable in its entirety for any purpose allowed by the land-use plan, exceptions to the foregoing may be made to allow a reasonable economic use of the parcel, subject to approval of a conditional use permit.

CE 2.3 Allowable Uses and Activities in Streamside Protection Areas. [GP/CP] The following compatible land uses and activities may be allowed in SPAs, subject to all other policies of this plan, including those requiring avoidance or mitigation of impacts:

- a. Agricultural operations, provided they are compatible with preservation of riparian resources.
- b. Fencing along property boundaries and along SPA boundaries.
- c. Maintenance of existing roads, driveways, utilities, structures, and drainage improvements.
- d. Construction of public road crossings and utilities, provided that there is no feasible, less environmentally damaging alternative.
- e. Construction and maintenance of foot trails, bicycle paths, and similar low-impact facilities for public access.
- f. Resource restoration or enhancement projects.
- g. Nature education and research activities.
- h. Low-impact interpretive and public access signage.

Any land use, construction, grading, or removal of vegetation that is not listed above is prohibited.

CE 2.4 Dedication of Easements or Other Property Interests. [GP/CP] In new subdivisions of land, SPAs shall not be included in developable lots but shall be within a separate parcel or parcels, unless the subdivider demonstrates that it is not feasible to create a separate open space lot for the SPA. An easement or deed restriction limiting the uses allowed on the open space lot to those set forth in CE 2.3 shall be required. Dedication of the open space lot or easement area to the City or a nonprofit land trust is encouraged.

- CE 2.5 Maintenance of Creeks as Natural Drainage Systems. [GP/CP]** Creek banks, creek channels, and associated riparian areas shall be maintained or restored to their natural condition wherever such conditions or opportunities exist. Creeks carry a significant amount of Goleta's stormwater flows. The following standards shall apply:
- a. The capacity of natural drainage courses shall not be diminished by development or other activities.
 - b. Drainage controls and improvements shall be accomplished with the minimum vegetation removal and disruption of the creek and riparian ecosystem that is necessary to accomplish the drainage objective.
 - c. Measures to stabilize creek banks, improve flow capacity, and reduce flooding are allowed but shall not include installation of new concrete channels, culverts, or pipes except at street crossings, unless it is demonstrated that there is no feasible alternative for improving capacity.
 - d. Drainage controls in new development shall be required to minimize erosion, sedimentation, and flood impacts to creeks. Onsite treatment of stormwater through retention basins, infiltration, vegetated swales, and other best management practices (BMPs) shall be required in order to protect water quality and the biological functions of creek ecosystems.
 - e. Alteration of creeks for the purpose of road or driveway crossings shall be prohibited except where the alteration is not substantial and there is no other feasible alternative to provide access to new development on an existing legal parcel. Creek crossings shall be accomplished by bridging and shall be designed to allow the passage of fish and wildlife. Bridge abutments or piers shall be located outside creek beds and banks.
- CE 2.6 Restoration of Degraded Creeks. [GP/CP]** Segments of several creeks in Goleta have been covered or channelized by concrete culverts, causing degradation of the creek ecosystem. Restoration activities for improving degraded creek resources shall include the following:
- a. Channelized creek segments and culverts shall be evaluated and removed to restore natural channel bed and bank, where feasible.
 - b. Creek courses in public rights-of-way shall be uncovered as part of public works improvement projects.
 - c. Barriers that prevent migration of fish such as anadromous salmonids from reaching their critical habitat shall be removed or modified.
 - d. Restoration of native riparian vegetation and removal of exotic plant species shall be implemented, unless such plants provide critical habitat for monarch butterflies, raptors, or other protected animals.
 - e. Creek rehabilitation projects shall be designed to maintain or improve flow capacity, trap sediments and other pollutants that decrease water quality, minimize channel erosion, prevent new sources of pollutants from entering the creek, and enhance in-creek and riparian habitat.
 - f. The use of closed-pipe drainage systems for fish-bearing creeks shall be prohibited unless there is no feasible, less environmentally damaging alternative.

When the use of culverts is necessary, the culverts shall be oversized and have gravel bottoms that maintain the channel's width and grade.

Policy CE 3: Protection of Wetlands [GP/CP]

Objective: *To preserve, protect, and enhance the functions and values of Goleta's wetlands.*

CE 3.1 Definition of Wetlands. [GP/CP] *Wetlands* are defined as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Lands classified as wetlands generally have one or more of three indicators: (1) a substrate that is predominately undrained hydric soils; (2) at least periodically, the land supports a preponderance of plants adapted to moist areas, or hydrophytic plants; or (3) a surface or subsurface water source that is present for sufficient periods of time to promote formation of hydric soils or growth of hydrophytic plant species.

CE 3.2 Designation of Wetland ESHAs. [GP/CP] Wetland ESHAs are included on Figure 4-1. In the Coastal Zone, wetlands are lands that may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and include saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish water marshes, swamps, mudflats, and fens. Goleta's wetlands are associated with small lagoons at the mouths of Bell Canyon and Tecolote Creeks, vernal pools, and freshwater marshes and ponds or impoundments, such as Lake Los Carneros. All wetlands are defined as ESHAs. Any unmapped areas that meet the criteria identified in CE 3.1 are wetlands and shall be granted all of the protections for wetlands set forth in this plan.

CE 3.3 Site-Specific Wetland Delineations. [GP/CP] In considering development proposals where an initial site inventory or reconnaissance indicates the presence or potential for wetland species or indicators, the City shall require the submittal of a detailed biological study of the site, with the addition of a delineation of all wetland areas on the project site. Wetland delineations shall be based on the definitions contained in Section 13577(b) of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations. A preponderance of hydric soils or a preponderance of wetland indicator species will be considered presumptive evidence of wetland conditions. At a minimum, the delineation report shall contain:

- a. A map at a scale of 1":200' or larger showing topographic contours.
- b. An aerial photo base map.
- c. A map at a scale of 1":200' or larger with polygons delineating all wetland areas, polygons delineating all areas of vegetation with a preponderance of wetland indicator species, and the locations of sampling points.
- d. A description of the survey methods and surface indicators used for delineating the wetland polygons.
- e. A statement of the qualifications of the person preparing the wetland delineation.

CE 3.4 Protection of Wetlands in the Coastal Zone. [CP] The biological productivity and the quality of wetlands shall be protected and, where feasible, restored. The filling,

diking, or dredging of open coastal waters, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes is prohibited unless it can be demonstrated that:

- a. There is no feasible, environmentally less damaging alternative to wetland fill.
- b. The extent of the fill is the least amount necessary to allow development of the permitted use.
- c. Mitigation measures have been provided to minimize adverse environmental effects.
- d. The purposes of the fill are limited to: incidental public services, such as burying cables or pipes; restoration of wetlands; and nature study, education, or similar resource-dependent activities.

A wetland buffer of a sufficient size to ensure the biological integrity and preservation of the wetland shall be required, but in no case shall wetland buffers be less than 100 feet. The buffer area shall serve as transitional habitat with native vegetation and shall provide physical barriers to human intrusion.

CE 3.5 Protection of Wetlands Outside the Coastal Zone [GP]. The biological productivity and the quality of inland wetlands shall be protected and, where feasible, restored. The filling of wetlands outside the Coastal Zone is prohibited unless it can be demonstrated that:

- a. The wetland area is small, isolated, not part of a larger hydrologic system, and generally lacks productive or functional habitat value.
- b. The extent of the fill is the least amount necessary to allow reasonable development of a use allowed by the Land Use Element.
- c. Mitigation measures will be provided to minimize adverse environmental effects, including restoration or enhancement of habitat values of wetlands at another location on the site or at another appropriate offsite location within the City.

A wetland buffer of a sufficient size to ensure the biological integrity and preservation of the wetland shall be required. Generally a wetland buffer shall be 100 feet, but in no case shall a wetland buffer be less than 50 feet. The buffer area shall serve as transitional habitat with native vegetation and shall provide physical barriers to human intrusion.

CE 3.6 Mitigation of Wetland Fill. [GP/CP] Where any dike or fill development is permitted in wetlands in accordance with the Coastal Act and the policies of this plan, at a minimum mitigation measures shall include creation or substantial restoration of wetlands of a similar type. Adverse impacts shall be mitigated at a ratio of 3:1 unless the project proponent provides evidence that the creation or restoration of a lesser area of wetlands will fully mitigate the adverse impacts of the fill. However, in no event shall the mitigation ratio be less than 2:1. All mitigation measures are subject to the requirements of CE 1.7.

CE 3.7 Lagoon Protection. [GP/CP] The lagoons at the mouths of Bell Canyon and Tecolote Creeks shall be protected. Lagoon breaching or water level modification shall not be allowed.

CE 3.8 Vernal Pool Protection. [GP/CP]

Vernal pools, an especially rare wetland habitat on the south coast of Santa Barbara County, shall be preserved and protected. Vernal pools in Goleta, which are generally small in area and only a few inches deep, are found at scattered locations on the City-owned Ellwood Mesa and Santa Barbara Shores Park. These appear to be naturally formed and exhibit little or no evidence of altered hydrology. Trails on these two properties shall be sited and constructed in a manner that avoids impacts to vernal pool hydrology and that will allow restoration by removing several informal trail segments that bisect vernal pool habitats. Additional vernal pools are found at Lake Los Carneros Natural and Historical Preserve.



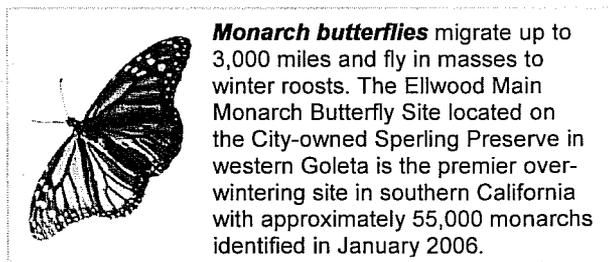
Vernal Pool on Ellwood Mesa

Policy CE 4: Protection of Monarch Butterfly Habitat Areas [GP/CP]

Objective: *To preserve, protect, and enhance habitats for monarch butterflies in Goleta, including existing and historical autumnal and winter roost or aggregation sites, and promote the long-term stability of over-wintering butterfly populations.*

CE 4.1 Definition of Habitat Area. [GP/CP] The monarch butterfly is recognized as a California and Goleta special resource. Although the species is not threatened with extinction, its autumnal and winter aggregation sites, or roosts, are especially vulnerable to disturbance. Sites that provide the key elements essential for successful monarch butterfly aggregation areas and are locations where monarchs have been historically present shall be considered ESHAs. These elements include stands of eucalyptus or other suitable trees that offer shelter from strong winds and storms, provide a microclimate with adequate sunlight, are situated near a source of water or moisture, and that provide a source of nectar to nourish the butterflies.

CE 4.2 Designation of Monarch Butterfly ESHAs. [GP/CP] Existing and known historical monarch roost sites, as shown on Figure 4-1, are hereby designated as ESHAs. These include about 20 known roosts, eight of which comprise the Ellwood Complex, a series of sites within a network consisting of eucalyptus groves and windrows interspersed by open fields and crossed by small creeks. This network includes several separate but interconnected autumnal and winter roost sites. The Ellwood Main site, the largest roost in Santa Barbara County and one of the largest in the state, occupies a site along Devereux Creek in the Sperling Preserve, a City-owned tract situated near the coastal bluffs in western Goleta.



Monarch butterflies migrate up to 3,000 miles and fly in masses to winter roosts. The Ellwood Main Monarch Butterfly Site located on the City-owned Sperling Preserve in western Goleta is the premier over-wintering site in southern California with approximately 55,000 monarchs identified in January 2006.

CE 4.3 Site-Specific Studies and Unmapped Monarch ESHAs. [GP/CP] Any area not designated on Figure 4-1 that is determined by a site-specific study to contain monarch habitats, including autumnal and winter roost sites, shall be granted the same protections as if the area was shown on the figure. Proposals for development on sites shown on this figure or where there is probable cause to believe that monarch habitats may exist shall be required to provide a site-specific study.

CE 4.4 Protection of Monarch Butterfly ESHAs. [GP/CP] Monarch butterfly ESHAs shall be protected against significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses or development dependent on and compatible with maintaining such resources shall be allowed within these ESHAs or their buffer areas. The following standards shall apply:

- a. No development, except as otherwise allowed by this policy, shall be allowed within monarch butterfly ESHAs or ESHA buffers.
- b. Since the specific locations of aggregation sites may vary from one year to the next, the focus of protection shall be the entire grove of trees rather than individual trees that are the location of the roost.
- c. Removal of vegetation within monarch ESHAs shall be prohibited, except for minor pruning of trees or removal of dead trees and debris that are a threat to public safety.
- d. Public accessways are considered resource-dependent uses and may be located within a monarch ESHA or its buffer; however, such accessways shall be sited to avoid or minimize impacts to aggregation sites.
- e. Interpretative signage is allowed within a monarch ESHA or its buffer, but shall be designed to be visually unobtrusive.
- f. Butterfly research, including tree disturbance or other invasive methods, may be allowed subject to City approval of a permit.

CE 4.5 Buffers Adjacent to Monarch Butterfly ESHAs. [GP/CP] A buffer of a sufficient size to ensure the biological integrity and preservation of the monarch butterfly habitat, including aggregation sites and the surrounding grove of trees, shall be required. Buffers shall not be less than 100 feet around existing and historic roost sites as measured from the outer extent of the tree canopy. The buffer area shall serve as transitional habitat with native vegetation and shall provide physical barriers to human intrusion. The buffer may be reduced to 50 feet in circumstances where the trees contribute to the habitat but are not considered likely to function as an aggregation site, such as along narrow windrows. Grading and other activities that could alter the surface hydrology that sustains the groves of trees are prohibited within or adjacent to the buffer area.



**Monarch Butterfly
Aggregation**

CE 4.6 Standards Applicable to New Development Adjacent to Monarch ESHAs.

[GP/CP] The following standards shall apply to consideration of proposals for new development adjacent to monarch ESHAs or ESHA buffers:

- a. A site-specific biological study, prepared by an expert approved by the City who is qualified by virtue of education and experience in the study of monarch butterflies, shall be required to be submitted by the project proponent.
- b. The study shall include preparation of a Monarch Butterfly Habitat Protection Plan, which at a minimum shall include: 1) the mapped location of the cluster of trees where monarchs are known, or have been known, to roost in both autumnal and over-wintering aggregations; 2) an estimate of the size of the population within the colony; 3) the mapped extent of the entire habitat area; and 4) the boundaries of the buffer zone around the habitat area.
- c. A temporary fence shall be installed along the outer boundary of the buffer zone prior to and during any grading and construction activities on the site.
- d. If an active roost or aggregation is present on the project site, any construction grading, or other development within 200 feet of the active roost, shall be prohibited between October 1 and March 1.

Policy CE 5: Protection of Other Terrestrial Habitat Areas [GP/CP]

Objective: To preserve, protect, and enhance unique, rare, or fragile native flora and plant communities.

CE 5.1 Designation of ESHAs. [GP/CP] The following habitats, which are not specifically included in other policies, are hereby designated ESHAs:

- a. Native grasslands.
- b. Coastal sage scrub and chaparral.

CE 5.2 Protection of Native Grasslands. [GP/CP] In addition to the provisions of Policy CE 1, the following standards shall apply:

- a. For purposes of this policy, existing native grasslands are defined as an area where native grassland species comprise 10 percent or more of the total relative plant cover. Native grasslands that are dominated by perennial bunch grasses tend to be patchy. Where a high density of separate small patches occurs in an area, the whole area shall be delineated as native grasslands.



Native Grassland on Ellwood Mesa

- b. To the maximum extent feasible, development shall avoid impacts to native grasslands that would destroy, isolate, interrupt, or cause a break in continuous habitat that would (1) disrupt associated animal movement patterns and seed dispersal, or (2) increase vulnerability to weed invasions.
- c. Removal or disturbance to a patch of native grasses less than 0.25 acre that is clearly isolated and is not part of a significant native grassland or an integral component of a larger ecosystem may be allowed. Removal or disturbance to restoration areas shall not be allowed.
- d. Impacts to protected native grasslands shall be minimized by providing at least a 10-foot buffer that is restored with native species around the perimeter of the delineated native grassland area.
- e. Removal of nonnative and invasive exotic species shall be allowed; revegetation shall be with plants or seeds collected within the same watershed whenever feasible.

CE 5.3 Protection of Coastal Sage Scrub and Chaparral. [GP/CP] In addition to the provisions of Policy CE 1, the following standards shall apply:

- a. For purposes of this policy, existing coastal sage scrub is defined as a drought-tolerant, Mediterranean habitat characterized by soft-leaved, shallow-rooted subshrubs such as California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), and California encelia (*Encelia californica*). It is found at lower elevations in both coastal and interior areas where moist maritime air penetrates inland. Chaparral is composed mainly of fire- and drought-adapted woody, evergreen, shrubs and generally occupies hills and lower mountain slopes.
- b. To the maximum extent feasible, development shall avoid impacts to coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats that would destroy, isolate, interrupt, or cause a break in continuous habitat that would (1) disrupt associated bird and animal movement patterns and seed dispersal, and (2) increase erosion and sedimentation impacts to nearby creeks or drainages.
- c. Impacts to coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats shall be minimized by providing at least a 25-foot buffer restored with native species around the perimeter of the delineated habitat area.
- d. Removal of nonnative and invasive exotic species shall be allowed; revegetation shall be with plants or seeds collected within the same watershed whenever feasible.

Policy CE 6: Protection of Marine Habitat Areas [GP/CP]

Objective: *Preserve and protect the biological integrity of marine habitats and resources within and adjacent to Goleta.*

- CE 6.1 Designation of Marine ESHAs. [GP/CP]** All marine areas offshore from Goleta extending from the mean high tide line seaward to the outer limit of state waters are hereby designated ESHAs. These areas include Areas of Special Biological Significance and Marine Protected Areas (as designated by the California

Department of Fish and Game), and shall be granted the protections provided for ESHAs in this plan.

CE 6.2. Protection of Marine ESHAs. [GP/CP] The following protections shall apply to marine ESHAs:

- a. Marine ESHAs shall be protected against significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on such resources, such as fishing, whale watching, ocean kayaking, and similar recreational activities, should be allowed within the offshore area.
- b. All existing oil and gas production facilities, including platform Holly and the piers at State Lease 421, shall be decommissioned immediately upon termination of production activities. All facilities and debris shall be completely removed and the sites restored to their prior natural condition as part of the decommissioning activities. No new oil and gas leases or facilities shall be allowed within state waters offshore from Goleta.
- c. Permitted uses or developments shall be compatible with marine and beach ESHAs.
- d. Any development on beach or ocean bluff areas adjacent to marine and beach habitats shall be sited and designed to prevent impacts that could significantly degrade the marine ESHAs. All uses shall be compatible with the maintenance of the biological productivity of such areas. Grading and landform alteration shall be limited to minimize impacts from erosion and sedimentation on marine resources.
- e. Marine mammal habitats, including haul-out areas, shall not be altered or disturbed by development of recreational facilities or activities, or any other new land uses and development.
- f. Near-shore shallow fish habitats and shore fishing areas shall be preserved and, where appropriate and feasible, enhanced.
- g. Activities by the California Department of Fish and Game; Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board; State Lands Commission; and Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources to increase monitoring to assess the conditions of near-shore species, water quality, and kelp beds, and/or to rehabilitate areas that have been degraded by human activities, such as oil and gas production facilities, shall be encouraged and allowed.



Marine Habitat at Haskell's Beach

Policy CE 7: Protection of Beach and Shoreline Habitats [GP/CP]

Objective: *To preserve and protect the biological integrity of Goleta's beaches, dunes, coastal bluffs and other shoreline resources.*

- CE 7.1 Designation of Beach and Shoreline ESHAs. [GP/CP]** All areas extending from the mean high tide line landward to the top of the ocean bluffs are hereby designated as ESHAs.
- CE 7.2 Protection of Dunes. [GP/CP]** Dune ESHAs shall be protected and, where feasible, enhanced. Vehicle traffic through dunes shall be prohibited. Where pedestrian access through dunes is allowed, well-defined footpaths or other means of directing use and minimizing adverse impacts shall be used. Active nesting areas for sensitive birds, such as the western snowy plovers and least terns, shall be protected by fencing, signing, and other means.
- CE 7.3 Protection of Beach Areas. [GP/CP]** Access to beach areas by motorized vehicles, including offroad vehicles, shall be prohibited, except for beach maintenance and emergency response vehicles of public agencies. Emergency services shall not include routine vehicular patrolling by private security forces. Any beach grooming activities shall employ hand-grooming methods, and mechanical beach grooming equipment and methods shall be prohibited. All vehicular uses on beach areas shall avoid ESHAs to the maximum extent feasible.
- CE 7.4 Permitted Uses of Beaches and Shoreline Areas. [GP/CP]** Uses on beaches and shoreline areas shall be limited to coastal-dependent activities that are compatible with preservation of the quality of the resource, including coastal-dependent recreation activities such as swimming, surfing, boating and kayaking, and fishing. Any commercial coastal-dependent recreation activities that would limit use of beach and shoreline areas to customers and exclude the general public shall be subject to approval of a permit by the City. Any such permitted uses shall not degrade the quality or the habitat or cause impacts to birds and other wildlife.
- CE 7.5 Shoreline Protective Structures. [GP/CP]** New shoreline protective structures such as seawalls, revetments, and riprap shall be prohibited, except as provided in Policies SE 2 and SE 3.
- CE 7.6 Restoration of Degraded Shoreline Areas. [GP/CP]** Removal of existing beach and shoreline structures, such as seawalls, roadways, and riprap, and removal of remnants of shoreline oil and gas facilities are allowed and encouraged activities. Such areas shall be restored to a natural condition.
- CE 7.7 Recreation Facilities on Beach Areas. [GP/CP]** When permitted, new public access and recreational facilities or structures on beaches shall be designed and located to minimize impacts to ESHAs and marine resources.
- CE 7.8 Protection of Seabird Nest Areas. [GP/CP]** To protect seabird nesting areas, no pedestrian access shall be provided on bluff faces except along existing and planned formal trails or stairways shown in this plan. New structures shall be prohibited on bluff faces except for stairs, ramps, or trails to provide for public beach access.

Policy CE 8: Protection of Special-Status Species [GP/CP]

Objective: To preserve and protect habitats for threatened, endangered, or other special-status species of plants and animals in order to maintain biodiversity.

CE 8.1 ESHA Designation. [GP/CP] Requisite habitats for individual occurrences of special-status plants and animals, including candidate species for listing under the state and federal endangered species acts, California species of special concern, California Native Plant Society List 1B plants, and other species protected under provisions of the California Fish and Game Code shall be preserved and protected, and their occurrences, including habitat requirements, shall be designated as ESHAs.

These habitats include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Special-status plant species such as Santa Barbara honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata* var. *subspicata*), southern tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*) and black-flowered figwort (*Scrophularia atrata*).
- b. Habitat capable of supporting special-status invertebrate species, such as the globose dune beetle (*Coelus globosus*), and roosting habitat for the monarch butterfly.
- c. Aquatic habitat capable of supporting special-status fish species such as the steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*).
- d. Habitat capable of supporting special-status amphibians and reptiles such as the red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*) and western pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata pallida*).
- e. Nesting and roosting areas for various species of raptors such as Cooper's hawks (*Accipiter cooperii*), red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), white-tailed kites (*Elanus leucurus*), and turkey vultures (*Cathartes aura*).
- f. Nesting habitat for other special-status bird species such as western snowy plover, southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*), or tri-colored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*).

Special-Status Species is a universal term used in the scientific community for species that are considered sufficiently rare that they require special consideration and/or protection and should be, or have been, listed as rare, threatened, or endangered by the federal and/or state governments.

The federal/state endangered species acts frequently use the following terms when referring to special-status species:

- **Endangered** (federal and state): any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- **Threatened** (federal and state): any species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- **Rare** (state): this is technically used only for plants, as defined under the California Native Plant Protection Act.
- **Species of Concern** (federal): species for which existing information indicates it may warrant listing as threatened or endangered but for which substantial information for listing is still lacking.
- **Species of Special Concern** (state): special plant/animal species tracked by California Natural Diversity Database regardless of their legal or protection status.

- g. Nesting and foraging habitat for special-status mammals such as pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*), Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*), and American badger (*Taxidea taxus*).

CE 8.2 Protection of Habitat Areas. [GP/CP] All development shall be located, designed, constructed, and managed to avoid disturbance of adverse impacts to special-status species and their habitats, including spawning, nesting, rearing, roosting, foraging, and other elements of the required habitats.

CE 8.3 Site-Specific Biological Resources Study. [GP/CP] Any areas not designated on Figure 4-1 that meet the ESHA criteria for the resources specified in CE 8.1 shall be accorded the same protections as if the area were shown on the figure. Proposals for development on sites where ESHAs are shown on the figure, or where there is probable cause to believe that an ESHA may exist, shall be required to provide the City with a site-specific biological study that includes the following information:

- a. A base map that delineates topographic lines, parcel boundaries, and adjacent roads.
- b. A vegetation map that 1) identifies trees or other sites that are existing or historical nests for the species of concern and 2) delineates other elements of the habitat such as roosting sites and foraging areas.
- c. A detailed map that shows the conclusions regarding the boundary, precise location and extent, or current status of the ESHA based on substantial evidence provided in the biological studies.
- d. A written report that summarizes the survey methods, data, observations, findings, and recommendations.

CE 8.4 Buffer Areas for Raptor Species. [GP/CP] Development shall be designed to provide a 100-foot buffer around active and historical nest sites for protected species of raptors when feasible. In existing developed areas, the width of the buffer may be reduced to correspond to the actual width of the buffer for adjacent development. If the biological study described in CE 8.3 determines that an active raptor nest site exists on the subject property, whenever feasible no vegetation clearing, grading, construction, or other development activity shall be allowed within a 300-foot radius of the nest site during the nesting and fledging season.

Policy CE 9: Protection of Native Woodlands [GP/CP]

Objective: *To maintain and protect existing native trees and woodlands as a valuable resource needed to support wildlife and provide visual amenities.*

CE 9.1 Definition of Protected Trees. [GP/CP] New development shall be sited and designed to preserve the following species of native trees: oaks (*Quercus* spp.), walnut (*Juglans californica*), sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), cottonwood (*Populus* spp.), willows (*Salix* spp.), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), or other native trees that are not otherwise protected in ESHAs.

CE 9.2 Tree Protection Plan. [GP/CP] Applications for new development on sites containing protected native trees shall include a report by a certified arborist or other

qualified expert. The report shall include an inventory of native trees and a Tree Protection Plan.

- CE 9.3 Native Oak Woodlands or Savannas. [GP/CP]** Native oak woodlands and savannas are designated as ESHAs and shall be preserved and protected. A minimum buffer area 25 feet wide shall be provided around the woodland, measured from the outer extent of the canopy of the trees or the critical root zone, whichever is greater.
- CE 9.4 Tree Protection Standards. [GP/CP]** The following impacts to native trees and woodlands shall be avoided in the design of projects except where no other feasible alternative exists: 1) removal of native trees; 2) fragmentation of habitat; 3) removal of understory; 4) disruption of the canopy, and 5) alteration of drainage patterns. Structures, including roads and driveways, shall be sited to prevent any encroachment into the critical root zone and to provide an adequate buffer outside of the critical root zone of individual native trees in order to allow for future growth.
- CE 9.5 Mitigation of Impacts to Native Trees. [GP/CP]** Where the removal of mature native trees cannot be avoided through the implementation of project alternatives or where development encroaches into the protected zone and could threaten the continued viability of the tree(s), mitigation measures shall include, at a minimum, the planting of replacement trees on site, if suitable area exists on the subject site, at a ratio of 10 replacement trees for every one tree removed. Where onsite mitigation is not feasible, offsite mitigation shall be provided by planting of replacement trees at a site within the same watershed. If the tree removal occurs at a site within the Coastal Zone, any offsite mitigation area shall also be located within the Coastal Zone. Minimum sizes for various species of replacement trees shall be established by ordinance. Mitigation sites shall be monitored for a period of 5 years. The City may require replanting of trees that do not survive.

Policy CE 10: Watershed Management and Water Quality [GP/CP]

Objective: To prevent the degradation of the quality of groundwater basins and surface waters in and adjacent to Goleta.

- CE 10.1 New Development and Water Quality. [GP/CP]** New development shall not result in the degradation of the water quality of groundwater basins or surface waters; surface waters include the ocean, lagoons, creeks, ponds, and wetlands. Urban runoff pollutants shall not be discharged or deposited such that they adversely affect these resources.
- CE 10.2 Siting and Design of New Development. [GP/CP]** New development shall be sited and designed to protect water quality and minimize impacts to coastal waters by incorporating measures designed to ensure the following:
- a. Protection of areas that provide important water quality benefits, areas necessary to maintain riparian and aquatic biota, and areas susceptible to erosion and sediment loss.
 - b. Limiting increases in areas covered by impervious surfaces.

- c. Limiting the area where land disturbances occur, such as clearing of vegetation, cut-and-fill, and grading, to reduce erosion and sediment loss.
- d. Limiting disturbance of natural drainage features and vegetation.

CE 10.3 Incorporation of Best Management Practices for Stormwater Management.

[GP/CP] New development shall be designed to minimize impacts to water quality from increased runoff volumes and discharges of pollutants from nonpoint sources consistent with the requirements and standards of the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. Post construction structural BMPs shall be designed to treat, infiltrate, or filter stormwater runoff, in accordance with the City's adopted Stormwater Management Program.

Examples of BMPs include the following:

- a. Retention and detention basins.
- b. Vegetated swales.
- c. Infiltration galleries or injection wells.
- d. Use of permeable paving materials.
- e. Mechanical devices such as oil-water separators and filters.
- f. Revegetation of graded or disturbed areas.
- g. Other measures that are promoted by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board and those described in the BMP report of the Bay Area Association of Stormwater Management Agencies.

CE 10.4 New Facilities. [GP/CP] New bridges, roads, culverts, and outfalls shall not cause or contribute to creek bank erosion or creek or wetland siltation and shall include BMPs to minimize impacts to water quality. BMPs shall include construction phase erosion control, polluted runoff control plans, and soil stabilization techniques. Where space is available, dispersal of sheet flow from roads into vegetated areas, or other onsite infiltration practices, shall be incorporated into the project design.

CE 10.5 Beachfront and Blufftop Development. [GP/CP] Development adjacent to the beach or blufftop shall incorporate BMPs designed to prevent or minimize polluted runoff to the beach and ocean waters.

CE 10.6 Stormwater Management Requirements. [GP/CP] The following requirements shall apply to specific types of development:

- a. Commercial and multiple-family development shall use BMPs to control polluted runoff from structures, parking, and loading areas.
- b. Restaurants shall incorporate BMPs designed to minimize runoff of oil and grease, solvents, phosphates, and suspended solids to the storm drain system.

- c. Gasoline stations, car washes, and automobile repair facilities shall incorporate BMPs designed to minimize runoff of oil and grease, solvents, car battery acid, engine coolants, and gasoline to the stormwater system.
- d. Outdoor materials storage areas shall be designed to incorporate BMPs to prevent stormwater contamination from stored materials.
- e. Trash storage areas shall be designed using BMPs to prevent stormwater contamination by loose trash and debris.

CE 10.7 Drainage and Stormwater Management Plans. [GP/CP] New development shall protect the absorption, purifying, and retentive functions of natural systems that exist on the site. Drainage Plans shall be designed to complement and use existing drainage patterns and systems, where feasible, conveying drainage from the site in a nonerosive manner. Disturbed or degraded natural drainage systems shall be restored where feasible, except where there are geologic or public safety concerns. Proposals for new development shall include the following:

- a. A Construction-Phase Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Plan that specifies the BMPs that will be implemented to minimize erosion and sedimentation; provide adequate sanitary and waste disposal facilities; and prevent contamination of runoff by construction practices, materials, and chemicals.
- b. A Post-Development-Phase Drainage and Stormwater Management Plan that specifies the BMPs—including site design methods, source controls, and treatment controls—that will be implemented to minimize polluted runoff after construction. This plan shall include monitoring and maintenance plans for the BMP measures.

CE 10.8 Maintenance of Stormwater Management Facilities. [GP/CP] New development shall be required to provide ongoing maintenance of BMP measures where maintenance is necessary for their effective operation. The permittee and/or owner, including successors in interest, shall be responsible for all structural treatment controls and devices as follows:

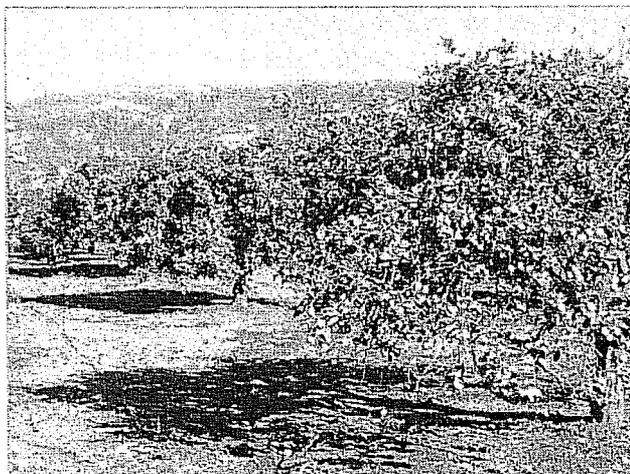
- a. All structural BMPs shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired when necessary prior to September 30th of each year.
- b. Additional inspections, repairs, and maintenance should be performed after storms as needed throughout the rainy season, with any major repairs completed prior to the beginning of the next rainy season.
- c. Public streets and parking lots shall be swept as needed and financially feasible to remove debris and contaminated residue.
- d. The homeowners association, or other private owner, shall be responsible for sweeping of private streets and parking lots.

CE 10.9 Landscaping to Control Erosion. [GP/CP] Any landscaping that is required to control erosion shall use native or drought-tolerant noninvasive plants to minimize the need for fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides, and excessive irrigation.

Policy CE 11: Preservation of Agricultural Lands [GP/CP]

Objective: *To promote and retain Goleta's agricultural heritage by conserving existing agricultural resources for future generations and supporting agricultural production by minimizing activities and uses that may conflict with agricultural use of the land.*

- CE 11.1 Agricultural Uses. [GP/CP]** The City shall encourage agriculture and floriculture uses as part of its land use program, and expansion and intensification of agricultural activities (except for large-scale confined animal uses and the addition of structures that could reduce the productive capacity of soils) shall be supported.
- CE 11.2 Conversion of Agricultural Lands. [GP/CP]** Conversion of agricultural lands as designated on the Land Use Plan Map (Figure 2-1) to other uses shall not be allowed. Lands designated for agriculture within the urban boundary shall be preserved for agricultural use.
- CE 11.3 Compatibility of New Development With Agriculture. [GP/CP]** Development adjacent to lands designated for agriculture shall be designed and located so as to avoid or minimize potential conflicts with agricultural activities. Right-to-farm covenants and disclosure notices will be required for any development located adjacent to agricultural land.
- CE 11.4 Buffers Adjacent to Agricultural Parcels. [GP/CP]** New development adjacent to property designated for agricultural uses shall include buffers and other measures such as landscape screening to minimize potential conflicts with agricultural activities. The widths of the buffers shall be determined based on site-specific findings at the time of approval of the development.
- CE 11.5 Productive Agricultural Use. [GP/CP]** The City supports appropriate agricultural activities on land designated for agriculture on the Land Use Plan Map (Figure 2-1) and Open Space Plan Map (Figure 3-5).
- CE 11.6 Community Supported Agriculture. [GP/CP]** The City encourages local food production through the Community Supported Agriculture approach. Fairview Gardens, the primary example of this type of agriculture, shall be preserved and protected as a model for future uses.
- CE 11.7 Agricultural Practices. [GP/CP]** The City shall develop and implement appropriate plans, programs, and policies that are intended to promote sustainable agriculture practices. Agricultural uses shall conform to the rules and regulations of the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board and the Santa Barbara Air Pollution Control District.



Agricultural Lands Adjacent to Los Carneros Creek

- CE 11.8 Mitigation of Impacts of New Development on Agriculture. [GP/CP]** The review of discretionary land use development proposals near the designated agricultural lands shall include an analysis of the direct and indirect effects of the proposal on conducting agricultural practices. The City shall apply appropriate conditions on the proposal to mitigate any potential impacts. If such impacts cannot be mitigated, the proposal may be denied.
- CE 11.9 Direct Marketing of Agricultural Products. [GP/CP]** The City shall promote and support the direct marketing of local agricultural products to the community by farmers. Marketing methods or activities include certified farmers' markets, community supported agriculture, seasonal produce stands, and year-round markets. Such uses should be allowed subject to appropriate controls to manage traffic and potential use conflicts in any commercial or industrial land use designation. Seasonal sales of agricultural products may be allowed on agricultural lands, provided that the emphasis is on marketing of commodities produced on the site and at farms in the nearby south coast area.
- CE 11.10 Permanent Protection of Agricultural Lands. [GP/CP]** The City shall encourage the protection of agricultural lands in perpetuity through the acquisition of conservation easements or development rights by an appropriate entity such as a nonprofit land trust.

Policy CE 12: Protection of Air Quality [GP]

Objective: *To maintain and promote a safe and healthy environment by protecting air quality and minimizing pollutant emissions from new development and from transportation sources.*

- CE 12.1 Land Use Compatibility. [GP]** The designation of land uses on the Land Use Plan Map (Figure 2-1) and the review of new development shall ensure that siting of any new sensitive receptors provides for adequate buffers from existing sources of emissions of air pollutants or odors. *Sensitive receptors* are a facility or land use that includes members of the population sensitive to the effects of air pollutants. Sensitive receptors may include children, the elderly, and people with illnesses. If a development that is a sensitive receptor is proposed within 500 feet of U.S. Highway 101 (US-101), an analysis of mobile source emissions and associated health risks shall be required. Such developments shall be required to provide an adequate setback from the highway and, if necessary, identify design mitigation measures to reduce health risks to acceptable levels.
- CE 12.2 Control of Air Emissions from New Development. [GP]** The following shall apply to reduction of air emissions from new development:
- a. Any development proposal that has the potential to increase emissions of air pollutants shall be referred to the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District for comments and recommended conditions prior to final action by the City.
 - b. All new commercial and industrial sources shall be required to use the best-available air pollution control technology. Emissions control equipment shall be properly maintained to ensure efficient and effective operation.

- c. Wood-burning fireplace installations in new residential development shall be limited to low-emitting state- and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-certified fireplace inserts and woodstoves, pellet stoves, or natural gas fireplaces. In locations near monarch butterfly ESHAs, fireplaces shall be limited to natural gas.
- d. Adequate buffers between new sources and sensitive receptors shall be required.
- e. Any permit required by the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District shall be obtained prior to issuance of final development clearance by the City.

CE 12.3 Control of Emissions during Grading and Construction. [GP] Construction site emissions shall be controlled by using the following measures:

- a. Watering active construction areas to reduce windborne emissions.
- b. Covering trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials.
- c. Paving or applying nontoxic solid stabilizers on unpaved access roads and temporary parking areas.
- d. Hydroseeding inactive construction areas.
- e. Enclosing or covering open material stockpiles.
- f. Revegetating graded areas immediately upon completion of work.

CE 12.4 Minimizing Air Pollution from Transportation Sources. [GP] The following measures are designed to reduce air pollution from transportation sources:

- a. Hollister Corridor Mixed Use. The Land Use Plan for the Hollister Corridor is designed to:
 - 1) Provide new housing near existing workplaces and commercial services to encourage short trips by foot and bicycle.
 - 2) Provide new housing near existing bus routes with convenient and high frequency service.
 - 3) Provide new housing near the US-101 ramps so as to minimize the length of auto trips on streets within the community.
 - 4) Provide new housing at locations near the existing Amtrak line, which could be considered for commuter rail service in the future.
- b. Other Land Use Policies: The following land use policies are designed to reduce demand for auto travel and promote less polluting modes such as bus transit, walking, and bicycling:
 - 1) Clustering of moderate density housing and incorporation of residential apartments on upper floors of buildings, particularly in Goleta Old Town.
 - 2) Integration of new housing into existing neighborhood commercial centers.
 - 3) Emphasis on moderate density residential development rather than low-density sprawl.

- 4) Integrating pedestrian, bicycle, and transit facilities into new development.
 - 5) Establishment of a fixed urban boundary to reduce sprawl outward from the existing urbanized area.
- c. Transportation Policies: The following transportation measures are designed to lower emissions of air pollutants by promoting efficient use of the street system:
- 1) Fine-tuning of intersections and their operations to minimize delays.
 - 2) Coordinated signal timing to improve traffic flow.
 - 3) Promotion of improved transit services.
 - 4) Creation of a linked pedestrian circulation system.
 - 5) Provision of a bikeway system.
 - 6) Encouragement of employer-based trip reduction measures such as subsidized bus fares, flexible work hours, vanpools, and similar measures.

Policy CE 13: Energy Conservation [GP]

Objective: *To promote energy efficiency in future land use and development within Goleta, encourage use of renewable energy sources, and reduce reliance upon fossil fuels.*

- CE 13.1 Energy Efficiency in Existing and New Residential Development. [GP]** The City shall promote the following practices in existing and new residential construction:
- a. Retrofitting of existing residential structures to reduce energy consumption and costs to owners and tenants is encouraged. These retrofits may include: increased insulation, weather stripping, caulking of windows and doors, low-flow showerheads, and other similar improvements. Master metering is discouraged, and conversions to individual metering where practicable is preferred.
 - b. The City shall enforce the state's residential energy conservation building standards set forth in Title 24 through its plan check and building permit issuance processes.
 - c. New residential development and additions to existing homes shall be designed to provide a maximum solar orientation when appropriate, and shall not adversely affect the solar access of adjacent residential structures. Use of solar water heating systems, operational skylights, passive solar heating, and waste heat recovery systems is encouraged.
- CE 13.2 Energy Efficiency in Existing and New Commercial and Industrial Development. [GP]** The following measures shall be employed to reduce energy consumption in existing and new commercial and industrial buildings:
- a. Reduction of energy consumption in existing buildings through improved design and management of heating, ventilation, air conditioning systems, and lighting is encouraged. Master metering is discouraged, and conversions to metering for individual tenant spaces shall be promoted where feasible.

- b. The City shall enforce the state's residential energy conservation building standards set forth in Title 24 through its plan check and building permit issuance processes.
- c. The City shall encourage nonresidential buildings to be designed in a manner that is appropriate for local climate conditions, taking into account natural light and ventilation, placement of landscaping, and use of integrated energy systems. This encompasses concepts such as cogeneration, waste heat systems, and other similar technologies.

CE 13.3 Use of Renewable Energy Sources. [GP] For new projects, the City encourages the incorporation of renewable energy sources. Consideration shall be given to incorporation of renewable energy sources that do not have adverse effects on the environment or on any adjacent residential uses. The following considerations shall apply:

- a. Solar access shall be protected in accordance with the state Solar Rights Act (AB 2473). South wall and rooftop access should be achievable in low-density residential areas, while rooftop access should be possible in other areas.
- b. New development shall not impair the performance of existing solar energy systems. Compensatory or mitigation measures may be considered in instances where there is no reasonable alternative.
- c. Alternative energy sources are encouraged, provided that the technology does not contribute to noise, visual, air quality, or other potential impacts on nearby uses and neighborhoods.

CE 13.4 Energy Conservation for City Facilities and Operations. [GP] The City shall implement energy conservation requirements for City-owned facilities at the time of major improvements. Energy conservation measures may include energy-efficient interior and exterior building lighting, energy-efficient street lighting, natural ventilation and solar hot water systems, and landscaping with drought-tolerant species and deciduous trees to shade streets and the south and west sides of buildings in summer. For all City construction projects, the City shall comply with the state's energy conservation building standards set forth in Title 24. The City vehicle fleet shall use a mix of fuels that best achieves energy efficiency while meeting operational needs.

CE 13.5 Public Information and Education. [GP] The City shall prepare an informational program to advise building contractors and the public regarding energy conservation measures and practices.

Policy CE 14: Preservation and Enhancement of Urban Forest [GP]

Objective: To protect, preserve, and enhance Goleta's urban forest for its aesthetic, visual, and environmental benefits to the community.

CE 14.1 Definition of Urban Forest. [GP] Goleta's urban forest consists of all public and private trees, which include the street tree system, trees on parks and other public lands, trees on private properties throughout the city, and others.

- CE 14.2 Public Urban Forest Management. [GP]** Urban forests are recognized as a resource created and sustained for people. The urban forest is different from wildland forests in that it requires a higher level of management. The City considers the urban forest a valuable resource. As of 2005, it was estimated that the total number of trees situated within city street rights-of-way was about 7,500. The public portion of the urban forest shall be protected, preserved, and enhanced to:
- Provide an appropriate shade canopy for each of the various types of land uses so that the average total canopy will increase over time.
 - Provide for a tree population of mixed ages, diverse species, and appropriate mix of tree types (evergreen and deciduous; native and nonnative in non-ESHA areas) in order to support a diverse forest ecosystem able to adapt to changing environmental pressures such as disease, pest infestation, and climate change.
 - Maximize availability of planting spaces.
 - Survive within the limitations of the existing resources with minimal maintenance once establishment occurs.
 - Recognize that the maximum environmental benefit, such as those related to air quality, storm water runoff, and shade, occurs as trees reach maturity.
- CE 14.3 Tree Species List. [GP]** The City shall prepare and maintain an official public tree species list and apply it, as appropriate, to streets, parks, and other public areas.
- CE 14.4 Conservation of Trees on Public Property. [GP]** Trees on City property, including street rights-of-way, are valuable resources that will not generally be added to, removed, or substantially altered without City authorization.
- CE 14.5 Public Urban Forest Master Plan. [GP]** The City may develop and maintain an Urban Forest Master Plan that describes and maps the resource, provides a vision statement, establishes measurable urban forest management goals and performance standards, presents a timeline for managing the Goleta urban forest, and includes any additional information that the City determines is appropriate.
- CE 14.6 Public Information. [GP]** The City will create and maintain a public information program to educate property owners on the benefits of and responsibilities for the care of Goleta's urban forest.
- CE 14.7 Ordinance Standards. [GP]** The City will consider an ordinance to strengthen standards for trees in streets, medians, parkways, parks, or open space; heritage and native trees where they occur in an urban setting; parking lot shade; tree replacement; heat island mitigation; and anti-topping. The ordinance may establish an advisory committee and define its roles and responsibilities. The Urban Forest Ordinance shall be designed with the intention to meet the requirements to obtain Tree City USA status.

Policy CE 15: Water Conservation and Materials Recycling [GP]

Objective: *To conserve scarce water supply resources and to encourage reduction in the generation of waste materials at the source and recycling of waste materials.*

- CE 15.1 Water Conservation. [GP]** The City shall promote water conservation and will work cooperatively with the Goleta Water District to:
- a. Establish goals for reducing water use in the City.
 - b. Monitor and document water use.
 - c. Promote water conservation through a public information program.
 - d. Provide guidelines for the use of water.
 - e. Provide emergency guidelines for water use in times of drought.
 - f. Seek available grants to initiate or sustain conservation efforts.
- CE 15.2 Water Conservation for City Facilities. [GP]** In order to minimize water use, the City shall upgrade City-owned facilities with low water use plumbing fixtures, water-conserving landscaping, low flow irrigation, and reclaimed water for exterior landscaping at the time of major improvements.
- CE 15.3 Water Conservation for New Development. [GP]** In order to minimize water use, all new development shall use low water use plumbing fixtures, water-conserving landscaping, low flow irrigation, and reclaimed water for exterior landscaping, where appropriate.
- CE 15.4 Waste Reduction and Recycling. [GP]** The City shall promote waste reduction and recycling programs for residences and businesses, encourage commercial composting and education programs, recycle public green waste materials for mulch and compost, reuse removed trees for lumber when possible, and implement waste and recycling standards for all new developments and remodels.
- CE 15.5 Reduction of Construction Wastes. [GP]** In instances where demolitions of existing buildings and structures are authorized, it is encouraged that such structures be deconstructed and that structural components, fixtures, and materials be salvaged for future reuse. Provisions for recycling of waste materials at all construction sites, including and demolition sites shall be required.

4.5 IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS [GP]

- CE-IA-1 Preparation of New Zoning Code.** The new zoning code shall include an ESHA overlay zone that establishes regulations to protect habitat resources, including habitats for special-status species. The zoning code shall also include provisions to implement protections of native woodlands, agricultural lands, and provisions for BMPs for stormwater management in new development.

Time period: 2006 to 2007

Responsible party: Planning and Environmental Services Department

CE-IA-2 Update of the CEQA Thresholds Manual. The City's *CEQA Thresholds Manual* will be revised to incorporate environmental standards consistent with the policies and standards set forth in the Conservation Element.

Time period: 2008

Responsible party: Planning and Environmental Services Department

CE-IA-3 Preparation of a Creek and Watershed Management Plan. A citywide Creek and Watershed Management Plan will be prepared to provide detailed standards of acceptable practices for protecting the ecological function, water quality, and drainage and flood control function of Goleta's creeks and watersheds. Participate in multijurisdictional watershed management plans, where appropriate.

Time period: 2008

Responsible party: Planning and Environmental Services Department; Community Services Department

CE-IA-4 Preparation of a Tree Protection Ordinance. The City may prepare and adopt a Tree Protection Ordinance that addresses standards for: heritage trees; public right-of-way trees; parking lot shade trees; native trees; street and parkway trees; and anti-topping.

Time period: 2008

Responsible party: Planning and Environmental Services Department; Community Services Department

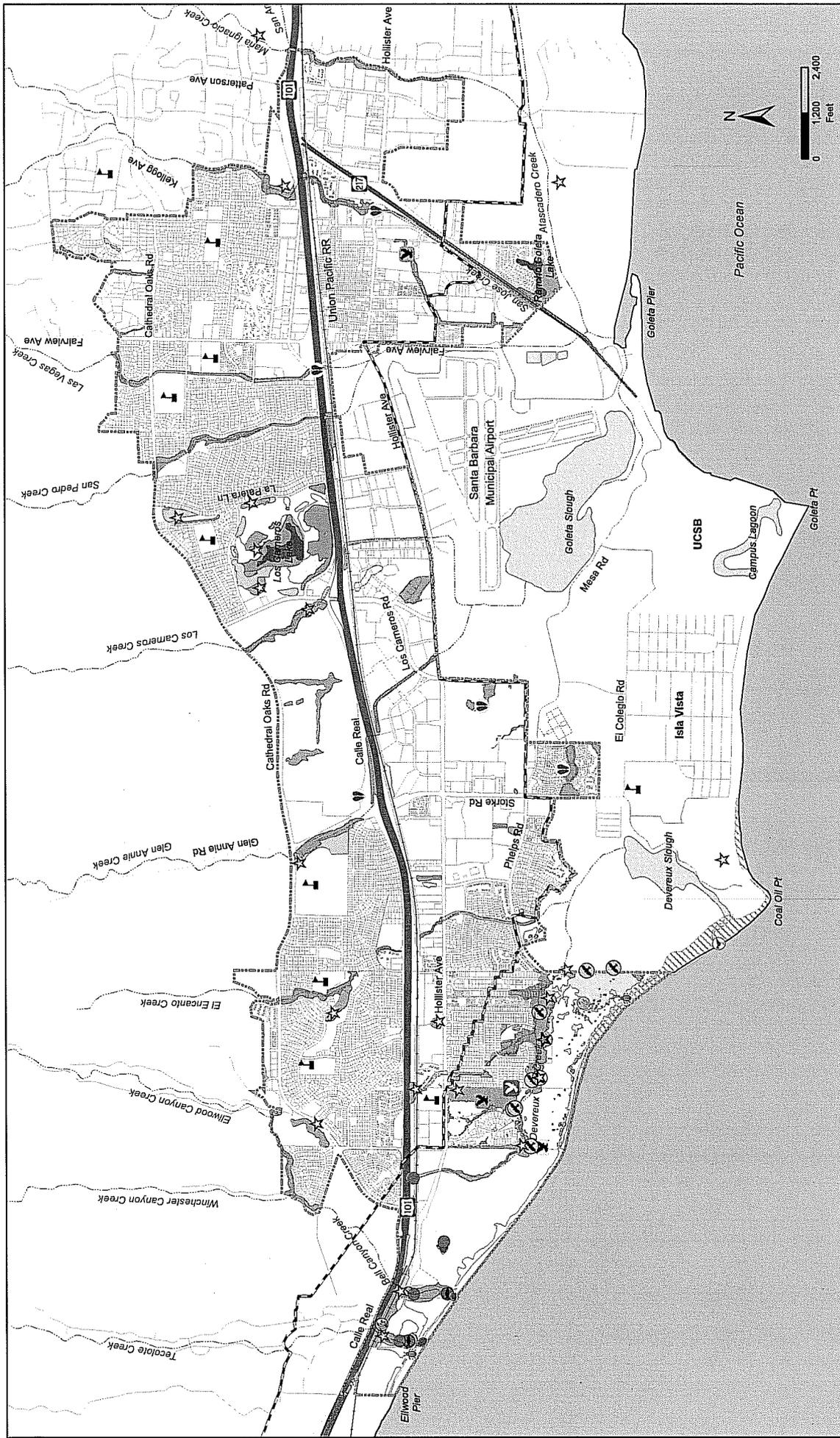


Figure 4-1
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITAT AREAS
 GENERAL PLAN/COASTAL LAND USE PLAN
 September 2006

Sources: Habitat mapping conducted by Jones & Stokes in April-May 2006 based on aerial imagery (1-foot resolution) and field observation, merged with 1) information on the occurrence of special status habitats and species collected by City from recent information from local environmental review; 2) mapping of creeks, ponds, lakes and reservoir location based on USGS topographic map review and habitat management planning documents, air photo interpretation and field survey; and 3) review of data in the Goleta and Dos Pueblos quadrangles and vicinity (2006 databases). Habitats reflect those comprising an ESHA.

Note: ESHA locations are approximate. Any area not designated on the ESHA map that meets the ESHA criteria shall be as designated on the ESHA map. ESHA buffers are not shown on this map. Refer to the applicable policy in the General Plan for the specific buffer widths.

- Other Features**
- Goleta City Boundary
 - Coastal Zone
 - Schools
 - Creeks
- Special-Status Species**
- Tidewater Goby
 - Red-Legged Frog
 - Globose Dune Beetle
 - Santa Barbara Honeycuckoo
 - Black-Flowered Flywort
 - Southern Tanager
 - Monarch Butterfly Aggregation
 - Elywood Main, Monarch Grove
 - Cooper's Hawk Nest
 - Kite Nest
 - Red-Shouldered Hawk Nest
 - Red-Tailed Hawk Nest
 - Vulture Roost
 - Western Snowy Plover
- Environmentally Sensitive Habitats**
- Beach and Shoreline
 - Unvegetated Open Creek Channel
 - Open Water
 - Riparian/Marsh/Vernal Pool
 - Native Grassland
 - Sage Scrub/Dune/Bluff Scrub
 - Native Upland Woodlands/Savannahs
 - Monarch Butterfly and/or Raptor Roosting Habitat
 - Critical Habitat for the Western Snowy Plover

**APPENDIX G: DRAFT HYDROMODIFICATION CONTROL
STANDARDS FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

**City of Goleta, California
Storm Water Management Plan**



CITY OF GOLETA: Draft

HYDROMODIFICATION CONTROL STANDARDS FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

1. All new residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation development projects, including redevelopment projects, must address water quality through the use of best management practices (BMPs) as determined by the Community Services Director and/or the Public Works Director. BMPs shall be applied in the following order of priority: site design, source control, and treatment control. Examples of good site design include reducing directly connected impervious areas and incorporating drainage system elements into site design. Examples of source control include covered parking or use of Integrated Pest Management techniques in landscape maintenance. Examples of treatment control include systems that either detain or filter water to remove pollutants prior to discharge. Furthermore, projects will seek to reduce post-development runoff volumes from pre-development volumes through such measures as infiltration, evapotranspiration, and storage/reuse.
2. Treatment control BMPs shall meet the following specific design requirements unless otherwise approved by the Community Services Director.
3. At a minimum, these specific design requirements for treatment control BMPs apply to all new or redevelopment projects of the following sizes: residential 1 acre or greater in disturbance; and commercial industrial, and transportation / vehicle facilities which are 0.5 acres or greater in disturbance. Treatment control BMPs may be required on new development or redevelopment projects at the discretion of the Community Services Director, based upon the categories listed in Attachment A. The selection of BMPs shall be based upon the ultimate use of the drainage area, unless the facility will be re-built/sized during subsequent phases of construction.
4. Projects cannot be subdivided or phased to avoid complying with these requirements. Development and redevelopment of the same or adjacent property(ies) permitted within 5 years may be considered together for purposes of assessing the above criteria..
5. All water quality facilities will require regular maintenance. Applicants are required to enter a maintenance agreement with the District to ensure adequate performance and to allow City or County emergency access. Maintenance of the basin is the responsibility of the development, unless otherwise agreed upon.
6. Detention Basins. Detention of storm water runoff allows for the settling of fine particles and associated pollutants. Detention times for water quality control are longer than for flood control. Although a detention system for water quality could be combined with a flood control system, the volume assigned for water quality control must meet minimum detention times. The required design volume for

detention-based storm water quality treatment facilities is equal to the runoff volume that would occur from the contributing area from a 1.2-inch rainstorm event.

a) The volume calculation will be computed as follows:

$$WQDV = (.05 + 0.9 \times IMP) \times 1.2" \times A \times 3630$$

where,

WQDV = water quality design volume (cubic feet)

IMP = total impervious area, expressed as a percentage

A = tributary area (acres)

3630 = factor to convert units from acre-inch to cubic feet

b) The draw-down (or draining) time for the detention volume, which is intended to drain down completely (vs. permanent wet volume), shall be greater than or equal to 36 hours. For the top half of the detention volume, the drawdown time shall be greater than or equal to 12 hours. The remaining bottom-half of the detention volume must drain in no less than 24 hours. The outlet shall be sized using Figure 1 to achieve the required detention times and shall be large enough that clogging is unlikely to occur. Pipes less than 4 inches in diameter should not be used. Perforated risers are acceptable for controlling the flow rate. However, potential clogging of the perforations should be addressed in the maintenance plan.

c) The detention system shall be designed to maximize the distance between the inlet and outlet, and to minimize "dead spaces" (areas where little or no exchange occurs during a storm event), thereby limiting short-circuiting. A minimum flow-path length to width ratio of 3 is recommended and can be achieved using internal berms or other means to prevent short-circuiting.

d) For ponds designed to be permanently wet, the applicant must show a water balance that demonstrates that there will be sufficient dry weather flows to maintain the planned pool volume, without creating stagnate conditions. A Mosquito Management Plan or Service Contract must be approved or waived by the Santa Barbara Coastal Vector Control District for any facility that maintains a pool of water for 72 hours or more.

e) For dry extended detention ponds, the applicant must show that the pond will be able to handle dry-weather flows (such as irrigation return flows) without causing a nuisance (visual eye sore, stagnate water, etc.).

f) Detention based water quality systems are recommended to be off-line from flood conveyance. If they are to be on-line or combined with a flood detention facility, then the facility must be designed to pass the appropriate flood without damage to the facility, as well as to minimize re-entrainment of pollutants.

7. Flow-through Facilities. Flow-through based storm water quality facilities are ones where either the flow is passed with little or no storage through a filtration media or infiltrated into a subsurface soil matrix. The purpose is to remove, through filtration, the smaller sized fraction of particles. Examples of these BMPs include vegetated swales, infiltration facilities, bioretention filters, and some types of commercial filters.

a) The required flow rate for flow-through based storm water quality treatment facilities is the runoff that would be produced from a rainfall intensity of 0.3 inches per hour. Water quality treatment shall be maintained at this rate for a minimum of four hours. Flows above this rate can either be by-passed, or routed through the facility if it can be demonstrated that velocities will not re-entrain captured pollutants.

b) The flow-through based facility must be able to completely treat the flow rate based upon the following:

$$WQFR = (0.05 + 0.9 \times IMP) \times 0.3 \times A$$

where,

WQFR = water quality flow rate in cubic feet per second

IMP = total impervious area, expressed as a fraction

A = area of the site in acres

c) Infiltration facilities shall only utilize highly permeable soils with significant pollutant removal capacities. The applicant must demonstrate that slope stability, groundwater quality, and depth to groundwater are suitable for infiltration facilities. Infiltration facilities will require periodic maintenance to maintain permeability.

d) Vegetated (wetland/native plants and/or grass) swales shall be designed so that at the water quality flow rate (WQFR), the swale width is such that the flow depth is no greater than 4 inches and the hydraulic grade line is no greater than 2 percent (unless drop structures are employed) between structures. The inflow should be directed towards the upstream end of the swale as much as possible, but should at a minimum occur evenly over the length of the swale. The length of flow in the swale should be a minimum of 100 feet or the bioswale should provide 10 minutes of contact time with the vegetation.

e) Bioretention filters are vegetated (landscaped) areas where runoff is directed through vegetation and soils for filtration. In most cases, unless there is shown to be adequate infiltration capacity, underdrains and overflow drains should be included to collect filtered runoff to discharge to the storm drainage system. The ponding depth should be 6 inches or less with a stabilized mulch layer of 2 to 3 inches. A sandy planting soil of 2 to 3 inches should be used. Each facility should have no more than 1 acre of tributary area, and shall be designed to

convey larger flows in a manner that does not cause re-entrainment of trapped materials.

f) Commercial (media) filters or such devices shall be accompanied by a certification from a licensed civil engineer that the filter/device will maintain an effluent quality of 10-30 mg/L of total suspended solids with no visible oily sheen under design operating conditions.

8. Combination facilities, or treatment trains, are encouraged to provide better treatment capability. For example, short-term detention may be placed upstream of a flow-through facility to reduce the size of the flow-through facility. In such cases, each facility will be reduced in size accordingly based upon demonstrated water quality effectiveness for the pollutants of concern.

9. These are minimum requirements. If the City determines that additional controls and/or lower thresholds for developments are required to meet specific water quality regulatory requirements (NPDES, TMDL, etc.) in watersheds that drain to sensitive receiving waters (as defined by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board), additional requirements may be imposed. These may include design requirements that result in larger or more effective facilities as well as additional types of structural or non-structural controls. The design solution will be contingent upon the pollutants that are found to be impacting such water bodies and the regulatory status of the water body.

10. Easements, fencing, grading, access roads, ramps, etc. for water quality facilities shall be provided in accordance with current policies of the Flood Control District. Easements, if required, shall be dedicated on the Final Map or dedicated by a separate instrument. The Developer will pay the cost for easement acceptance by the City of Goleta.

11. A Surety Bond for structural improvements will be posted with the Public Works Department in an amount approved by the Community Services Director prior to recordation of the Final Map or Zoning Clearance. Bond amounts will be based on the submitted cost estimates of proposed drainage improvements to be constructed outside the Public Road right-of-way.

12. The Flood Control District shall be notified 5 working days in advance of storm drain and attendant auxiliary construction. The District may provide periodic inspection during construction at the developers cost. A note shall be placed on the plans to this effect.

13. During the construction process, the City will review and approve in writing any significant design revisions to the approved Plans prior to construction of the proposed revisions.

14. Prior to occupancy clearance, the "As-Built" Plans shall be submitted to the City of Goleta-Community Services Department.

15. A Flood Control Encroachment Permit is required for improvements in the Flood Control District right-of-way. An Encroachment Permit shall be executed prior to the start of construction within District right-of-way. District notification shall be required 5 working days prior to the start of construction. An Encroachment Permit fee is required. A note shall be placed in the plans to this effect.

16. Review by the Community Services Department of plans and granting of encroachment permits does not relieve the applicant, developer, contractor and/or owner from the responsibility to obtain all other required permits and approvals required by law, including but not limited to grading permits, building permits, environmental review for CEQA/NEPA requirements, Fish & Game permits, Army Corps of Engineers permits and other City, CalTrans or other County department approvals and the approval of the underlining property owner(s) of record

17. The City reserves the right to modify these conditions as site conditions warrant.

Attachment A

All discretionary development and redevelopment projects that fall into one of the following categories are subject to these conditions of approval:

- Single-Family Hillside Residences
- 100,000 Square Foot Commercial Developments
- Automotive Repair Shops
- Retail Gasoline Outlets
- Restaurants
- Home Subdivisions with 10 to 99 housing units
- Home Subdivisions with 100 or more housing units
- Parking lots 5,000 square feet or more or with 25 or more parking spaces and potentially exposed to storm water runoff

**APPENDIX H: BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FACT SHEET-
ALL OPERATIONS: EPA FACT SHEETS**

**City of Goleta, California
Storm Water Management Plan**





Stormwater Phase II Final Rule

Small MS4 Stormwater Program Overview

Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series

Overview

1.0 – Stormwater Phase II Final Rule: An Overview

Small MS4 Program

2.0 – Small MS4 Stormwater Program Overview

2.1 – Who's Covered? Designation and Waivers of Regulated Small MS4s

2.2 – Urbanized Areas: Definition and Description

Minimum Control Measures

2.3 – Public Education and Outreach

2.4 – Public Participation/Involvement

2.5 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

2.6 – Construction Site Runoff Control

2.7 – Post-Construction Runoff Control

2.8 – Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

2.9 – Permitting and Reporting: The Process and Requirements

2.10 – Federal and State-Operated MS4s: Program Implementation

Construction Program

3.0 – Construction Program Overview

3.1 – Construction Rainfall Erosivity Waiver

Industrial "No Exposure"

4.0 – Conditional No Exposure Exclusion for Industrial Activity

Polluted storm water runoff is often transported to municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) and ultimately discharged into local rivers and streams without treatment. EPA's Stormwater Phase II Rule establishes an MS4 stormwater management program that is intended to improve the Nation's waterways by reducing the quantity of pollutants that stormwater picks up and carries into storm sewer systems during storm events. Common pollutants include oil and grease from roadways, pesticides from lawns, sediment from construction sites, and carelessly discarded trash, such as cigarette butts, paper wrappers, and plastic bottles. When deposited into nearby waterways through MS4 discharges, these pollutants can impair the waterways, thereby discouraging recreational use of the resource, contaminating drinking water supplies, and interfering with the habitat for fish, other aquatic organisms, and wildlife.

In 1990, EPA promulgated rules establishing Phase I of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater program. The Phase I program for MS4s requires operators of "medium" and "large" MS4s, that is, those that generally serve populations of 100,000 or greater, to implement a stormwater management program as a means to control polluted discharges from these MS4s. The Stormwater Phase II Rule extends coverage of the NPDES stormwater program to certain "small" MS4s but takes a slightly different approach to how the stormwater management program is developed and implemented.

What Is a Phase II Small MS4?

A small MS4 is any MS4 not already covered by the Phase I program as a medium or large MS4. The Phase II Rule automatically covers on a nationwide basis all small MS4s located in "urbanized areas" (UAs) as defined by the Bureau of the Census (unless waived by the NPDES permitting authority), and on a case-by-case basis those small MS4s located outside of UAs that the NPDES permitting authority designates. For more information on Phase II small MS4 coverage, see Fact Sheets 2.1 and 2.2.

What Are the Phase II Small MS4 Program Requirements?

Operators of regulated small MS4s are required to design their programs to:

- Reduce the discharge of pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP);
- Protect water quality; and
- Satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act.

Implementation of the MEP standard will typically require the development and implementation of BMPs and the achievement of measurable goals to satisfy each of the six minimum control measures.

The Phase II Rule defines a small MS4 stormwater management program as a program comprising six elements that, when implemented in concert, are expected to result in significant reductions of pollutants discharged into receiving waterbodies.

The six MS4 program elements, termed “minimum control measures,” are outlined below. For more information on each of these required control measures, see Fact Sheets 2.3 – 2.8.

- 1** *Public Education and Outreach*
Distributing educational materials and performing outreach to inform citizens about the impacts polluted stormwater runoff discharges can have on water quality.
- 2** *Public Participation/Involvement*
Providing opportunities for citizens to participate in program development and implementation, including effectively publicizing public hearings and/or encouraging citizen representatives on a stormwater management panel.
- 3** *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination*
Developing and implementing a plan to detect and eliminate illicit discharges to the storm sewer system (includes developing a system map and informing the community about hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste).
- 4** *Construction Site Runoff Control*
Developing, implementing, and enforcing an erosion and sediment control program for construction activities that disturb 1 or more acres of land (controls could include silt fences and temporary stormwater detention ponds).
- 5** *Post-Construction Runoff Control*
Developing, implementing, and enforcing a program to address discharges of post-construction stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment areas. Applicable controls could include preventative actions such as protecting sensitive areas (e.g., wetlands) or the use of structural BMPs such as grassed swales or porous pavement.
- 6** *Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping*
Developing and implementing a program with the goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations. The program must include municipal staff training on pollution prevention measures and techniques (e.g., regular street sweeping, reduction in the use of pesticides or street salt, or frequent catch-basin cleaning).

What Information Must the NPDES Permit Application Include?

The Phase II program for MS4s is designed to accommodate a general permit approach using a Notice of Intent (NOI) as the permit application. The operator of a regulated small MS4 must include in its permit application, or NOI, its chosen BMPs and measurable goals for each minimum control measure. To help permittees identify the most appropriate BMPs for their programs, EPA issued a Menu of BMPs to serve as guidance. NPDES permitting authorities can modify the EPA menu or develop their own list. For more information on application requirements, see Fact Sheet 2.9.

What Are the Implementation Options?

The rule identifies a number of implementation options for regulated small MS4 operators. These include sharing responsibility for program development with a nearby regulated small MS4, taking advantage of existing local or State programs, or participating in the implementation of an existing Phase I MS4's stormwater program as a co-permittee. These options are intended to promote a regional approach to stormwater management coordinated on a watershed basis.

What Kind of Program Evaluation/Assessment Is Required?

Permittees need to evaluate the effectiveness of their chosen BMPs to determine whether the BMPs are reducing the discharge of pollutants from their systems to the “maximum extent practicable” and to determine if the BMP mix is satisfying the water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act. Permittees also are required to assess their progress in achieving their program's measurable goals. While monitoring is not required under the rule, the NPDES permitting authority has the discretion to require monitoring if deemed necessary. If there is an indication of a need for improved controls, permittees can revise their mix of BMPs to create a more effective program. For more information on program evaluation/assessment, see Fact Sheet 2.9.

For Additional Information

Contacts

- ☞ U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
Phone: 202-564-9545
- ☞ Your NPDES Permitting Authority. Most States and Territories are authorized to administer the NPDES Program, except the following, for which EPA is the permitting authority:
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Alaska | Guam |
| District of Columbia | Johnston Atoll |
| Idaho | Midway and Wake Islands |
| Massachusetts | Northern Mariana Islands |
| New Hampshire | Puerto Rico |
| New Mexico | Trust Territories |
| American Samoa | |
- ☞ A list of names and telephone numbers for each EPA Region and State is located at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater> (click on "Contacts").

Reference Documents

- ☞ EPA's Stormwater Web Site
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
- Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series
 - Stormwater Phase II Final Rule (64 *FR* 68722)
 - National Menu of Best Management Practices for Stormwater Phase II
 - Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s
 - Stormwater Case Studies
 - And many others



Stormwater Phase II Final Rule

Who's Covered? Designation and Waivers of Regulated Small MS4s

Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series

Overview

1.0 – Stormwater Phase II Final Rule: An Overview

Small MS4 Program

2.0 – Small MS4 Stormwater Program Overview

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2.6 – Construction Site Runoff Control

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2.9 – Permitting and Reporting: The Process and Requirements

2.10 – Federal and State-Operated MS4s: Program Implementation

Construction Program

3.0 – Construction Program Overview

3.1 – Construction Rainfall Erosivity Waiver

Industrial "No Exposure"

4.0 – Conditional No Exposure Exclusion for Industrial Activity

Who Is Affected by the Phase II Small MS4 Program?

The Stormwater Phase II Final Rule applies to operators of *regulated small* municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), which are designated based on the criteria discussed in this fact sheet. In this fact sheet, the definition of an MS4 and the distinction between small, medium, and large MS4s is reviewed. Conditions under which a small MS4 may be designated as a *regulated* small MS4, as well as the conditions for a waiver from the Phase II program requirements, are outlined. This fact sheet also attempts to clarify possible implementation issues related to determining one's status as an operator of a regulated small MS4.

What Is a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)?

What constitutes an MS4 is often misinterpreted and misunderstood. The term MS4 does not solely refer to municipally-owned storm sewer systems, but rather is a term of art with a much broader application that can include, in addition to local jurisdictions, State departments of transportation, universities, local sewer districts, hospitals, military bases, and prisons. An MS4 also is not always just a system of underground pipes – it can include roads with drainage systems, gutters, and ditches. The regulatory definition of an MS4 is provided below.

According to 40 CFR 122.26(b)(8), "*municipal separate storm sewer* means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

- (i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law)...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 Clean Water Act that discharges into waters of the United States.
- (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
- (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and
- (iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2."

What Is a Small, Medium, or Large MS4?

- EPA's NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) stormwater permitting program labels MS4s as either "small," "medium," or "large" for the purposes of regulation.
- A **small MS4** is any MS4 that is not already covered by the Phase I stormwater program. Small MS4s include Federally-owned systems, such as military bases.
- The Phase I stormwater program covers *medium* and *large* MS4s. Phase I MS4s were automatically designated nationwide as **medium MS4s** if they were located in an incorporated place or county with a population between 100,000 - 249,999 or as **large MS4s** if located in an incorporated place or county with a population of 250,000 or greater. Many MS4s in areas below 100,000 in population, however, have been individually brought into the Phase I program by NPDES permitting authorities. Such already regulated MS4s do not have to develop a Phase II program.

Are All Small MS4s Covered by the Phase II Final Rule?

No. The universe of small MS4s is quite large since it includes every MS4 except for the approximately 900 medium and large MS4s already regulated under the Phase I stormwater program. Only a select sub-set of small MS4s, referred to as **regulated small MS4s**, is covered by the Phase II Final Rule, either through automatic nationwide designation or designation on a case-by-case basis by the NPDES permitting authority.

How Is A Small MS4 Designated as a Regulated Small MS4?

A small MS4 can be designated by the permitting authority as a **regulated** small MS4 in one of three ways:

1 Automatic Nationwide Designation

The Phase II Final Rule requires nationwide coverage of all operators of small MS4s that are located within the boundaries of a Bureau of the Census-defined "urbanized area" (UA) based on the latest decennial Census. Once a small MS4 is designated into the program based on the UA boundaries, it cannot be waived from the program if in a subsequent UA calculation the small MS4 is no longer within the UA boundaries. An automatically designated small MS4 remains regulated unless, or until, it meets the criteria for a waiver.

Urbanized Areas

An **urbanized area (UA)** is a land area comprising one or more places – central place(s) – and the adjacent densely settled surrounding area – urban fringe – that together have a residential population of at least 50,000 and an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile. It is a calculation used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the geographic boundaries of the most heavily developed and dense urban areas.

EPA has developed a set of digitized maps for each urbanized area as defined by the 2000 U.S. Census. These maps are organized by state and are available at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/urbanmaps>. Additionally, information about urbanized areas is available directly from the U.S. Bureau of the Census at <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/uaucbndv.html>.

2 Potential Designation by the NPDES Permitting Authority – Required Evaluation

An operator of small MS4 located outside of a UA may have been designated as a regulated small MS4 if the NPDES permitting authority determined that its discharges cause, or have the potential to cause, an adverse impact on water quality. The Phase II Final Rule required the NPDES permitting authority to develop a set of designation criteria and apply them, *at a minimum*, to all small MS4s located outside of a UA serving a jurisdiction with a population of at least 10,000 and a population density of at least 1,000 people/square mile.

Designation Criteria

EPA recommended that the NPDES permitting authority use a balanced consideration of the following designation criteria on a watershed or other local basis:

- ✓ Discharge to sensitive waters;
- ✓ High population density;
- ✓ High growth or growth potential;
- ✓ Contiguity to a UA;
- ✓ Significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States; and
- ✓ Ineffective protection of water quality concerns by other programs.

③ Potential Designation by the NPDES Permitting Authority – Physically Interconnected

Under the final rule, the NPDES permitting authority was required to designate any small MS4 located outside of a UA that contributes substantially to the pollutant loadings of a *physically interconnected* MS4 regulated by the NPDES stormwater program. The final rule did not set a deadline for designation of small MS4s meeting this criterion.

Physically interconnected means that one MS4 is connected to a second MS4 in such a way that it allows for *direct* discharges into the second system.

State and EPA permitting authorities can be contacted to obtain a full list of regulated MS4s, including both automatically designated MS4s and those that were additionally designated.

Are Waivers from the Phase II Permit/Program Requirements Possible?

Yes, two waiver options are available to operators of automatically designated small MS4s if discharges do not cause, or have the potential to cause, water quality impairment.

The first applies where:

- (1) the jurisdiction served by the system is less than 1,000 people;
- (2) the system is not contributing substantially to the pollutant loadings of a physically interconnected regulated MS4; and
- (3) if the small MS4 discharges any pollutants identified as a cause of impairment of any water body to which it discharges, stormwater controls are not needed based on wasteload allocations that are part of an EPA approved or established “total maximum daily load” (TMDL) that addresses the pollutant(s) of concern.

TMDLs are water quality assessments that determine the source or sources of pollutants of concern for a particular waterbody, consider the maximum amount of pollutants the waterbody can assimilate, and then allocate to each source a set level of pollutants that it is allowed to discharge (i.e., a “wasteload allocation”). Small MS4s that are not given a wasteload allocation would meet the third criterion above.

The second applies where:

- (1) the jurisdiction served by the system is less than 10,000 people;
- (2) an evaluation of all waters of the U.S. that receive a discharge from the system shows that stormwater controls are not needed based on wasteload allocations that are part of an EPA approved or established TMDL that addresses the pollutant(s) of concern or an equivalent analysis; and
- (3) it is determined that future discharges from the small MS4 do not have the potential to result in exceedances of water quality standards.

The NPDES permitting authority is required to periodically review any waivers granted to MS4 operators to determine whether any information required for granting the waiver has changed. Minimally, such a review needs to be conducted once every five years.

Are There Allowances for Phasing-in Permit Coverage?

Yes. Small MS4s serving a jurisdiction with a population under 10,000 can be phased-in for permit coverage, following establishment of a State watershed permitting approach. NPDES permitting authorities that choose this option must establish a schedule to phase-in permit coverage annually for approximately 20 percent of all small MS4s that qualify for such phased-in coverage. Where this option is followed, all regulated small MS4s are required to have permit coverage no later than March 8, 2007.

Can More than One MS4 in the Same Political Jurisdiction Be Automatically Designated?

Yes. Since the final rule provides automatic coverage of all small MS4s within a UA, the result would likely be coverage of several governments and agencies with multiple, perhaps overlapping, jurisdictions. For example, a city that is located within a UA and operates its own small MS4 could be designated alongside the State’s department of transportation (DOT) and the county’s DOT if the State and county operate roads that are within the borders of the city. All three entities would be responsible for developing a stormwater management program for the portion of their respective MS4s within the city limits. In such a case, the permittees are strongly encouraged to work together to form a unified stormwater management program.

Who Is Responsible if the Small MS4 Operator Lacks the Necessary Legal Authority?

Some regulated small MS4s may lack the necessary legal authority to implement one or more of the required minimum control measures that comprise the Phase II storm water management program. For example, a local government that is a small MS4 operator may be in a State that does not have an enabling statute that allows local regulatory control of construction site runoff into the sewer system. Another example is a State DOT that may not have the legal authority to require and enforce controls on illicit discharges into its system. In these situations the small MS4 is encouraged to work with the neighboring regulated small MS4s. As co-permittees, they could form a shared stormwater management program in which each permittee is responsible for activities that are within their individual legal authorities and abilities.

For Additional Information

Contacts

- ☞ U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management

<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>

Phone: 202-564-9545

- ☞ Your NPDES Permitting Authority. Most States and Territories are authorized to administer the NPDES Program, except the following, for which EPA is the permitting authority:

Alaska	Guam
District of Columbia	Johnston Atoll
Idaho	Midway and Wake Islands
Massachusetts	Northern Mariana Islands
New Hampshire	Puerto Rico
New Mexico	Trust Territories
American Samoa	

- ☞ A list of names and telephone numbers for each EPA Region and State is located at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater> (click on “Contacts”).

Reference Documents

- ☞ EPA’s Stormwater Web Site
 - <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
 - Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series
 - Stormwater Phase II Final Rule (64 *FR* 68722)
 - National Menu of Best Management Practices for Stormwater Phase II
 - Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s
 - Stormwater Case Studies
 - EPA Urbanized Area Maps: <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/urbanmaps>
- ☞ Census 2000 Urbanized Area Information
 - General Information: <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/uaucbndy.html>
 - Maps: <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/maps/ua2kmaps.htm>



Storm Water Phase II Final Rule

Urbanized Areas: Definition and Description

Storm Water Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series

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3.0 – Construction Program Overview

3.1 – Construction Rainfall Erosivity Waiver

Industrial "No Exposure"

4.0 – Conditional No Exposure Exclusion for Industrial Activity

As discussed in Fact Sheet 2.1, *Who's Covered? Designation and Waivers of Regulated Small MS4s*, the Phase II Final Rule covers all small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) located within an "urbanized area" (UA). Based on the 2000 Census, there are 464 UAs in the United States that cover approximately 2 percent of total U.S. land area and contain nearly 70 percent of the Nation's population. These numbers include Puerto Rico and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands — the two U.S. Territories with UAs.

UAs constitute the largest and most dense areas of settlement. UA calculations delineate boundaries around these dense areas of settlement and, in doing so, identify the areas of concentrated development. UA designations are used for several purposes in both the public and private sectors. For example, the Federal Government has used UAs to calculate allocations for transportation funding, and some planning agencies and development firms use UA boundaries to help ascertain current, and predict future, growth areas.

What Is an Urbanized Area (UA)?

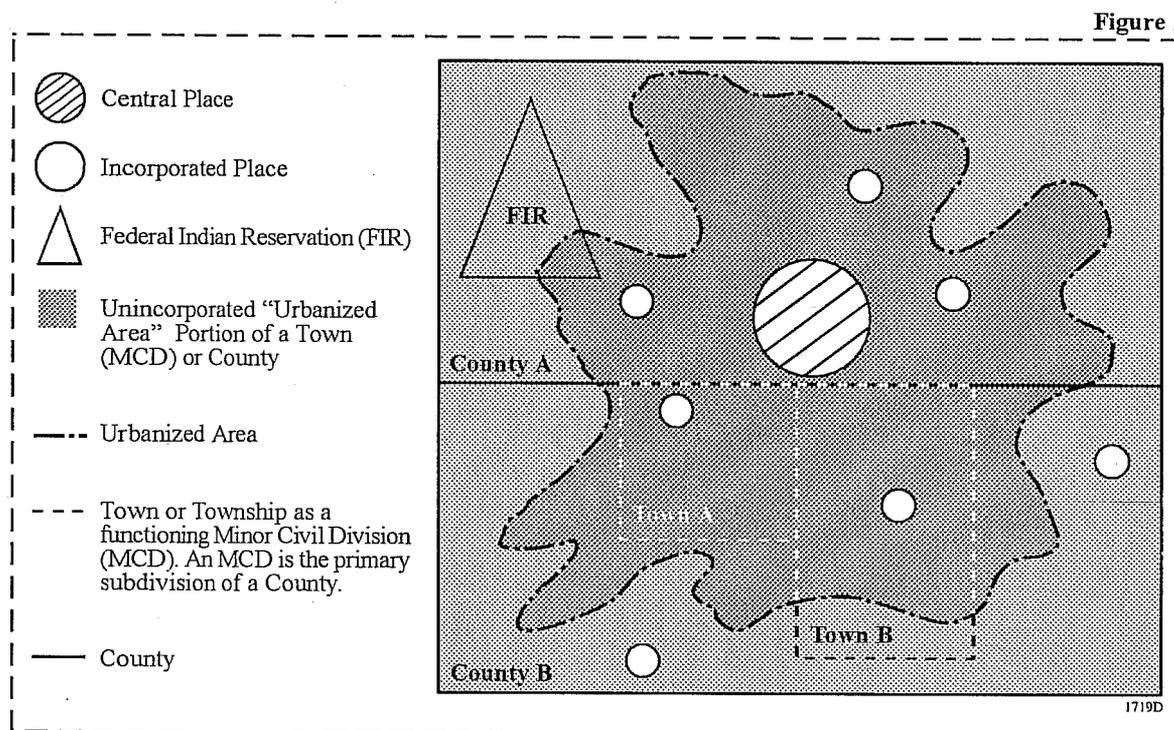
The Bureau of the Census determines UAs by applying a detailed set of published UA criteria (see 55 *FR* 42592, October 22, 1990) to the latest decennial census data. Although the full UA definition is complex, the Bureau of the Census' general definition of a UA, based on population and population density, is provided below.

An **urbanized area** is a land area comprising one or more places — central place(s) — and the adjacent densely settled surrounding area — urban fringe — that together have a residential population of at least 50,000 and an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile.

The basic unit for delineating the UA boundary is the census block. Census blocks are based on visible physical boundaries, such as the city block, when possible, or on invisible political boundaries, when not. An urbanized area can comprise places, counties, Federal Indian Reservations, and minor civil divisions (MCDs - towns and townships).

How Can Status as a Regulated Small MS4 Be Determined?

The drawing below (see Figure 1) is a simplified UA illustration that demonstrates the concept of UAs in relation to the Phase II Final Rule. The "urbanized area" includes within its boundaries incorporated places, a portion of a Federal Indian reservation, an entire MCD, a portion of another MCD, and portions of two counties. Any and all operators of small MS4s located within the boundaries of the UA are covered under the Phase II Final Rule, regardless of political boundaries. Operators of small MS4s located outside of the UA are subject to potential designation into the Phase II MS4 program by the NPDES permitting authority.



Operators of small MS4s can determine if they are located within a UA, and therefore covered by the Phase II storm water program, by contacting one or more of the institutions listed below for more detailed information on the location of the UA boundary. At this time, the States and EPA have compiled a list of municipalities to be covered under the Phase II Rule, but the urbanized area boundaries are important in some cases for determining the specific area within a municipality's boundaries that is covered (e.g., a county included in Phase II might only be required to implement their program for the urbanized area of the county).

The State or NPDES Permitting Authority (may be the State or the U.S. EPA Region)

Storm Water Coordinators: The NPDES permitting authority may be the State or the U.S. EPA Region. The Storm Water Coordinators for each U.S. EPA Region are listed in the *For Additional Information* section in Fact Sheet 2.9. These regional contacts can assist with UA information and provide the names of State storm water contacts. Regional and State contact information can also be obtained from OWM.

State Data Centers: Each State's Data Center receives listings of all entities that are located in UAs, as well as detailed maps and electronic files of UA boundaries. The Bureau of the Census web site includes a list of contact names and phone numbers for the data in each State at www.census.gov/sdc/www.

State Planning/Economic/Transportation Agencies:

These agencies typically use UAs to assess current development and forecast future growth trends and, therefore, should have detailed UA information readily available to help determine the UA boundaries in any given area.

County or Regional Planning Commissions/Boards

As with State agencies, these entities are likely to have detailed UA data and maps to help determine UA boundaries.

U.S. EPA

NPDES Web Site: EPA has developed a set of digitized maps for each urbanized area as defined by the 2000 U.S. Census. These maps are organized by state and are available at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/urbanmaps>.

Enviromapper Web Site: EPA modified a Web-based geographic program called *Enviromapper*. This allows MS4 operators to enter a location and see a detailed map of the UA boundary (called "city boundaries"). *Enviromapper* can be accessed at <http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/em/index.html>.

□ The Bureau of the Census

Urbanized Areas Staff: 301-457-1099

Web Site: The site allows users to obtain free UA cartographic boundary files (Arc/Info export format) for Geographical Information System (GIS) use at <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/uaucbndv.html>.

Also, detailed UA maps are available to download in PDF for printing in large format. Each map is intended to be printed on a 36- by 33-inch sheet. For a listing of UAs for download, visit

<http://www.census.gov/geo/www/maps/ua2kmaps.htm>.

How Will Subsequent Censuses Affect the Determination of Status as a Regulated Small MS4?

Any additional automatic designations of small MS4s based on subsequent census years is governed by the Bureau of the Census' definition of a UA in effect for that year and the UA boundaries determined as a result of the definition.

Once a small MS4 is designated into the Phase II storm water program based on the UA boundaries, it can not be waived from the program if in a subsequent UA calculation the small MS4 is no longer within the UA boundaries. An automatically designated small MS4 will remain regulated unless, or until, it meets the criteria for a waiver (see Fact Sheet 2.1 for more information on the regulated small MS4 waiver option).

For Additional Information

Contacts

☞ U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
Phone: 202-564-9545

☞ Your NPDES Permitting Authority. Most States and Territories are authorized to administer the NPDES Program, except the following, for which EPA is the permitting authority:

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District of Columbia	Johnston Atoll
Idaho	Midway and Wake Islands
Massachusetts	Northern Mariana Islands
New Hampshire	Puerto Rico
New Mexico	Trust Territories
American Samoa	

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Reference Documents

☞ EPA's Stormwater Web Site

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- Stormwater Case Studies
- EPA Urbanized Area Maps: <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/urbanmaps>

☞ Census 2000 Urbanized Area Information

- General Information: <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/uaucbndv.html>
- Maps: <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/maps/ua2kmaps.htm>



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

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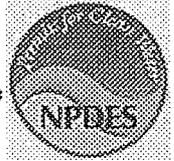
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National Menu of Stormwater Best Management Practices

The National Menu of Best Management Practices for Stormwater Phase II was first released in October 2000. EPA has renamed, reorganized, updated, and enhanced the features of the website. These revisions include the addition of new fact sheets and revisions of existing fact sheets. Because the field of stormwater is constantly changing, EPA expects to update this menu as new information and technologies become available. Therefore EPA invites you to submit comments on the existing fact sheets and suggest additional fact sheet subjects (click on the comment button at the top or bottom of each website).

The Menu of BMPs is based on the Stormwater Phase II Rule's six minimum control measures. Click on the minimum control measure below to see the Phase II requirements for that minimum measure and for the BMPs that can be used to implement it. You can also perform a general search for keywords using the search menu above. For information on problems associated with stormwater, general BMP information, and the stormwater Phase II rule, go to [background information](#).

	Public Education	1
	Public Involvement	2
	Illicit Discharge	3
	Construction	4
	Post-construction	5
	Good Housekeeping	6

1. [Public Education](#) - BMPs for MS4s to inform individuals and households about ways to reduce stormwater pollution.
2. [Public Involvement](#) - BMPs for MS4s to involve the public in the development, implementation, and review of an MS4's stormwater management program.
3. [Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination](#) - BMPs for identifying and eliminating illicit discharges and spills to storm drain systems.
4. [Construction](#) - BMPs for MS4s and construction site operators to address stormwater runoff from active construction sites.
5. [Post-construction](#) - BMPs for MS4s, developers, and property owners to address stormwater runoff after construction activities have completed.
6. [Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping](#) - BMPs for MS4s to address stormwater runoff from their own facilities and activities.

[Urban BMP Performance Tool](#) - This tool has been developed to provide stormwater professionals with easy access to approximately 220 studies assessing the performance of over 275 BMPs. The tool provides access to studies covering a variety of traditional and low impact BMP types, including retention and detention ponds, biofilters, grassed filter strips, porous pavement, wetlands, and others. Users will also find a series of essays aimed at improving understanding of BMP performance and the importance of volume reduction/infiltration in these assessments.

[Stormwater Case Studies](#) - EPA has developed a series of stormwater case studies to help

operators of municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) regulated under the Phase II stormwater regulations develop or improve their stormwater management programs. You can search the case studies by minimum measure, case study location, or keyword. Additional resources and tools for each case study and minimum measure are provided.

Urban Management Measures Guidance - The National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas helps municipalities and citizens in urban areas protect waterbodies from polluted runoff resulting from everyday activities. These scientifically sound techniques are the best practices known today. The guidance helps municipalities implement their Phase II stormwater permit programs, and states implement their nonpoint source control programs.

Note: If you are referencing this page, please use this alias web address:
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps>

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Stormwater Phase II Final Rule

Public Education and Outreach Minimum Control Measure

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2.10 – Federal and State-Operated MS4s: Program Implementation

Construction Program

3.0 – Construction Program Overview

3.1 – Construction Rainfall Erosivity Waiver

Industrial "No Exposure"

4.0 – Conditional No Exposure Exclusion for Industrial Activity

This fact sheet profiles the Public Education and Outreach minimum control measure, one of six measures an operator of a Phase II-regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is required to include in its stormwater management program to meet the conditions of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater permit. This fact sheet outlines the Phase II Final Rule requirements and offers some general guidance on how to satisfy them. It is important to keep in mind that the regulated small MS4 operator has a great deal of flexibility in choosing exactly how to satisfy the minimum control measure requirements.

Why Is Public Education and Outreach Necessary?

An informed and knowledgeable community is crucial to the success of a stormwater management program since it helps to ensure the following:

- **Greater support** for the program as the public gains a greater understanding of the reasons why it is necessary and important. Public support is particularly beneficial when operators of small MS4s attempt to institute new funding initiatives for the program or seek volunteers to help implement the program; and
- **Greater compliance** with the program as the public becomes aware of the personal responsibilities expected of them and others in the community, including the individual actions they can take to protect or improve the quality of area waters.

What Is Required?

To satisfy this minimum control measure, the operator of a regulated small MS4 needs to:

- Implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community, or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of stormwater discharges on local waterbodies and the steps that can be taken to reduce stormwater pollution; and
- Determine the appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure. Some program implementation approaches, BMPs (i.e., the program actions/activities), and measurable goals are suggested below.

What Are Some Guidelines for Developing and Implementing This Measure?

Three main action areas are important for successful implementation of a public education and outreach program:

① Forming Partnerships

Operators of regulated small MS4s are encouraged to utilize partnerships with other governmental entities to fulfill this minimum control measure's requirements. It is generally more cost-effective to use an existing program, or to develop a new regional or state-wide education program, than to have numerous operators developing their own local programs. Operators also are encouraged to seek assistance from non-governmental organizations (e.g., environmental, civic, and industrial organizations), since many already have educational materials and perform outreach activities.

② Using Educational Materials and Strategies

Operators of regulated small MS4s may use stormwater educational information provided by their State, Tribe, EPA Region, or environmental, public interest, or trade organizations instead of developing their own materials. Operators should strive to make their materials and activities relevant to local situations and issues, and incorporate a variety of strategies to ensure maximum coverage. Some examples include:

- **Brochures or fact sheets** for general public and specific audiences;
- **Recreational guides** to educate groups such as golfers, hikers, paddlers, climbers, fishermen, and campers;
- **Alternative information sources**, such as web sites, bumper stickers, refrigerator magnets, posters for bus and subway stops, and restaurant placemats;
- **A library of educational materials** for community and school groups;
- **Volunteer citizen educators** to staff a **public education task force**;
- **Event participation** with educational displays at home shows and community festivals;
- **Educational programs** for school-age children;
- **Storm drain stenciling** of storm drains with messages such as "Do Not Dump - Drains Directly to Lake;"
- **Stormwater hotlines** for information and for citizen reporting of polluters;
- **Economic incentives** to citizens and businesses (e.g., rebates to homeowners purchasing mulching lawnmowers or biodegradable lawn products); and
- **Tributary signage** to increase public awareness of local water resources.

③ Reaching Diverse Audiences

The public education program should use a mix of appropriate local strategies to address the viewpoints and concerns of a variety of audiences and communities, including minority and disadvantaged communities, as well as children. Printing posters and brochures in more than one language or posting large warning signs (e.g., cautioning against fishing or swimming) near storm sewer outfalls are methods that can be used to reach audiences less likely to read standard materials. Directing materials or outreach programs toward specific groups of commercial, industrial, and institutional entities likely to have significant stormwater impacts is also recommended. For example, information could be provided to restaurants on the effects of grease clogging storm drains and to auto garages on the effects of dumping used oil into storm drains.

What Are Appropriate Measurable Goals?

Measurable goals, which are required for each minimum control measure, are intended to gauge permit compliance and program effectiveness. The measurable goals, as well as the BMPs, should reflect the needs and characteristics of the operator and the area served by its small MS4. Furthermore, they should be chosen using an integrated approach that fully addresses the requirements and intent of the minimum control measure. Finally, they should allow the MS4 to make improvements to its program over each 5-year permit term by providing data on program successes and shortfalls.

EPA has developed a Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II MS4s that is designed to help program managers comply with the requirement to develop measurable goals. The guidance presents an approach for MS4 operators to develop measurable goals as part of their stormwater management plan. For example, an MS4 could develop a stormwater public education campaign for radio and television. The goal of the campaign might be to increase the number of dog owners who pick up after their pets. To measure the program's progress towards this goal, the program manager might perform a stormwater public awareness survey at the beginning, during, and at the end of the permit term to gauge any change in pet owner behavior over time. As another example, an MS4 might want to encourage "do-it-yourselfers" to recycle used motor oil by establishing and advertising a municipal drop-off center. The MS4 could measure progress toward this goal by tracking the amount of motor oil collected and correlating those data to the timing of public service announcements and other advertisements to see if their message is being received.

For Additional Information

Contacts

- ☞ U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
Phone: 202-564-9545

- ☞ Your NPDES Permitting Authority. Most States and Territories are authorized to administer the NPDES Program, except the following, for which EPA is the permitting authority:

Alaska	Guam
District of Columbia	Johnston Atoll
Idaho	Midway and Wake Islands
Massachusetts	Northern Mariana Islands
New Hampshire	Puerto Rico
New Mexico	Trust Territories
American Samoa	

- ☞ A list of names and telephone numbers for each EPA Region and State is located at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater> (click on “Contacts”).

Reference Documents

- ☞ EPA’s Stormwater Web Site
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
 - Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series
 - Stormwater Phase II Final Rule (64 *FR* 68722)
 - National Menu of Best Management Practices for Stormwater Phase II
 - Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s
 - Stormwater Case Studies
 - Stormwater Month Materials
 - And many others

- ☞ Getting In Step
<http://www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/outreach/documents/getnstep.pdf>



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National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

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BMP Background

Public Education & Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

Public Involvement/ Participation

Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination

Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development & Redevelopment

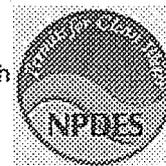
Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Measurable Goals

Stormwater Home

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Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

Because stormwater runoff is generated from dispersed land surfaces—pavements, yards, driveways, and roofs—efforts to control stormwater pollution must consider individual, household, and public behaviors and activities that can generate pollution from these surfaces. These common individual behaviors have the potential to generate stormwater pollution:

- disposing of pet-waste
- applying lawn-chemicals
- washing cars,
- changing motor-oil on impervious driveways
- household behaviors like disposing leftover paint and household chemicals

It takes individual behavior change and proper practices to control such pollution. Therefore it is important to make the public sufficiently aware and concerned about the significance of their behavior for stormwater pollution, through information and education, that they change improper behaviors.

Phase II MS4s are required to educate their community on the pollution potential of common activities, and increase awareness of the direct links between land activities, rainfall-runoff, storm drains, and their local water resources. Most importantly the requirement is to give the public clear guidance on steps and specific actions that they can take to reduce their stormwater pollution-potential.

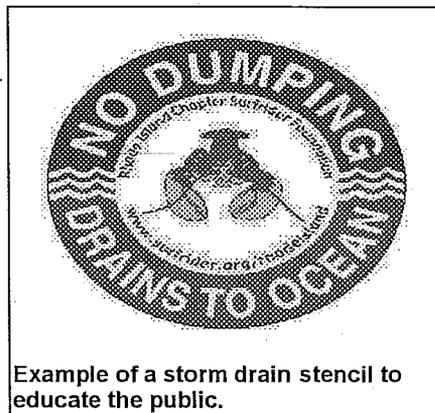
The benefits of public education efforts cannot be understated, especially on topics such as "nonpoint source" or "stormwater" pollution. A 2005 report, [Environmental Literacy in America](#) [PDF - 2.94 MB - 3 pp] [by the National Environmental Education & Training Foundation \(NEETF\)](#) found that 78 percent of the American public does not understand that runoff from agricultural land, roads, and lawns, is now the most common source of water pollution; and nearly half of Americans (47 percent) believes industry still accounts for most water pollution.

Additional information on this minimum measure, including the stormwater Phase II [regulatory requirements](#) for public education and a [fact sheet on the public education minimum measure](#) [PDF - 222 KB - 3 pp], is also available.

Key BMPs and Resources:

MS4s developing a public education program should first create a public outreach strategy. An excellent document to help MS4s develop this strategy is EPA's *Getting in Step: A Guide for Conducting Watershed Outreach Campaigns*. The additional BMPs in the next section below will help MS4s conduct different activities to educate the public.

- [Developing an Outreach Strategy BMP Fact Sheet](#)
- [Getting in Step: A Guide for Conducting Watershed Outreach Campaigns](#) [EPA 841-B-03-002] - provides many of the tools you will need to develop and implement an effective



Example of a storm drain stencil to educate the public.

watershed outreach plan.

BMPs:

Developing Municipal Outreach Programs

[Developing an Outreach Strategy](#)

Promoting the Stormwater Message

[Classroom Education on Stormwater](#)

[Stormwater Outreach for Commercial Businesses](#)

[Tailoring Outreach Programs to Minority and Disadvantaged Communities and Children](#)

[Using the Media](#)

Stormwater Outreach Materials

[Educational Displays, Pamphlets, Booklets, and Bill Inserts](#)

[Promotional Giveaways](#)

[Stormwater Outreach Materials](#)

Education for Homeowners

[Alternatives to Toxic Substances](#)

[Chlorinated Water Discharge Options](#)

[Landscaping and Lawn Care](#)

[Pest Control](#)

[Pet Waste Management](#)

[Proper Disposal of Household Hazardous Wastes](#)

[Residential Car Washing](#)

[Water Conservation Practices for Homeowners](#)

Education for Businesses

[Automobile Maintenance](#)

[Pollution Prevention for Businesses](#)

[Promoting Low Impact Development](#)

EPA Internet Resources:

- [Stormwater case studies on public education](#) includes case studies of how a Phase I or Phase II community has implemented the public education requirements.
- [Stormwater Outreach Materials and Reference Documents](#) provides outreach materials that municipalities, watershed groups, state, and local governments can customize and use for their own stormwater outreach campaigns.
- [After the Storm](#) is a half-hour television special produced by EPA and The Weather Channel on how polluted runoff threatens watersheds. The video is intended for educational and communication purposes in classrooms, conferences, public meetings, public access cable stations etc.
- [Nonpoint Source Outreach Digital Toolbox](#) includes a catalog of over 700+ materials (TV/print/radio/give-aways/mascots/ public attitude surveys, evaluations of public response to media campaigns) that can be used in a stormwater public education campaign. (Release date: Fall 2006)

Other Internet Resources:

- [Stormwater Education Toolkit](#) from the University of Central Florida (Stormwater Management Academy) includes thousands of educational products organized by target audience, and type of activity that can impact stormwater pollution.
- City of Grand Rapids Environmental Protection Services Department - [Water Spots](#) includes over twenty different radio spots created to educate the public on different aspects of stormwater pollution prevention.
- [Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program Watershed Watch Education](#)

- Site includes numerous downloadable materials and kits.
- City of San Diego's Think Blue program is an award-winning multi media campaign on preventing polluted runoff.
 - Cooperative Extension's National Extension Water Outreach Education includes information on improving outreach efforts using "Best Education Practices".

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Stormwater Phase II Final Rule

Public Participation/ Involvement Minimum Control Measure

Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series

Overview

1.0 – Stormwater Phase II Final Rule: An Overview

Small MS4 Program

2.0 – Small MS4 Stormwater Program Overview

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2.2 – Urbanized Areas: Definition and Description

Minimum Control Measures

2.3 – Public Education and Outreach

2.4 – Public Participation/ Involvement

2.5 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

2.6 – Construction Site Runoff Control

2.7 – Post-Construction Runoff Control Minimum Control Measure

2.8 – Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

2.9 – Permitting and Reporting: The Process and Requirements

2.10 – Federal and State-Operated MS4s: Program Implementation

Construction Program

3.0 – Construction Program Overview

3.1 – Construction Rainfall Erosivity Waiver

Industrial "No Exposure"

4.0 – Conditional No Exposure Exclusion for Industrial Activity

This fact sheet profiles the Public Participation/Involvement minimum control measure, one of six measures the operator of a Phase II regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is required to include in its stormwater management program to meet the conditions of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This fact sheet outlines the Phase II Final Rule requirements and offers some general guidance on how to satisfy them. It is important to keep in mind that the small MS4 operator has a great deal of flexibility in determining how to satisfy the minimum control measure requirements.

Why Is Public Participation and Involvement Necessary?

EPA believes that the public can provide valuable input and assistance to a regulated small MS4's municipal stormwater management program and, therefore, suggests that the public be given opportunities to play an active role in both the development and implementation of the program. An active and involved community is crucial to the success of a stormwater management program because it allows for:

- **Broader public support** since citizens who participate in the development and decision making process are partially responsible for the program and, therefore, may be less likely to raise legal challenges to the program and more likely to take an active role in its implementation;
- **Shorter implementation schedules** due to fewer obstacles in the form of public and legal challenges and increased sources in the form of citizen volunteers;
- **A broader base of expertise and economic benefits** since the community can be a valuable, and free, intellectual resource; and
- **A conduit to other programs** as citizens involved in the stormwater program development process provide important cross-connections and relationships with other community and government programs. This benefit is particularly valuable when trying to implement a stormwater program on a watershed basis, as encouraged by EPA.

What Is Required?

To satisfy this minimum control measure, the operator of a regulated small MS4 must:

- Comply with applicable State, Tribal, and local public notice requirements; and
- Determine the appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure. Possible implementation approaches, BMPs (i.e., the program actions and activities), and measurable goals are described below.

What Are Some Guidelines for Developing and Implementing This Measure?

Operators of regulated small MS4s should include the public in developing, implementing, updating, and reviewing their stormwater management programs. The public participation program should make every effort to reach out and engage all economic and ethnic groups. EPA recognizes that there are challenges associated with public involvement. Nevertheless, EPA strongly believes that these challenges can be addressed through an aggressive and inclusive program. Challenges and example practices that can help ensure successful participation are discussed below.

Implementation Challenges

The best way to handle common notification and recruitment challenges is to know the audience and think creatively about how to gain its attention and interest. Traditional methods of soliciting public input are not always successful in generating interest, and subsequent involvement, in all sectors of the community. For example, municipalities often rely solely on advertising in local newspapers to announce public meetings and other opportunities for public involvement. Since there may be large sectors of the population who do not read the local press, the audience reached may be limited. Therefore, alternative advertising methods should be used whenever possible, including radio or television spots, postings at bus or subway stops, announcements in neighborhood newsletters, announcements at civic organization meetings, distribution of flyers, mass mailings, door-to-door visits, telephone notifications, and multilingual announcements. These efforts, of course, are tied closely to the efforts for the public education and outreach minimum control measure (see Fact Sheet 2.3).

In addition, advertising and soliciting help should be targeted at specific population sectors, including ethnic, minority, and low-income communities; academia and educational institutions; neighborhood and community groups; outdoor recreation groups; and business and industry. The goal is to involve a diverse cross-section of people who can offer a multitude of concerns, ideas, and connections during the program development process.

Possible BMPs

There are a variety of practices that could be incorporated into a public participation and involvement program, such as:

- *Volunteer educators/speakers* who can conduct workshops, encourage public participation, and staff special events;
- *Storm drain stenciling* is an important and simple activity that concerned citizens, especially students, can do;
- *Community clean-ups* along local waterways, beaches, and around storm drains;
- *Citizen watch groups* can aid local enforcement authorities in the identification of polluters; and
- *“Adopt A Storm Drain” programs* encourage individuals or groups to keep storm drains free of debris and to monitor what is entering local waterways through storm drains.

What Are Appropriate Measurable Goals?

Measurable goals, which are required for each minimum control measure, are intended to gauge permit compliance and program effectiveness. The measurable goals, as well as the BMPs, greatly depend on the needs and characteristics of the operator and the area served by the small MS4. Furthermore, they should be chosen using an integrated approach that fully addresses the requirements and intent of the minimum control measure.

EPA has developed a Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II MS4s that is designed to help program managers comply with the requirement to develop measurable goals. The guidance presents an approach for MS4 operators to develop measurable goals as part of their stormwater management plan. For example, an MS4 could conclude as part of its Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination program that a certain section of town has a high incidence of used motor oil dumping. The watershed has numerous automotive businesses including small repair shops, large auto dealerships, gas stations, and body shops. In addition, there are several large apartment complexes with areas that could be used as “do-it-yourself” oil change areas. The MS4 organizes a public meeting in the watershed to not only educate residents about stormwater issues and permit requirements, but also to ask for input regarding possible dumping areas and to determine if the community needs an oil recycling facility or some other way to safely dispose of used motor oil. In this way, the MS4 might better understand who the target audience is for illegal dumping control while implementing a valuable service for the watershed community.

For Additional Information

Contacts

- ☛ U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
Phone: 202-564-9545

- ☛ Your NPDES Permitting Authority. Most States and Territories are authorized to administer the NPDES Program, except the following, for which EPA is the permitting authority:

Alaska	Guam
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Idaho	Midway and Wake Islands
Massachusetts	Northern Mariana Islands
New Hampshire	Puerto Rico
New Mexico	Trust Territories
American Samoa	

- ☛ A list of names and telephone numbers for each EPA Region and State is located at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater> (click on “Contacts”).

Reference Documents

- ☛ EPA’s Stormwater Web Site
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
 - Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series
 - Stormwater Phase II Final Rule (64 FR 68722)
 - National Menu of Best Management Practices for Stormwater Phase II
 - Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s
 - Stormwater Case Studies
 - And many others



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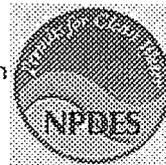
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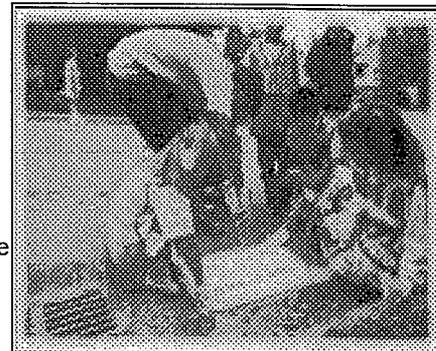
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Public Involvement/Participation

A single regulatory agency or municipal office working alone cannot be as effective in reducing stormwater pollution as if it has the participation, partnership, and combined efforts of other groups in the community all working towards the same goal. The point of public involvement is to build on community capital—the wealth of interested citizens and groups—to help spread the message on preventing stormwater pollution, to undertake group activities that highlight storm drain pollution, and contribute volunteer community actions to restore and protect local water resources.



Storm drain stenciling is one way the community can participate in stormwater prevention activities.

Phase II MS4s are required to follow all State, Tribal, and local public notice requirements when implementing their stormwater program. However, to be effective, opportunities for public involvement should be built into the fundamental process of community stormwater management. For example, an MS4 can offer opportunities to the public to participate in stormwater program development and implementation, through positions on a local stormwater management panel.

Public involvement also includes facilitating opportunities for direct action, educational, and volunteer programs such as riparian planting days, volunteer monitoring programs, storm drain marking, or stream-clean up programs. Groups such as watershed groups and conservation corps teams who want to participate in promoting environmental causes should be encouraged and offered opportunities to participate in the stormwater management program.

Additional information on this minimum measure, including the stormwater Phase II [regulatory requirements](#) for public involvement/participation and a [fact sheet on the public involvement/participation minimum measure](#) [PDF - 219 KB - 3 pp], is also available.

Key BMPs and Resources:

After following public notice requirements, there are many different ways MS4s can involve the public in their stormwater program. An excellent guide on public involvement is EPA's *Getting in Step: Engaging and Involving Stakeholders in Your Watershed*. The BMPs listed in the next section below present additional ways MS4s can involve the public.

- [Getting in Step: Engaging and Involving Stakeholders in Your Watershed](#) [PDF - 1.34 MB - 80 pp] - provides the tools needed to effectively identify, engage, and involve stakeholders throughout a watershed to restore and maintain healthy environmental conditions.

BMPs:

Stormwater-Related Activities

[Adopt-A-Stream Programs](#)

[Reforestation Programs](#)

[Storm Drain Marking](#)

[Stream Cleanup and Monitoring](#)

[Volunteer Monitoring](#)

[Wetland Plantings](#)

Soliciting Public Opinion

[Attitude Surveys](#)

[Stakeholder Meetings](#)

[Watershed Organizations](#)

EPA Internet Resources:

- [Getting in Step: Engaging and Involving Stakeholders in Your Watershed](#) [PDF - 1.34MB - 80 pp] provides the tools needed to effectively identify, engage, and involve stakeholders throughout a watershed to restore and maintain healthy environmental conditions.
- [Stormwater case studies on public involvement](#) includes case studies of how a Phase I or Phase II community has implemented the public involvement requirements.
- [EPA's Volunteer Monitoring Program](#) provides information on developing and implementing a volunteer monitoring program.

Other Internet Resources:

- [Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring: Guide for Growing CSREES Volunteer Monitoring Programs](#) is a modular guide providing information on building and supporting a volunteer monitoring program.
- [Indiana Storm drain Marking Program](#) offers resources to help communities mark storm drains with a "no dumping" or similar message.
- [Charlotte-Mecklenburg Storm Drain Marking Program](#) offers information on ready-made storm drain marking kits for community groups.
- [Upper Chattahoochee Riverkeeper's Get the Dirt Out](#) works with citizens, developers, and local governments to investigate and study Georgia's measures to reduce stormwater pollution from construction sites.

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Stormwater Phase II Final Rule

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Minimum Control Measure

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2.10 – Federal and State-Operated MS4s: Program Implementation

Construction Program

3.0 – Construction Program Overview

3.1 – Construction Rainfall Erosivity Waiver

Industrial "No Exposure"

4.0 – Conditional No Exposure Exclusion for Industrial Activity

This fact sheet profiles the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination minimum control measure, one of six measures the operator of a Phase II regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is required to include in its stormwater management program to meet the conditions of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This fact sheet outlines the Phase II Final Rule requirements and offers some general guidance on how to satisfy them. It is important to keep in mind that the small MS4 operator has a great deal of flexibility in choosing exactly how to satisfy the minimum control measure requirements.

What Is An "Illicit Discharge"?

Federal regulations define an illicit discharge as "...any discharge to an MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater..." with some exceptions. These exceptions include discharges from NPDES-permitted industrial sources and discharges from fire-fighting activities. Illicit discharges (see Table 1) are considered "illicit" because MS4s are not designed to accept, process, or discharge such non-stormwater wastes.

Why Are Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Efforts Necessary?

Discharges from MS4s often include wastes and wastewater from non-stormwater sources. A study conducted in 1987 in Sacramento, California, found that almost one-half of the water discharged from a local MS4 was not directly attributable to precipitation runoff. A significant portion of these dry weather flows were from illicit and/or inappropriate discharges and connections to the MS4.

Illicit discharges enter the system through either direct connections (e.g., wastewater piping either mistakenly or deliberately connected to the storm drains) or indirect connections (e.g., infiltration into the MS4 from cracked sanitary systems, spills collected by drain outlets, or paint or used oil dumped directly into a drain). The result is untreated discharges that contribute high levels of pollutants, including heavy metals, toxics, oil and grease, solvents, nutrients, viruses, and bacteria to receiving waterbodies. Pollutant levels from these illicit discharges have been shown in EPA studies to be high enough to significantly degrade receiving water quality and threaten aquatic, wildlife, and human health.

Table 1

Sources of Illicit Discharges
Sanitary wastewater
Effluent from septic tanks
Car wash wastewaters
Improper oil disposal
Radiator flushing disposal
Laundry wastewaters
Spills from roadway accidents
Improper disposal of auto and household toxics

What Is Required?

Recognizing the adverse effects illicit discharges can have on receiving waters, the Phase II Final Rule requires an operator of a regulated small MS4 to develop, implement and enforce an illicit discharge detection and elimination program. This program must include the following:

- A storm sewer system map, showing the location of all outfalls and the names and location of all waters of the United States that receive discharges from those outfalls;
- Through an ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, a prohibition (to the extent allowable under State, Tribal, or local law) on non-stormwater discharges into the MS4, and appropriate enforcement procedures and actions;
- A plan to detect and address non-stormwater discharges, including illegal dumping, into the MS4;
- The education of public employees, businesses, and the general public about the hazards associated with illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste; and
- The determination of appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure. Some program implementation approaches, BMPs (i.e., the program actions/activities), and measurable goals are suggested below.

Does This Measure Need to Address All Illicit Discharges?

No. The illicit discharge detection and elimination program does not need to address the following categories of non-stormwater discharges or flows unless the operator of the regulated small MS4 identifies them as significant contributors of pollutants to its MS4:

- Water line flushing;
- Landscape irrigation;
- Diverted stream flows;
- Rising ground waters;
- Uncontaminated ground water infiltration;
- Uncontaminated pumped ground water;
- Discharges from potable water sources;
- Foundation drains;
- Air conditioning condensation;
- Irrigation water;
- Springs;
- Water from crawl space pumps;

- Footing drains;
- Lawn watering;
- Individual residential car washing;
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges; and
- Street wash water.

What Are Some Guidelines for Developing and Implementing This Measure?

The objective of the illicit discharge detection and elimination minimum control measure is to have regulated small MS4 operators gain a thorough awareness of their systems. This awareness allows them to determine the types and sources of illicit discharges entering their system; and establish the legal, technical, and educational means needed to eliminate these discharges. Permittees could meet these objectives in a variety of ways depending on their individual needs and abilities, but some general guidance for each requirement is provided below.

The Map

The storm sewer system map is meant to demonstrate a basic awareness of the intake and discharge areas of the system. It is needed to help determine the extent of discharged dry weather flows, the possible sources of the dry weather flows, and the particular waterbodies these flows may be affecting. An existing map, such as a topographical map, on which the location of major pipes and outfalls can be clearly presented demonstrates such awareness.

EPA recommends collecting all existing information on outfall locations (e.g., review city records, drainage maps, storm drain maps), and then conducting field surveys to verify locations. It probably will be necessary to walk (i.e., wade through small receiving waters or use a boat for larger waters) the streambanks and shorelines for visual observation. More than one trip may be needed to locate all outfalls.

Legal Prohibition and Enforcement

EPA recognizes that some permittees may have limited authority under State, Tribal or local law to establish and enforce an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism prohibiting illicit discharges. In such a case, the permittee is encouraged to obtain the necessary authority, if possible.

The Plan

The plan to detect and address illicit discharges is the central component of this minimum control measure. The plan is dependant upon several factors, including the permittee's available resources, size of staff, and degree and character of its illicit discharges. As guidance only, the four steps of a recommended plan are outlined below:

1 Locate Problem Areas

EPA recommends that priority areas be identified for detailed screening of the system based on the likelihood of illicit connections (e.g., areas with older sanitary sewer lines). Methods that can locate problem areas include: visual screening; water sampling from manholes and outfalls during dry weather; the use of infrared and thermal photography, cross-training field staff to detect illicit discharges, and public complaints.

2 Find the Source

Once a problem area or discharge is found, additional efforts usually are necessary to determine the source of the problem. Methods that can find the source of the illicit discharge include: dye-testing buildings in problem areas; dye- or smoke-testing buildings at the time of sale; tracing the discharge upstream in the storm sewer; employing a certification program that shows that buildings have been checked for illicit connections; implementing an inspection program of existing septic systems; and using video to inspect the storm sewers.

3 Remove/Correct Illicit Connections

Once the source is identified, the offending discharger should be notified and directed to correct the problem. Education efforts and working with the discharger can be effective in resolving the problem before taking legal action.

4 Document Actions Taken

As a final step, all actions taken under the plan should be documented. This illustrates that progress is being made to eliminate illicit connections and discharges. Documented actions should be included in annual reports and include information such as: the number of outfalls screened; any complaints received and corrected; the number of discharges and quantities of flow eliminated; and the number of dye or smoke tests conducted.

Educational Outreach

The Center for Watershed Protection and Robert Pitt (2004) researched the most cost-effective and efficient techniques that can be employed to identify and correct inappropriate discharges. Data from Montgomery County, Maryland, was analyzed and it was determined that staff identify and correct about six inappropriate discharges per year as a result of regular screening. By contrast, over 185 inappropriate discharges are corrected each year in Montgomery County as a direct result of citizen complaints and calls to a storm water compliant hotline. Public education and labeling of outfalls and other storm drain infrastructure is an important element of establishing a successful citizen hotline. Outreach to public employees, businesses, property owners, the general public, and elected officials regarding ways to detect and eliminate illicit discharges is an integral part of this minimum measure.

Suggested educational outreach efforts include:

- Developing *informative brochures, and guidances* for specific audiences (e.g., carpet cleaning businesses) and school curricula;
- Designing a program to *publicize and facilitate public reporting* of illicit discharges;
- *Coordinating volunteers* for locating, and visually inspecting, outfalls or to stencil storm drains; and
- Initiating *recycling programs* for commonly dumped wastes, such as motor oil, antifreeze, and pesticides.

What Are Appropriate Measurable Goals?

Measurable goals, which are required for each minimum control measure, are intended to gauge permit compliance and program effectiveness. The measurable goals, as well as the BMPs, should reflect the needs and characteristics of the operator and the area served by its small MS4. Furthermore, they should be chosen using an integrated approach that fully addresses the requirements and intent of the minimum control measure.

EPA has developed a Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II MS4s that is designed to help program managers comply with the requirement to develop measurable goals. The guidance presents an approach for MS4 operators to develop measurable goals as part of their stormwater management plan. For example, an MS4 could establish a measurable goal of responding to all complaints received by the citizen complaint hotline within 24 hours to minimize water quality impacts or recurrent dumping. A complaint tracking system could be used to log response and enforcement activity.

The educational outreach measurable goals for this minimum control measure could be combined with the measurable goals for the Public Education and Outreach minimum control measure (see Fact Sheet 2.3).

Sources

Center for Watershed Protection and R. Pitt. 2004. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments. Center for Watershed Protection, Ellicott City, MD, and University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL.

Maryland Department of the Environment, Water Management Administration. 1997. *Dry Weather Flow and Illicit Discharges in Maryland Storm Drain Systems*. Baltimore, Maryland.

U.S. EPA Office of Water. 1993. *Investigation of Inappropriate Pollutant Entries into Storm Drainage Systems: A User's Guide*. EPA/600/R-92/238. Washington, D.C.

Wayne County Rouge River National Wet Weather Demonstration Project. 1997. *Guidance for Preparing a Program for the Elimination of Illicit Discharges*. Wayne County, Michigan.

For Additional Information

Contacts

☞ U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
 Phone: 202-564-9545

☞ Your NPDES Permitting Authority. Most States and Territories are authorized to administer the NPDES Program, except the following, for which EPA is the permitting authority:

Alaska	Guam
District of Columbia	Johnston Atoll
Idaho	Midway and Wake Islands
Massachusetts	Northern Mariana Islands
New Hampshire	Puerto Rico
New Mexico	Trust Territories
American Samoa	

☞ A list of names and telephone numbers for each EPA Region and State is located at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater> (click on "Contacts").

Reference Documents

☞ EPA's Stormwater Web Site
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>

- Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series
- Stormwater Phase II Final Rule (64 FR 68722)
- National Menu of Best Management Practices for Stormwater Phase II
- Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s
- Stormwater Case Studies
- And many others

☞ Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments
http://www.cwp.org/idde_verify.htm



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Public Education & Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

Public Involvement/ Participation

Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination

Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

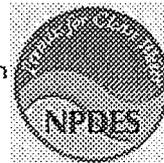
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Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Illicit discharges are generally any discharge into a storm drain system this is not composed entirely of stormwater. The exceptions include water from fire fighting activities and discharges from facilities already under an NPDES permit. Illicit discharges are a problem because, unlike wastewater which flows to a wastewater treatment plant, stormwater generally flows to waterways without any additional treatment. Illicit discharges often include pathogens, nutrients, surfactants, and various toxic pollutants.

Phase II MS4s are required to develop a program to detect and eliminate these illicit discharges. This primarily includes developing:

- a storm sewer system map,
- an ordinance prohibiting illicit discharges,
- a plan to detect and address these illicit discharges, and
- an education program on the hazards associated with illicit discharges.



Wash water from a commercial car wash discharging down a storm drain is an example of an illicit discharge.

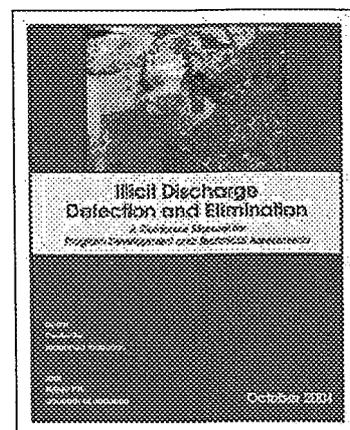
An effective illicit discharge program needs to be both reactive and proactive. The program is reactive in addressing spills and other illicit discharges to the storm drain system that are found. The program must also be proactive in preventing and eliminating illicit discharges through education, training and enforcement.

Additional information on this minimum measure, including the stormwater Phase II regulatory requirements for IDDE and a [fact sheet on the IDDE minimum measure](#) [PDF - 262 KB - 4 pp], is also available.

Key BMPs and Resources:

MS4s addressing the IDDE minimum measure should begin with the IDDE program development BMP fact sheet. The additional BMPs listed below can be used to help implement an IDDE program. A key reference for IDDE is the IDDE Guidance developed by the Center for Watershed Protection and Dr. Robert Pitt, listed below.

- [Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program Development BMP Fact Sheet](#)
- [Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments](#) - Center for Watershed Protection's comprehensive manual that outlines practical, low cost, and effective techniques for stormwater program managers and



practitioners. The guidelines include details on creating and managing an IDDE program, timelines that estimate how long program implementation will take, information on estimating program costs in terms of capital and personnel expenses, and types of testing used to detect stormwater illicit discharges. This manual provides valuable guidance for communities and others seeking to establish IDDE programs.

BMPs:

Developing an IDDE Program

[Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program Development](#)

[Reducing the Occurrence of SSOs](#)

Trash and Illegal Dumping

[Developing a Used Oil Recycling Program](#)

[Illegal Dumping Control](#)

[Trash and Debris Management](#)

Decentralized Wastewater

[Preventing Septic System Failure](#)

[Sewage from Recreational Activities](#)

Public Reporting

[Community Hotlines](#)

EPA Internet Resources:

- [Non-Stormwater Discharges](#) is a fact sheet on controlling Non-Stormwater Discharges to the storm drain system.
- [Stormwater case studies on illicit discharge detection and elimination](#) includes case studies of how a Phase I or Phase II community has implemented the illicit discharge requirements.
- [EPA Region 5 Illegal Dumping Prevention Program](#) was established to exchange information and establish partnerships to develop and implement strategies to combat illegal dumping.
- [Model Illicit Discharge Ordinance](#) is available from EPA's Nonpoint Source Program.
- [Wastewater Education Materials](#) to help municipal officials educate citizens on important wastewater issues.

Other Internet Resources:

- Examples of municipal programs to detect and eliminate illicit discharges:
 - [Wayne County, Michigan](#) [PDF - 106 KB - 13 pp] [External Link](#)
 - [Manchester, New Hampshire](#) [External Link](#)
- Examples materials created for businesses:
 - [Business and Industry Guide to Chesterfield County's Illicit Discharge Ordinance](#) [PDF - 112 KB - 2 pp] [External Link](#) – Chesterfield County, Virginia
 - [Best Management Practices: Food-Related Cleaning](#) [External Link](#) – Las Vegas, Nevada

Note: If you are referencing this page, please use this alias web address:
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Stormwater Phase II Final Rule

Construction Site Runoff Control Minimum Control Measure

Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series

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2.4 – Public Participation/Involvement

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2.6 – Construction Site Runoff Control

2.7 – Post-Construction Runoff Control

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2.10 – Federal and State-Operated MS4s: Program Implementation

Construction Program

3.0 – Construction Program Overview

3.1 – Construction Rainfall Erosivity Waiver

Industrial "No Exposure"

4.0 – Conditional No Exposure Exclusion for Industrial Activity

This fact sheet profiles the Construction Site Runoff Control minimum control measure, one of six measures that the operator of a Phase II regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is required to include in its stormwater management program to meet the conditions of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This fact sheet outlines the Phase II Final Rule requirements and offers some general guidance on how to satisfy them. It is important to keep in mind that the small MS4 operator has a great deal of flexibility in choosing exactly how to satisfy the minimum control measure requirements.

Why Is The Control of Construction Site Runoff Necessary?

Polluted stormwater runoff from construction sites often flows to MS4s and ultimately is discharged into local rivers and streams. Of the pollutants listed in Table 1, sediment is usually the main pollutant of concern. According to the 2000 National Water Quality Inventory, States and Tribes report that sedimentation is one of the most widespread pollutants affecting assessed rivers and streams, second only to pathogens (bacteria). Sedimentation impairs 84,503 river and stream miles (12% of the assessed river and stream miles and 31% of the impaired river and stream miles). Sources of sedimentation include agriculture, urban runoff, construction, and forestry. Sediment runoff rates from construction sites, however, are typically 10 to 20 times greater than those of agricultural lands, and 1,000 to 2,000 times greater than those of forest lands. During a short period of time, construction sites can contribute more sediment to streams than can be deposited naturally during several decades. The resulting siltation, and the contribution of other pollutants from construction sites, can cause physical, chemical, and biological harm to our nation's waters. For example, excess sediment can quickly fill rivers and lakes, requiring dredging and destroying aquatic habitats.

Table 1

Pollutants Commonly Discharged From Construction Sites

Sediment
Solid and sanitary wastes
Phosphorous (fertilizer)
Nitrogen (fertilizer)
Pesticides
Oil and grease
Concrete truck washout
Construction chemicals
Construction debris

What Is Required?

The Phase II Final Rule requires an operator of a regulated small MS4 to develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff to their MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. The small MS4 operator is required to:

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

- Have procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures;
- Have sanctions to ensure compliance (established in the ordinance or other regulatory mechanism);
- Establish procedures for the receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public; and
- Determine the appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure. Suggested BMPs (i.e., the program actions/activities) and measurable goals are presented below.

What Are Some Guidelines for Developing and Implementing This Measure?

Further explanation and guidance for each component of a regulated small MS4's construction program is provided below.

Regulatory Mechanism

Through the development of an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, the small MS4 operator must establish a construction program that controls polluted runoff from construction sites with a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Because there may be limitations on regulatory legal authority, the small MS4 operator is required to satisfy this minimum control measure only to the maximum extent practicable and allowable under State, Tribal, or local law.

Site Plan Review

The small MS4 operator must include in its construction program requirements for the implementation of appropriate BMPs on construction sites to control erosion and sediment and other waste at the site. To determine if a construction site is in compliance with such provisions, the small MS4 operator should review the site plans submitted by the construction site operator before ground is broken.

Site plan review aids in compliance and enforcement efforts since it alerts the small MS4 operator early in the process to the planned use or non-use of proper BMPs and provides a way to track new construction activities. The tracking of sites is useful not only for the small MS4 operator's recordkeeping and reporting purposes, which are required under their NPDES stormwater permit (see Fact Sheet 2.9), but also for members of the public interested in ensuring that the sites are in compliance.

Inspections and Penalties

Once construction commences, BMPs should be in place and the small MS4 operator's enforcement activities should begin. To ensure that the BMPs are properly installed, the small MS4 operator is required to develop procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures to deter infractions. Procedures could include steps to identify priority sites for inspection and enforcement based on the nature and extent of the construction activity, topography, and the characteristics of soils and receiving water quality. Inspections give the MS4 operator an opportunity to provide additional guidance and education, issue warnings, or assess penalties. In early 2002, EPA's Office of Compliance established a national workgroup to address issues related to the construction industry. The workgroup has developed a construction industry compliance assistance Web site as a tool for builders and developers (www.cicacenter.org). Inspectors can use the Web site to find plain language explanations of the major environmental laws affecting the construction industry as well as guidance that can be distributed developers and construction site operators.

To conserve staff resources, one possible option for small MS4 operators is to have inspections performed by the same inspector that visits the sites to check compliance with health and safety building codes.

Information Submitted by the Public

A final requirement of the small MS4 program for construction activity is the development of procedures for the receipt and consideration of public inquiries, concerns, and information submitted regarding local construction activities. This provision is intended to further reinforce the public participation component of the regulated small MS4 stormwater program (see Fact Sheet 2.4) and to recognize the crucial role that the public can play in identifying instances of noncompliance.

The small MS4 operator is required only to *consider* the information submitted, and may not need to follow-up and respond to every complaint or concern. Although some form of enforcement action or reply is not required, the small MS4 operator is required to demonstrate acknowledgment and consideration of the information submitted. A simple tracking process in which submitted public information, both written and verbal, is recorded and then given to the construction site inspector for possible follow-up will suffice.

What Are Appropriate Measurable Goals?

Measurable goals, which are required for each minimum control measure, are intended to gauge permit compliance and program effectiveness. The measurable goals, as well as the BMPs, should reflect the needs and characteristics of the operator and the area served by its small MS4. Furthermore, they should be chosen using an integrated approach that fully addresses the requirements and intent of the minimum control measure.

EPA has developed a Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II MS4s that is designed to help program managers comply with the requirement to develop measurable goals. The guidance presents an approach for MS4 operators to develop measurable goals as part of their stormwater management plan. For example, an MS4 program goal might be to educate at least 80 percent of all construction site operators and contractors about proper selection, installation, inspection, and maintenance of BMPs by the end of the permit term, which will help to ensure compliance with erosion and sediment control requirements. This goal could be tracked by documenting attendance at local, State, or Federal training programs. Attendance can be encouraged by decreasing permitting fees for those contractors who have been trained and provide proof of attendance when applying for permits.

Are Construction Sites Covered Under the NPDES Stormwater Program?

Yes. On March 10, 2003, Phase II NPDES regulations came into effect that extended coverage to construction sites that disturb one to five acres in size, including smaller sites that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale (see Fact Sheet 3.0 for information on the Phase II construction program). Sites disturbing five acres or more were regulated previously. Most states have been authorized to implement the NPDES stormwater program and have issued, or are developing state-specific construction general permits. EPA remains the permitting authority in a few states, territories, and on most land in Indian Country, however. For construction (and other land disturbing activities) in areas where EPA is the permitting authority, operators must meet the requirements of the EPA Construction General Permit (CGP). Permitting authority information can be found in Appendix B of the CGP. CGP permit requirements include the submission of a Notice of Intent and the development of a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP must include a site description and measures and controls to prevent or minimize pollutants in stormwater discharges.

Even though all construction sites that disturb more than one acre are covered by national NPDES regulations, the construction site runoff control minimum measure for the small MS4 program is needed to induce more localized site regulation and enforcement efforts, and to enable operators of regulated small MS4s to more effectively control construction site discharges into their MS4s.

To aid operators of regulated construction sites in their efforts to comply with both local requirements and their NPDES permit, the Phase II Final Rule includes a provision that allows the NPDES permitting authority to reference a “qualifying State, Tribal or local program” in the NPDES general permit for construction. This means that if a construction site is located in an area covered by a qualifying local program, then the construction site operator’s compliance with the local program constitutes compliance with their NPDES permit. A regulated small MS4’s stormwater program for construction could be a “qualifying program” if the MS4 operator requires a SWPPP, in addition to the requirements summarized in this fact sheet.

The ability to reference other programs in the NPDES permit is intended to reduce confusion between overlapping and similar local and NPDES permitting authority requirements, while still providing for both local and national regulatory coverage of the construction site. The provision allowing NPDES permitting authorities to reference other programs has no impact on, or direct relation to, the small MS4 operator’s responsibilities under the construction site runoff control minimum measure profiled here.

Is a Small MS4 Required to Regulate Construction Sites that the Permitting Authority has Waived from the NPDES Construction Program?

No. If the NPDES permitting authority waives requirements for stormwater discharges associated with small construction activity (see 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(15)(i)), the small MS4 operator is not required to develop, implement, and/or enforce a program to reduce pollutant discharges from such construction sites.

For Additional Information

Contacts

- ☞ U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
Phone: 202-564-9545

- ☞ Your NPDES Permitting Authority. Most States and Territories are authorized to administer the NPDES Program, except the following, for which EPA is the permitting authority:

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New Hampshire	Puerto Rico
New Mexico	Trust Territories
American Samoa	

- ☞ A list of names and telephone numbers for each EPA Region and State is located at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater> (click on “Contacts”).

Reference Documents

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 - Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series
 - Stormwater Phase II Final Rule (64 *FR* 68722)
 - National Menu of Best Management Practices for Stormwater Phase II
 - Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s
 - Stormwater Case Studies
 - And many others
 - EPA Construction General Permit and Fact Sheet www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp
 - EPA Stormwater Management for Construction Activities and Best Management Practices: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans Guidance

- ☞ Construction Industry Compliance Assistance Center. <http://www.cicacenter.org/>



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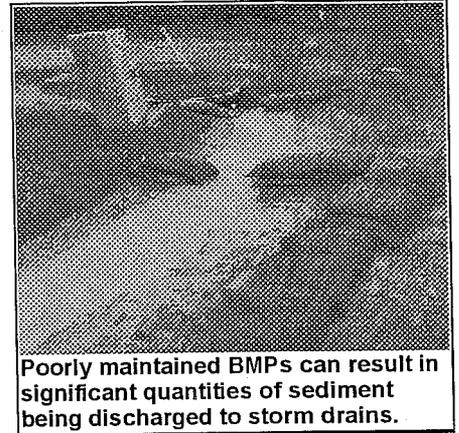


Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Uncontrolled stormwater runoff from construction sites can significantly impact rivers, lakes and estuaries. Sediment in waterbodies from construction sites can reduce the amount of sunlight reaching aquatic plants, clog fish gills, smother aquatic habitat and spawning areas, and impede navigation.

Phase II MS4s are required to develop a program to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff to the MS4 for construction sites disturbing one or more acres. This primarily includes developing:

- An ordinance,
- Requirements to implement erosion and sediment control BMPs,
- Requirements to control other waste at the construction site,
- Procedures for reviewing construction site plans,
- Procedures to receive and consider information submitted by the public, and
- Procedures for inspections and enforcement of stormwater requirements at construction sites.



Poorly maintained BMPs can result in significant quantities of sediment being discharged to storm drains.

In addition to the stormwater requirements that Phase II MS4s place on construction sites, construction operators must also apply for NPDES permit coverage if their project disturbs at least one acre and discharges to a waterbody. A description of these requirements is available at [EPA's stormwater construction website](#).

Additional information on this minimum measure, including the stormwater Phase II [regulatory requirements](#) for construction site runoff control and a [fact sheet on the construction minimum measure](#) (PDF - 245 KB - 4 pp), is also available.

Key BMPs and Resources:

MS4s addressing the construction minimum measure should focus on the following four key BMPs to help them in developing a stormwater construction program. The additional BMPs in the next section below will help construction operators comply with the MS4's requirements.

- [Local Ordinances for Construction Site Runoff Control](#) BMP fact sheet
- [Construction Phase Plan Review](#) BMP fact sheet
- [Contractor Training and Certification](#) BMP fact sheet
- [Municipal Construction Inspection Program](#) BMP fact sheet
- [Construction Industry Compliance Assistance website](#) provides plain language information on environmental rules, including stormwater, for the construction industry.

BMPs:

Municipal Program Oversight

[Construction Phase Plan Review](#)

[Contractor Training and Certification](#)

[Local Ordinances for Construction Site Runoff Control](#)

[Municipal Construction Inspection Program](#)

Construction Site Planning and Management

[Construction Sequencing](#)

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Stormwater Phase II Final Rule

Post-Construction Runoff Control Minimum Control Measure

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3.1 – Construction Rainfall Erosivity Waiver

Industrial "No Exposure"

4.0 – Conditional No Exposure Exclusion for Industrial Activity

This fact sheet profiles the Post-Construction Runoff Control minimum control measure, one of six measures that the operator of a Phase II regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is required to include in its stormwater management program in order to meet the conditions of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This fact sheet outlines the Phase II Final Rule requirements for post-construction runoff control and offers some general guidance on how to satisfy those requirements. It is important to keep in mind that the small MS4 operator has a great deal of flexibility in choosing exactly how to satisfy the minimum control measure requirements.

Why Is The Control of Post-Construction Runoff Necessary?

Post-construction stormwater management in areas undergoing new development or redevelopment is necessary because runoff from these areas has been shown to significantly affect receiving waterbodies. Many studies indicate that prior planning and design for the minimization of pollutants in post-construction stormwater discharges is the most cost-effective approach to stormwater quality management.

There are generally two forms of substantial impacts of post-construction runoff. The first is caused by an increase in the type and quantity of pollutants in stormwater runoff. As runoff flows over areas altered by development, it picks up harmful sediment and chemicals such as oil and grease, pesticides, heavy metals, and nutrients (e.g., nitrogen and phosphorus). These pollutants often become suspended in runoff and are carried to receiving waters, such as lakes, ponds, and streams. Once deposited, these pollutants can enter the food chain through small aquatic life, eventually entering the tissues of fish and humans. The second kind of post-construction runoff impact occurs by increasing the quantity of water delivered to the waterbody during storms. Increased impervious surfaces (e.g., parking lots, driveways, and rooftops) interrupt the natural cycle of gradual percolation of water through vegetation and soil. Instead, water is collected from surfaces such as asphalt and concrete and routed to drainage systems where large volumes of runoff quickly flow to the nearest receiving water. The effects of this process include streambank scouring and downstream flooding, which often lead to a loss of aquatic life and damage to property.

What Is Required?

The Phase II Final Rule requires an operator of a regulated small MS4 to develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in post-construction runoff to their MS4 from new development and redevelopment projects that result in the land disturbance of greater than or equal to 1 acre. The small MS4 operator is required to:

- Develop and implement strategies which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural best management practices (BMPs);
- Have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism requiring the implementation of post-construction runoff controls to the extent allowable under State, Tribal or local law;

- Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of controls;
- Determine the appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

What Is Considered a “Redevelopment” Project?

The Phase II Final Rule applies to “redevelopment” projects that alter the “footprint” of an existing site or building in such a way that there is a disturbance of equal to or greater than 1 acre of land. Redevelopment projects do not include such activities as exterior remodeling. Because redevelopment projects may have site constraints not found on new development sites, the Phase II Final Rule provides flexibility for implementing post-construction controls on redevelopment sites that consider these constraints.

What Are Some Guidelines for Developing and Implementing This Measure?

This section includes some non-structural and structural BMPs that could be used to satisfy the requirements of the post-construction runoff control minimum measure. It is important to recognize that many BMPs are climate-specific, and not all BMPs are appropriate in every geographic area. Because the requirements of this measure are closely tied to the requirements of the construction site runoff control minimum measure (see Fact Sheet 2.6), EPA recommends that small MS4 operators develop and implement these two measures in tandem.

Non-Structural BMPs

- **Planning Procedures.** Runoff problems can be addressed efficiently with sound planning procedures. Local master plans, comprehensive plans, and zoning ordinances can promote improved water quality in many ways, such as guiding the growth of a community away from sensitive areas to areas that can support it without compromising water quality.
- **Site-Based BMPs.** These BMPs can include buffer strip and riparian zone preservation, minimization of disturbance and imperviousness, and maximization of open space.

Structural BMPs

- **Stormwater Retention/Detention BMPs.** Retention or detention BMPs control stormwater by gathering runoff in wet ponds, dry basins, or multichamber catch basins and slowly releasing it to receiving waters or drainage systems. These practices can be designed to both control stormwater volume and settle out particulates for pollutant removal.

- **Infiltration BMPs.** Infiltration BMPs are designed to facilitate the percolation of runoff through the soil to ground water, and, thereby, result in reduced stormwater runoff quantity and reduced mobilization of pollutants. Examples include infiltration basins/trenches, dry wells, and porous pavement.
- **Vegetative BMPs.** Vegetative BMPs are landscaping features that, with optimal design and good soil conditions, remove pollutants, and facilitate percolation of runoff, thereby maintaining natural site hydrology, promoting healthier habitats, and increasing aesthetic appeal. Examples include grassy swales, filter strips, artificial wetlands, and rain gardens.

What Are Appropriate Measurable Goals?

Measurable goals, which are required for each minimum control measure, are intended to gauge permit compliance and program effectiveness. The measurable goals, as well as the BMPs, should reflect needs and characteristics of the operator and the area served by its small MS4. Furthermore, the measurable goals should be chosen using an integrated approach that fully addresses the requirements and intent of the minimum control measure.

EPA has developed a Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II MS4s that is designed to help program managers comply with the requirement to develop measurable goals. The guidance presents an approach for MS4 operators to develop measurable goals as part of their stormwater management plan. For example, an MS4 program goal might be to reduce by 30 percent the road surface areas directly connected to storm sewer systems (using traditional curb and gutter infrastructure) in new developments and redevelopment areas over the course of the first permit term. Using “softer” stormwater conveyance approaches, such as grassy swales, will increase infiltration and decrease the volume and velocity of runoff leaving development sites. Progress toward the goal could be measured by tracking the linear feet of curb and gutter not installed in development projects that historically would have been used.

For Additional Information

Contacts

- ☞ U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
Phone: 202-564-9545
- ☞ Your NPDES Permitting Authority. Most States and Territories are authorized to administer the NPDES Program, except the following, for which EPA is the permitting authority:

Alaska	Guam
District of Columbia	Johnston Atoll
Idaho	Midway and Wake Islands
Massachusetts	Northern Mariana Islands
New Hampshire	Puerto Rico
New Mexico	Trust Territories
American Samoa	
- ☞ A list of names and telephone numbers for each EPA Region and State is located at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater> (click on “Contacts”).

Reference Documents

- ☞ EPA’s Stormwater Web Site
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
 - Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series
 - Stormwater Phase II Final Rule (64 *FR* 68722)
 - National Menu of Best Management Practices for Stormwater Phase II
 - Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s
 - Stormwater Case Studies
 - And many others
- ☞ Other EPA Web sites
 - Ordinance Database
www.epa.gov/owow/nps/ordinance
 - Urban Nonpoint Source Guidance
www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbannm/index.html
 - Low Impact Development Web site
www.epa.gov/owow/nps/lid



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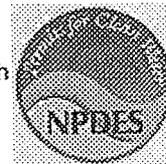
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Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

For the past two decades the rate of land development across the country has been more than two times greater than the rate of population growth. If unchecked, the increased impervious surface associated with this development will increase stormwater volume and degrade water quality, which can harm lakes, rivers, streams, and coastal areas.

The best way to mitigate stormwater impacts from new developments is to use practices to treat, store, and infiltrate runoff onsite before it can affect water bodies downstream. Innovative site designs that reduce imperviousness and smaller-scale low impact development practices dispersed throughout a site are excellent ways to achieve the goals of reducing flows and improving water quality.



Infiltration islands in parking lots can help reduce stormwater runoff.

Phase II MS4s are required to address post-construction stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopments that disturb one or more acres. This primarily includes developing:

- Strategies to implement a combination of structural and non-structural BMPs,
- An ordinance to address post-construction runoff, and
- A program to ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs.

Additional information on this minimum measure, including the stormwater Phase II [regulatory requirements](#) for post-construction and a [fact sheet on the post-construction minimum measure](#) [PDF - 214 KB - 4 pp], is also available.

Key BMPs and Resources:

MS4s addressing the post-construction minimum measure should focus on the following four key BMPs to help them in developing a post-construction program. Information on low impact development and smart growth are key resources for MS4s. The additional BMPs in the next section describe practices that developers could use to comply with an MS4's post-construction program.

- [Ordinances for Post-Construction Runoff](#)
- [Post-Construction Plan Review](#)
- [BMP Inspection and Maintenance](#)
- [Low Impact Development \(LID\) and Other Green Designs](#)
- [EPA's Low-Impact Development](#) website provides guidance and information on LID from many other sources.
- [EPA's Smart Growth program](#) includes many resources on smart growth.
- [Stormwater Manager's Resource Center](#) [external link](#), created and maintained by the [Center for Watershed Protection](#) [external link](#), provides information to stormwater practitioners, local government officials and others that need technical assistance on

stormwater management issues.

BMPs:

Municipal Program Elements

BMP Inspection and Maintenance

Ordinances for Post-construction Runoff

Post-construction Plan Review

Zoning

Innovative BMPs for Site Plans

Alternative Pavers

Alternative Turnarounds

Conservation Easements

Development Districts

Eliminating Curbs and Gutters

Green Parking

Green Roofs

Infrastructure Planning

Low Impact Development (LID) and Other Green Design Strategies

Narrower Residential Streets

Open Space Design

Protection of Natural Features

Redevelopment

Riparian/Forested Buffer

Street Design and Patterns

Urban Forestry

Infiltration

Grassed Swales

Infiltration Basin

Infiltration Trench

Porous Pavement

Filtration

Bioretention (Rain Gardens)

Catch Basin Inserts

Sand and Organic Filters

Vegetated Filter Strip

Retention/Detention

Dry Detention Ponds

In-Line Storage

On-Lot Treatment

Stormwater Wetland

Wet Ponds

Other

Alum Injection

Manufactured Products for Stormwater Inlets

EPA Internet Resources:

- [Urban Management Measures Guidance](#) The National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas helps municipalities and citizens in urban areas protect waterbodies from polluted runoff resulting from everyday activities. These scientifically sound techniques are the best practices known today. The guidance helps municipalities implement their Phase II stormwater permit programs, and states implement their nonpoint source control programs.
- [EPA's Smart Growth Program](#) includes documents on [Using Smart Growth Techniques as Stormwater Best Management Practices](#) and [Protecting Water Resources with Higher-Density Development](#)
- [Stormwater case studies on post-construction](#) includes case studies of how a Phase I or Phase II community has implemented the post-construction requirements.
- [Stormwater Manager's Resource Center](#) created and maintained by the [Center for Watershed Protection](#), provides information to stormwater practitioners, local government officials and others that need technical assistance on stormwater management issues.
- [EPA's Low-Impact Development](#) web site provides guidance and information on LID from many other sources.

Other Internet Resources:

- [2005 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington](#) includes detailed standards to control stormwater runoff.
- [California New Development and Redevelopment BMP Handbook](#) includes a series of BMP fact sheets on various BMPs to control stormwater runoff from new developments.
- [Low Impact Development Center](#) is a non-profit organization dedicated to the advancement of Low Impact Development technology.
- [Maintaining Your BMP: A Guide for BMP Maintenance in Northern Virginia](#) is a simple guide targeted to homeowners on how to maintain post-construction BMPs.
- [Municipal Guide to Low Impact Development](#) [PDF - 90 KB - 2 pp] is a two-page fact sheet on the benefits of LID. [Prince George's County Bioretention Manual](#) describes how to use bioretention to improve infiltration on a site level.
- [Puget Sound Action Team Low Impact Development](#) includes resources and an LID Technical Guidance Manual for the Puget Sound area.
- [Department of Housing and Urban Development's The Practice of Low Impact Development](#) [PDF - 3.31 MB - 131 pp] is a report on LID and alternatives to conventional design approaches.

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Stormwater Phase II Final Rule

Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Minimum Control Measure

Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series

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2.2 – Urbanized Areas: Definition and Description

Minimum Control Measures

2.3 – Public Education and Outreach

2.4 – Public Participation/Involvement

2.5 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

2.6 – Construction Site Runoff Control

2.7 – Post-Construction Runoff Control

2.8 – Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

2.9 – Permitting and Reporting: The Process and Requirements

2.10 – Federal and State-Operated MS4s: Program Implementation

Construction Program

3.0 – Construction Program Overview

3.1 – Construction Rainfall Erosivity Waiver

Industrial "No Exposure"

4.0 – Conditional No Exposure Exclusion for Industrial Activity

This fact sheet profiles the Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations minimum control measure, one of six measures the operator of a Phase II regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is required to include in its storm water management program to meet the conditions of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This fact sheet outlines the Phase II Final Rule requirements and offers some general guidance on how to satisfy them. It is important to keep in mind that the small MS4 operator has a great deal of flexibility in choosing exactly how to satisfy the minimum control measure requirements.

Why Is Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Necessary?

The Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for municipal operations minimum control measure is a key element of the small MS4 stormwater management program. This measure requires the small MS4 operator to examine and subsequently alter their own actions to help ensure a reduction in the amount and type of pollution that: (1) collects on streets, parking lots, open spaces, and storage and vehicle maintenance areas and is discharged into local waterways; and (2) results from actions such as environmentally damaging land development and flood management practices or poor maintenance of storm sewer systems.

While this measure is meant primarily to improve or protect receiving water quality by altering municipal or facility operations, it also can result in a cost savings for the small MS4 operator, since proper and timely maintenance of storm sewer systems can help avoid repair costs from damage caused by age and neglect.

What Is Required?

Recognizing the benefits of pollution prevention practices, the rule requires an operator of a regulated small MS4 to:

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

What Are Some Guidelines for Developing and Implementing This Measure?

The intent of this control measure is to ensure that existing municipal, State or Federal operations are performed in ways that will minimize contamination of stormwater discharges. EPA encourages the small MS4 operator to consider the following components when developing their program for this measure:

- **Maintenance activities, maintenance schedules, and long-term inspection procedures** for structural and non-structural controls to reduce floatables and other pollutants discharged from the separate storm sewers;
- **Controls for reducing or eliminating the discharge of pollutants** from areas such as roads and parking lots, maintenance and storage yards (including salt/sand storage and snow disposal areas), and waste transfer stations. These controls could include programs that promote recycling (to reduce litter), minimize pesticide use, and ensure the proper disposal of animal waste;
- **Procedures for the proper disposal of waste** removed from separate storm sewer systems and areas listed in the bullet above, including dredge spoil, accumulated sediments, floatables, and other debris; and
- **Ways to ensure that new flood management projects assess the impacts on water quality** and examine existing projects for incorporation of additional water quality protection devices or practices. EPA encourages coordination with flood control managers for the purpose of identifying and addressing environmental impacts from such projects.

The effective performance of this control measure hinges on the proper maintenance of the BMPs used, particularly for the first two bullets above. For example, structural controls, such as grates on outfalls to capture floatables, typically need regular cleaning, while non-structural controls, such as training materials and recycling programs, need periodic updating.

What Are Appropriate Measurable Goals?

Measurable goals, which are required for each minimum control measure, are meant to gauge permit compliance and program effectiveness. The measurable goals, as well as the BMPs, should consider the needs and characteristics of the operator and the area served by its small MS4. The measurable goals should be chosen using an integrated

approach that fully addresses the requirements and intent of the minimum control measure.

EPA has developed a Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II MS4s that is designed to help program managers comply with the requirement to develop measurable goals. The guidance presents an approach for MS4 operators to develop measurable goals as part of their stormwater management plan. For example, an MS4 program goal might be to incorporate the use of road salt alternatives for highway deicing and reduce traditional road salt use by 50 percent in the first year of the permit term.

For Additional Information

Contacts

☞ U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
 Phone: 202-564-9545

☞ Your NPDES Permitting Authority. Most States and Territories are authorized to administer the NPDES Program, except the following, for which EPA is the permitting authority:

Alaska	Guam
District of Columbia	Johnston Atoll
Idaho	Midway and Wake Islands
Massachusetts	Northern Mariana Islands
New Hampshire	Puerto Rico
New Mexico	Trust Territories
American Samoa	

☞ A list of names and telephone numbers for each EPA Region and State is located at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater> (click on "Contacts").

Reference Documents

☞ EPA's Stormwater Web Site

<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>

- Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series
- Stormwater Phase II Final Rule (64 FR 68722)
- National Menu of Best Management Practices for Stormwater Phase II
- Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s
- Stormwater Case Studies
- And many others



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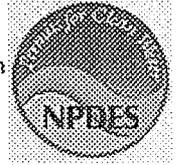
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Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Municipalities conduct numerous activities that can pose a threat to water quality if practices and procedures are not in place to prevent pollutants from entering the MS4. These activities include winter road maintenance, minor road repairs and other infrastructure work, automobile fleet maintenance, landscaping and park maintenance, and building maintenance. Municipalities also conduct activities that remove pollutants from the MS4 when performed properly, such as parking lot and street sweeping and storm drain system cleaning. Finally, municipal facilities can be sources of stormwater pollutants if BMPs are not in place to contain spills, manage trash, and handle nonstormwater discharges. [This table lists the pollutants that are typically associated with municipal facilities and municipal activities](#) [PDF - 55 KB - 1 pp].



Signs can help remind employees where certain practices, like washing vehicles and equipment, should occur.

Phase II MS4s are required to train staff on ways to protect stormwater, particularly when maintaining MS4 infrastructure and performing daily municipal activities, such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and stormwater system maintenance. This primarily includes:

- Developing inspection and maintenance procedures and schedules for stormwater BMPs,
- Implementing BMPs to treat pollutants from transportation infrastructure, maintenance areas, storage yards, sand and salt storage areas, and waste transfer stations,
- Establishing procedures for properly disposing of pollutants removed from the MS4, and
- Identifying ways to incorporate water quality controls into new and existing flood management projects.

Additional information on this minimum measure, including the stormwater Phase II [regulatory requirements](#) for pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations and a [fact sheet on the pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations minimum measure](#) [PDF - 209 KB - 4 pp]; is also available.

Phase II MS4s should develop a training program for all municipal staff involved in activities that could discharge pollutants to the MS4 (see the [Municipal Employee Training and Education BMP fact sheet](#)). Phase II MS4s should also develop standard operating procedures that incorporate stormwater BMPs for common municipal activities, garnering input from both managers and field crews to determine the most appropriate and effective BMPs for each situation. More information about pollution prevention procedures can be found in the "Municipal Activities" category below. Phase II MS4s should also develop standard operating procedures and spill prevention and control plans for all municipal buildings where activities occur that can generate stormwater pollutants. More information about managing pollutants at municipal facilities can be found below in the "Municipal Facilities" category.

Key BMPs and Resources:

The key BMP to addressing the good housekeeping minimum measure is the development of an employee training and education program. Common municipal activities and facilities which should be addressed in the training program are described in individual fact sheets in the next section below.

- [Municipal Employee Training and Education BMP fact sheet](#)
- [California Municipal Stormwater BMP Handbook](#)

BMPs:

Education

[Municipal Employee Training and Education](#)

Municipal Activities

[Municipal Landscaping](#)

[Municipal Vehicle Fueling](#)

[Municipal Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance](#)

[Municipal Vehicle and Equipment Washing](#)

[Parking Lot and Street Cleaning](#)

[Road Salt Application and Storage](#)

[Roadway and Bridge Maintenance](#)

[Storm Drain System Cleaning](#)

Municipal Facilities

[Hazardous Materials Storage](#)

[Materials Management](#)

[Municipal Facilities Management](#)

[Spill Response and Prevention](#)

EPA Internet Resources:

- [Urban Management Measures Guidance](#) Chapters 7, 9 and 11 address some of the issues found in this minimum measure.
- [Stormwater case studies on good housekeeping](#) includes case studies of how a Phase I or Phase II community has implemented the good housekeeping requirements.

Other Internet Resources:

- [California Municipal Stormwater BMP Handbook](#)
- [2005 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington : Volume IV – Source Control BMPs](#)
- [Example Good Housekeeping Practices - Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program](#) [PDF - 31 KB - 2 pp]
- [Example guidance document for municipality pollution prevention/good housekeeping best management techniques - Erie County Department of Environment and Planning](#) [PDF - 115 KB - 31 pp]
- [Example guideline for street sweepings and catch basin cleanings – State of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection](#) [PDF - 195 KB - 8 pp]

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Stormwater Phase II Final Rule

Permitting and Reporting: The Process and Requirements

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2.10 – Federal and State-Operated MS4s: Program Implementation

Construction Program

3.0 – Construction Program Overview

3.1 – Construction Rainfall Erosivity Waiver

Industrial "No Exposure"

4.0 – Conditional No Exposure Exclusion for Industrial Activity

The Stormwater Phase II Final Rule requires operators of certain small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) to obtain National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit coverage because their stormwater discharges are considered "point sources" of pollution. All point source discharges, unlike nonpoint sources such as agricultural runoff, are required under the Clean Water Act (CWA) to be covered by federally enforceable NPDES permits. Those systems already permitted under the NPDES Phase I stormwater program, even systems serving less than 100,000 people, are not required to be permitted under the Phase II stormwater program.

NPDES stormwater permits are issued by an NPDES permitting authority, which may be an NPDES-authorized State or a U.S. EPA Region in non-authorized States. Issued MS4 permit conditions must be satisfied (i.e., development and implementation of a stormwater management program) and periodic reports must be submitted on the status and effectiveness of the program.

This fact sheet explains the various permit options that are available to operators of regulated small MS4s and details the permit application and reporting requirements. Program requirements for regulated small MS4s are explained in Fact Sheets 2.0 through 2.8.

What Permitting Options Are Available to Operators of Regulated Small MS4s?

Unlike the Phase I program that primarily utilizes individual permits for medium and large MS4s, the Phase II approach allows operators of regulated small MS4s to choose from as many as three permitting options as listed below. At this time the NPDES permitting authorities have issued general permits for regulated small MS4s. Operators of regulated small MS4s in urbanized areas, whether automatically designated or designated by the permitting authority, should have submitted their permit applications within 90 days of permit issuance. Regulated small MS4 stormwater management programs should be fully developed and implemented by the end of the first permit term, which is typically a 5-year period. The NPDES permitting authority reserves the authority to determine which permitting options are available to the regulated small MS4s. Refer to specific NPDES permitting authority for more details about permitting options in particular states.

General Permits

- General permits are strongly encouraged by EPA. The Phase II program has been designed specifically to accommodate a general permit approach.
- General permits prescribe one set of requirements for all applicable permittees. General permits are drafted by the NPDES permitting authority, then published for public comment before being finalized and issued.
- A Notice of Intent (NOI) serves as the application for the general permit. The permittee complies with the permit requirements by submitting an NOI to the NPDES permitting authority that describes the stormwater management plan, including best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals. A Phase II permittee has the flexibility to develop

an individualized stormwater program that addresses the particular characteristics and needs of its system, provided the basic requirements of the general permit are satisfied.

- Permittees also can choose to share responsibilities for meeting the Phase II program requirements. Those entities choosing to do so may submit jointly with the other municipalities or governmental entities an NOI that identifies who will implement which minimum measures within the area served by the MS4.
- The permittee then follows the Phase II permit application requirements (see discussion in next question below).

Minimize Duplication of Effort

Two permitting options tailored to minimize duplication of effort can be incorporated into the general permit by the NPDES permitting authority. First, the permitting authority can recognize in the permit that another governmental entity is responsible under an NPDES permit for implementing any or all minimum measures. Responsibility for implementation of the measure(s) would rest with the other governmental entity, thereby relieving the permittee of its responsibility to implement that particular measure(s). For example, the NPDES permitting authority could recognize a county erosion and sediment control program for construction sites that was developed to comply with a Phase I permit. As long as the Phase II MS4s in the county comply with the county's construction program, they would not need to develop and implement their own construction programs because such activity would already be addressed by the county.

Second, the NPDES permitting authority can include conditions in a general permit that direct a permittee to follow the requirements of an existing qualifying local program rather than the requirements of a minimum measure. A qualifying local program is defined as a local, State or Tribal municipal stormwater program that imposes requirements that are equivalent to those of the Phase II MS4 minimum measures. The permittee remains responsible for the implementation of the minimum measure through compliance with the qualifying local program.

Individual Permits

- Individual permits are required for Phase I “medium” and “large” MS4s, but not recommended by EPA for Phase II program implementation.
- The permittee can either submit an individual application for coverage by the Phase II MS4 program (see 40 CFR §122.34) or the Phase I MS4 program (see 40 CFR §122.26(d)).

- For individual coverage under Phase II, the permittee must follow Phase II permit application requirements and provide an estimate of square mileage served by the system and any additional information requested by the NPDES permitting authority. A permittee electing to apply for coverage under the Phase I program must follow the permit application requirements detailed at 40 CFR §122.26(d).
- The NPDES permitting authority may allow more than one regulated entity to jointly apply for an individual permit.
- The NPDES permitting authority could incorporate in the individual permit either of the two permitting options explained above in the *Minimize Duplication of Effort* section.

Modification of a Phase I Individual Permit – A Co-Permittee Option

- The operator of a regulated small MS4 could participate as a limited co-permittee in a neighboring Phase I MS4's stormwater management program by seeking a modification of the existing Phase I individual permit. A list of Phase I medium and large MS4s can be obtained from the EPA Office of Wastewater Management (OWM) or downloaded from the OWM web site.
- The permittee must follow Phase I permit application requirements (with some exclusions).
- The permittee must comply with the applicable terms of the Phase I individual permit rather than the minimum control measures in the Phase II Final Rule.

What Does the Permit Application Require?

Operators of regulated small MS4s are required to submit in their NOI or individual permit application the following information:

- Best management practices (BMPs) are required for each of the six minimum control measures:
 - 1 Public education and outreach on stormwater impacts
 - 2 Public participation/involvement
 - 3 Illicit discharge detection and elimination
 - 4 Construction site stormwater runoff control
 - 5 Post-construction stormwater management in new development/redevelopment
 - 6 Pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations

(See Fact Sheets 2.3 through 2.8 for full descriptions of each measure, including examples of BMPs and measurable goals)

- Measurable goals for each minimum control measure (i.e., narrative or numeric standards used to gauge program effectiveness);
- Estimated months and years in which actions to implement each measure will be undertaken, including interim milestones and frequency; and
- The person or persons responsible for implementing or coordinating the stormwater program.

Relying on Another Entity

The Phase II permittee has the option of relying on other entities already performing one or more of the minimum control measures, provided that the existing control measure, or component thereof, is at least as stringent as the Phase II rule requirements. For example, a county already may have an illicit discharge detection and elimination program in place and may allow an operator of a regulated small MS4 within the county's jurisdiction to rely on the county program instead of formulating and implementing a new program. In such a case, the permittee would not need to implement the particular measure, but would still be ultimately responsible for its effective implementation. For this reason, EPA recommends that the permittee enter into a legally binding agreement with the other entity. If the permittee chooses to rely on another entity, they must note this in their permit application and subsequent reports. A Phase II permittee may even rely on another governmental entity regulated under the NPDES storm water program to satisfy all of the permittee's permit obligations. Should this option be chosen, the permittee must note this in its NOI, but does not need to file periodic reports.

What Does the Permit Require?

The operator of a regulated small MS4 has the flexibility to determine the BMPs and measurable goals, for each minimum control measure, that are most appropriate for the system. The chosen BMPs and measurable goals, submitted in the permit application, become the required stormwater management program; however, the NPDES permitting authority can require changes in the mix of chosen BMPs and measurable goals if all or some of them are found to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Phase II Final Rule. Likewise, the permittee can change its mix of BMPs if it determines that the program is not as effective as it could be. Fact Sheets 2.3 through 2.8 further describe each of the minimum control measures, while the permit requirements for evaluation/assessment and recordkeeping activities are described in separate sections below.

Menu of BMPs

The BMPs for minimum measures 3 through 6 (as listed in the permit application requirements section, above) are not

enforceable until the NPDES permitting authority provides a list, or "menu," of BMPs to assist permittees in the design and implementation of their stormwater management programs. The NPDES permitting authority was required to provide this menu as an aid for those operators that are unsure of the most appropriate and effective BMPs to use. Since the menu was intended to serve as guidance only, the operators can either select from the menu or identify other BMPs to meet the permit requirements. EPA has developed a menu of BMPs that can be accessed at EPA's Stormwater Web Site (<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>).

What Standards Apply?

A Phase II small MS4 operator is required to design a program that:

- Reduces the discharge of pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP);
- Protects water quality; and
- Satisfies the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act.

Compliance with the technical standard of MEP requires the successful implementation of approved BMPs. The Phase II Final Rule considers narrative effluent limitations that require the implementation of BMPs and the achievement of measurable goals as the most appropriate form of effluent limitations to achieve the protection of water quality, rather than requiring that stormwater discharges meet numeric effluent limitations.

EPA issued Phase II NPDES permits consistent with its August 1, 1996, Interim Permitting Approach policy, which calls for BMPs in first-round stormwater permits and expanded or better tailored BMPs in subsequent permits, where necessary, to provide for the attainment of water quality standards. In cases where information exists to develop more specific conditions or limitations to meet water quality standards, these conditions or limitations should be incorporated into the stormwater permit. Monitoring is not required under the Phase II Rule, but the NPDES permitting authority has the discretion to require monitoring if deemed necessary.

What Evaluation/Reporting Efforts Are Required?

Frequency of Reports

Reports must be submitted annually during the first permit term. For subsequent permit terms, reports must be submitted in years 2 and 4 only, unless the NPDES permitting authority requests more frequent reports.

Required Report Content

The reports must include the following:

- The status of compliance with permit conditions, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the selected BMPs and progress toward achieving the selected measurable goals for each minimum measure;
- Results of any information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any;
- A summary of the stormwater activities planned for the next reporting cycle;
- A change in any identified best management practices or measurable goals for any minimum measure; and
- Notice of relying on another governmental entity to satisfy some of the permit obligations (if applicable).

A Change in Selected BMPs

If, upon evaluation of the program, improved controls are identified as necessary, permittees should revise their mix of BMPs to provide for a more effective program. Such a change, and an explanation of the change, must be noted in a report to the NPDES permitting authority.

What are the Recordkeeping Requirements?

Records required by the NPDES permitting authority must be kept for at least 3 years and made accessible to the public at reasonable times during regular business hours. Records need not be submitted to the NPDES permitting authority unless the permittee is requested to do so.

What Are the Deadlines for Compliance?

As stated previously, the NPDES permitting authorities have issued permits for regulated small MS4s. Operators of regulated small MS4s in urbanized areas, whether automatically designated or designated by the permitting authority, should have submitted their permit applications within 90 days of permit issuance. Regulated small MS4 stormwater management programs should be fully developed and implemented by the end of the first permit term, typically a 5-year period.

What are the Penalties for Noncompliance?

The operator of a regulated small MS4 is required to obtain an NPDES permit that is federally enforceable, thus subjecting the permittee to potential enforcement actions and penalties by the NPDES permitting authority if the MS4 operator does not fully comply with application or permit requirements. This federal enforceability also includes the right for interested parties to sue under the citizen suit provision of the CWA (section 505; 33 USC § 1365).

For Additional Information**Contacts**

-  U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
Phone: 202-564-9545
-  Your NPDES Permitting Authority. Most States and Territories are authorized to administer the NPDES Program, except the following, for which EPA is the permitting authority:

Alaska	Guam
District of Columbia	Johnston Atoll
Idaho	Midway and Wake Islands
Massachusetts	Northern Mariana Islands
New Hampshire	Puerto Rico
New Mexico	Trust Territories
American Samoa	
-  A list of names and telephone numbers for each EPA Region and State is located at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater> (click on "Contacts").

Reference Documents

-  EPA's Stormwater Web Site
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
 - Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series
 - Stormwater Phase II Final Rule (64 FR 68722)
 - National Menu of Best Management Practices for Stormwater Phase II
 - Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s
 - Stormwater Case Studies
 - And many others



Stormwater Phase II Final Rule

Small Construction Program Overview

Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series

Overview

1.0 – Stormwater Phase II
Proposed Rule: An Overview

Small MS4 Program

2.0 – Small MS4 Stormwater
Program Overview

2.1 – Who's Covered? Designation
and Waivers of Regulated Small
MS4s

2.2 – Urbanized Areas: Definition
and Description

Minimum Control Measures

2.3 – Public Education and
Outreach

2.4 – Public Participation/
Involvement

2.5 – Illicit Discharge Detection
and Elimination

2.6 – Construction Site Runoff
Control

2.7 – Post-Construction Runoff
Control

2.8 – Pollution Prevention/Good
Housekeeping

2.9 – Permitting and Reporting:
The Process and Requirements

2.10 – Federal and State-Operated
MS4s: Program Implementation

Construction Program

3.0 – Construction Program
Overview

3.1 – Construction Rainfall
Erosivity Waiver

Industrial "No Exposure"

4.0 – Conditional No Exposure
Exclusion for Industrial Activity

The 1972 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, later referred to as the Clean Water Act (CWA), prohibit the discharge of any pollutant to navigable waters of the United States from a point source unless the discharge is authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Efforts to improve water quality under the NPDES program traditionally have focused on reducing pollutants in industrial process wastewater and municipal sewage treatment plant discharges. Over time, it has become evident that more diffuse sources of water pollution, such as stormwater runoff from construction sites, are also significant contributors to water quality problems.

Sediment runoff rates from construction sites are typically 10 to 20 times greater than those from agricultural lands, and 1,000 to 2,000 times greater than those of forest lands. During a short period of time, construction activity can contribute more sediment to streams than can be deposited over several decades, causing physical and biological harm to our Nation's waters.

In 1990, EPA promulgated rules establishing Phase I of the NPDES stormwater program. Phase I addresses, among other discharges, discharges from large construction activities disturbing 5 acres or more of land. Phase II of the NPDES stormwater program covers small construction activities disturbing between 1 and 5 acres. Phase II became final on December 8, 1999 and small construction permit applications were due by March 10, 2003 (specific compliance dates will be set by the NPDES permitting authority in each State). This fact sheet outlines the construction activities covered by Phase I and Phase II, including possible waiver options from Phase II coverage, and the Phase II construction program requirements.

Who Is Covered Under the Phase I Rule?

Sites Five Acres and Greater

The Phase I NPDES stormwater rule identifies eleven categories of industrial activity in the definition of "stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity" that must obtain an NPDES permit. Category (x) of this definition is construction activity, commonly referred to as "large" construction activity. Under category (x), the Phase I rule requires all *operators* of construction activity *disturbing 5 acres or greater of land* to apply for an NPDES stormwater permit. Operators of sites disturbing less than 5 acres are also required to obtain a permit if their activity is part of a "larger common plan of development or sale" with a planned disturbance of 5 acres or greater. "Disturbance" refers to exposed soil resulting from activities such as clearing, grading, and excavating. Construction activities can include road building, construction of residential houses, office buildings, industrial sites, or demolition.

What Is Meant by a "Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale"?

As defined in EPA's NPDES stormwater general permit for construction activity, a "larger common plan of development or sale" means a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities are occurring under one plan (e.g., the operator is building on three half-acre lots in a 6-acre development). The "plan" in a common plan of development or sale is broadly defined as any announcement or piece of documentation

(including a sign, public notice or hearing, sales pitch, advertisement, drawing, permit application, zoning request, computer design, etc.) or physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.) indicating that construction activities may occur on a specific plot.

What Is the Definition of an “Operator” of a Construction Site?

As defined in EPA’s stormwater general permit for construction activity, an “operator” is the party or parties that has:

- Operational control of construction project plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; *or*
- Day-to-day operational control of those activities that are necessary to ensure compliance with a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for the site or other permit conditions (e.g., they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the SWPPP or comply with other permit conditions).

There may be more than one party at a site performing the tasks related to “operational control” as defined above. Depending on the site and the relationship between the parties (e.g., owner, developer, contractor), there can either be a single party acting as site operator and consequently be responsible for obtaining permit coverage, or there can be two or more operators, all obligated to seek permit coverage. It is important to note that NPDES-authorized States may use a different definition of “operator” than the one above.

How Is the Phase II Construction Rule Related to the Phase I Construction Rule?

In 1992, the Ninth Circuit court remanded for further proceedings portions of EPA’s existing Phase I stormwater regulation related to the category (x) discharges from large construction activity (NRDC v. EPA, 966 F.2d at 1292). EPA responded to the court’s decision by designating under Phase II stormwater discharges from construction activity disturbing less than 5 acres as sources that should be regulated to protect water quality. The Phase II Rule designates these sources as “stormwater discharges associated with *small construction* activity,” rather than as another category under “stormwater associated with *industrial* activity.”

Who Is Covered Under the Phase II Construction Rule?

Sites Between One and Five Acres

The Stormwater Phase II Rule automatically designates, as small construction activity under the NPDES stormwater permitting program, all operators of construction site activities that result in a *land disturbance of equal to or greater than 1 and less than 5 acres*.

Sites Less Than One Acre

Site activities disturbing less than 1 acre are also regulated as small construction activity if they are part of a larger common plan of development or sale with a planned disturbance of equal to or greater than 1 acre and less than 5 acres, or if they are designated by the NPDES permitting authority. The NPDES permitting authority or EPA Region may designate construction activities disturbing less than 1 acre based on the potential for contribution to a violation of a water quality standard or for significant contribution of pollutants to waters of the United States.

Are Waivers Available for Operators of Regulated Construction Activity?

Yes, but only for small, not large, construction activity. Under the Phase II Rule, NPDES permitting authorities have the option of providing a waiver from the requirements to operators of small construction activity who certify to either one of two conditions:

- ① Low predicted rainfall potential (i.e., activity occurs during a negligible rainfall period), where the rainfall erosivity factor (“R” in the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation [RUSLE]) is less than 5 during the period of construction activity (See Fact Sheet 3.1); *or*
- ② A determination that stormwater controls are not necessary based on either:
 - (A) A “total maximum daily load” (TMDL) that address the pollutant(s) of concern for construction activities; **OR**
 - (B) An equivalent analysis that determines allocations are not needed to protect water quality based on consideration of instream concentrations, expected growth in pollutant concentrations from all sources, and a margin of safety.

Pollutants of concern include sediment or a parameter that addresses sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity, or siltation) and any other pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment of a receiving waterbody.

The intent of the waiver provision is to waive only those sites that are highly unlikely to have a negative effect on water quality. Therefore, before applying for a waiver, operators of small construction activity are encouraged to consider the potential water quality impacts that may result from their project and to carefully examine such factors as proximity to water resources and sensitivity of receiving waters.

a. What is the Rainfall Erosivity Factor in Waiver ①?

Waiver ① uses the Rainfall Erosivity Factor to determine whether the potential for polluted discharge is low enough to justify a waiver from the requirements. It is one of six variables used by the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE)—a predictive tool originally used to measure soil loss from agricultural lands at various times of the year on a regional basis—to predict soil loss from construction sites. The Rainfall Erosivity Factor waiver is time-sensitive and is dependent on when during the year a construction activity takes place, how long it lasts, and the expected rainfall and intensity during that time. For information about the rainfall erosivity waiver, see Fact Sheet 3.1. An erosivity calculator for construction sites is available at <http://ei.tamu.edu>.

b. What is a “TMDL” in Waiver ②?

For impaired waters where technology-based controls required by NPDES permits are not achieving State water quality standards, the CWA requires implementation of the TMDL process. The TMDL process establishes the maximum amount of pollutants a waterbody can assimilate before water quality is impaired, then requires that this maximum level not be exceeded.

A TMDL is done for each pollutant that is found to be contributing to the impairment of a waterbody or a segment of a waterbody. To allow a waiver for construction activities, a TMDL would need to address sediment, or a parameter that addresses sediment such as total suspended solids, turbidity, or siltation. Additional TMDLs addressing common pollutants from construction sites such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and oil and grease also may be necessary to ensure water quality protection and allow a waiver from the NPDES stormwater program.

A TMDL assessment determines the source or sources of a pollutant of concern, considers the maximum allowable level of that pollutant for the waterbody, then allocates to each source or category of sources a set level of the pollutant that it is allowed to discharge into the waterbody. Allocations to point sources are called wasteload allocations.

How Would an Operator Qualify for, and Certify to, Waiver ②?

EPA expects that when TMDLs or equivalent analyses are completed, there may be a determination that certain classes of sources, such as small construction activity, would not have to control their contribution of pollutants of concern to the waterbody in order for the waterbody to be in attainment with water quality standards (i.e., these sources were not assigned wasteload allocations). In such a case, to qualify for waiver ②, the operator of the construction site would need to certify that its construction activity will take place, and the stormwater discharges will occur, within the area covered either by the TMDLs or equivalent analysis. A certification form would likely be provided by the NPDES permitting authority for this purpose.

What Does the Phase II Construction Program Require?

The Phase II Final Rule requires operators of Phase II small construction sites, nationally, to obtain an NPDES permit and implement practices to minimize pollutant runoff. It is important to note that, locally, these same sites also may be covered by State, Tribal, or local construction runoff control programs (see Fact Sheets 2.6 and 2.7 for information on the Phase II small MS4's construction program). For the Phase II small construction program, EPA has taken an approach similar to Phase I where the program requirements are not fully defined in the rule but rather in the NPDES permit issued by the NPDES permitting authority.

EPA recommended that the NPDES permitting authorities use their existing Phase I large construction general permits as a guide to developing their Phase II small construction permits. In doing so, the Phase II requirements would be similar to the three general Phase I requirements summarized below.

- Submission of a *Notice of Intent* (NOI) that includes general information and a certification that the activity will not impact endangered or threatened species. This certification is unique to EPA's NOI and is not a requirement of most NPDES-delegated State's NOIs;
- The development and implementation of a *Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan* (SWPPP) with appropriate BMPs to minimize the discharge of pollutants from the site; and

- Submission of a *Notice of Termination* (NOT) when final stabilization of the site has been achieved as defined in the permit or when another operator has assumed control of the site.

In July 2003, EPA issued a construction general permit that covers both large and small construction activities. This permit, supporting information, and guidance can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp>.

Can the Permitting Authority Reference a Qualifying Erosion and Sediment Control Program in NPDES Construction Permits?

Yes. The Phase II Rule allows the NPDES permitting authority to include in its NPDES permits for large and for small construction activity conditions that incorporate by reference qualifying State, Tribal, or local erosion and sediment control program requirements. A qualifying program must include the following requirements:

- Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control best management practices;
- Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;
- Requirements for construction site operators to develop and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan; and
- Requirements to submit a site plan for review that incorporates consideration of potential water quality impacts.

In addition to the four elements above, a qualifying program for large construction activities must also include any additional requirements necessary to achieve the applicable technology-based standards of “Best Available Technology” (BAT) and “Best Conventional Technology” (BCT) based on the best professional judgment of the permit writer.

Should a State, Tribal, or local program include one or more, but not all, of the elements listed above, the permitting authority can reference the program in the permit, provided it also lists the missing element(s) as a condition in the permit.

What are Some Recommended BMPs for Small Construction Sites?

The approach and BMPs used for controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges from small construction sites may vary from those used for large sites since their characteristics can differ in many ways. For example, operators of small sites may have more limited access to qualified design personnel and technical information. Also, small sites may have less space for installing and maintaining certain BMPs.

As is the case with all construction sites, erosion and sediment control at small construction sites is best accomplished with proper planning, installation, and maintenance of controls. The following practices have shown to be efficient, cost effective, and versatile for small construction site operators to implement. The practices are divided into two categories: non-structural and structural.

Non-Structural BMPs

- Minimizing Disturbance
- Preserving Natural Vegetation
- Good Housekeeping Practices

Structural BMPs

Erosion Controls

- Mulch
- Grass
- Stockpile Covers

Sediment Controls

- Silt Fence
- Inlet Protection
- Check Dams
- Stabilized Construction Entrances
- Sediment Traps

Most erosion and sediment controls require regular maintenance to operate correctly. Accumulated sediments should be removed frequently and materials should be checked periodically for wear. Regular inspections by qualified personnel, which can allow problem areas to be addressed, should be performed after major rain events.

The BMPs listed above as well as additional erosion and sediment control practices for construction activities are described in detail in the National Menu of BMPs for Stormwater Phase II, which can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>.

For Additional Information

Contacts

A. U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management

<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>

Phone: 202-564-9545

- ☞ Your NPDES Permitting Authority. Most States and Territories are authorized to administer the NPDES Program, except the following, for which EPA is the permitting authority:

Alaska	Guam
District of Columbia	Johnston Atoll
Idaho	Midway and Wake Islands
Massachusetts	Northern Mariana Islands
New Hampshire	Puerto Rico
New Mexico	Trust Territories
American Samoa	

- ☞ A list of names and telephone numbers for each EPA Region and State is located at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater> (click on "Contacts").

- ☞ Your local soil conservation district office. They can provide assistance with RUSLE and other conservation related issues. A list of conservation district contacts is available at <http://www.nacdnet.org/resources/cdsonweb.html>

Reference Documents

- ☞ EPA's Stormwater Web Site
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater>
- Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheet Series
 - Stormwater Phase II Final Rule (64 FR 68722)
 - National Menu of Best Management Practices for Stormwater Phase II
 - Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s
 - Stormwater Case Studies
 - Construction General Permit and Fact Sheet (68 FR 45817)
<http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp>
 - EPA Stormwater Management for Construction Activities and Best Management Practices : Developing Pollution Prevention Plans Guidance
 - And many others
- ☞ Construction Industry Compliance Assistance Center:
<http://www.cicacenter.org/>
- ☞ *Agricultural Handbook Number 703, Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A Guide to Conservation Planning With the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE)*, Chapter 2, pp. 21-64, January 1997. <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/ruslech2.pdf>
- ☞ *Guidance for Water Quality Based Decisions: The TMDL Process*. April 1991. U.S. EPA Office of Water. EPA 440/4-91-001.
<http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/tmdl>

APPENDIX I: OUTSIDE AGENCY STORM WATER QUALITY MEASURES

**City of Goleta, California
Storm Water Management Plan**



Outside Agency Storm Water Quality Measures

Separate Implementing Entities

The City of Goleta is a Limited service City. The City is serviced by a variety of independent service Districts and Agencies. These programs are not implemented through the City, but they do have an impact on the Stormwater quality of the community.

Below is a short list of the Best Management Practices implemented by other agencies within our jurisdiction. Known programs are listed here for information only.

Additional Program: By others

County Environmental Health Services (EHS): A program that abates illicit discharge violations is the EHS Community Health Program. District Specialists perform routine annual inspections and complaint investigations at all retail food facilities. EHS has expanded their normal inspection techniques to include storm water management activities. Due to increased public awareness, EHS has received a greater number of complaints associated with unlawful discharges from permitted food facilities. Illegal activities include floor mat and floor wash-down discharge to storm drains. EHS responds to each complaint and takes appropriate enforcement action. The appropriate Health and Safety Code authority is cited for each violation and abatement obtained.

EHS has also cooperated with the staff of the City of Goleta to create an outreach and recognition program for restaurants that has established good operational practices that prevent the discharge of liquid waste off-site and into storm drains

EHS Liquid Waste Program: This program investigates and abates violations of liquid waste discharge. Illegal and/or illicit discharges of liquid waste onto the ground surface and/or into the storm drain collection system may be the result of discharges from faulty sewer laterals, sewer mains or failing septic systems. Correction notices are issued to owners of deficient septic systems, requiring them to make repairs or upgrades as necessary to meet current septic system sanitary standards. Inspections to ensure remediation of the problem may be made by EHS and/or City Planning staff.

County Fire Department – Protection Services: Labeling and storage of hazardous material is within the jurisdiction of the County Fire Department. For new businesses that use or store hazardous materials, conditions of approval are included in the standard conditions and mitigation measures enforced by this department. These require that a safe, storage area for pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers be designed to contain spills. In addition, a Hazardous Materials Business Plan must be submitted to the Fire Department for review and approval for each business in order to detect potential hazard associated with the chemicals.

The Fire Department is responsible for inspecting sites and monitoring their compliance with hazardous materials storage best management practices and spill response. The Fire Department are the first responders and the hazardous materials response team, depending on the hazard level and severity of the spill, may conduct a spill response.

Emphasis is made on containment and cleanup with public health and safety as the foremost consideration in an environmentally sensitive manner.

Goleta West Sanitary District- The Sanitary District Act of 1923 gives the District broad powers for garbage, sewage and storm water systems collection and disposal within the District and the City of Goleta. The District has maintained programs to protect storm water quality, including a street sweeping program, since 1961. The District has become involved in order to support the City of Goleta in their long term NPDES Phase II Permit activities. Some areas in which the District has agreed to work with the City includes:

- Determining whether existing street sweeping programs can be improved to maximize water quality benefits;
- Locating and reporting illicit connections to the storm drain system;
- Continuing the District's municipal BMPs (maintain good housekeeping practices and eliminate potential District sources of pollution and contamination of the creeks and ocean.)
- Continuing the District's Collection System Maintenance program to locate and seal leaking pipes; eliminating cross-connection locations, locating and eliminating illegal connections to the storm water systems; and
- Continuing to develop a program for public involvement, building upon the work established by PCW to eliminate illicit discharges and illegal connections.

Goleta Sanitary District-Rapid growth in the Goleta Valley since 1965 required an expansion of the treatment plant which now serves 25 times the number of people it served when it was founded. The Goleta Sanitary District treatment facilities are utilized by four public agencies: Goleta West Sanitary District, University of California at Santa Barbara, City of Santa Barbara Municipal Airport, and certain facilities of Santa Barbara County. The District's collection system serves the Airport, eastern portion of the City of Goleta and the unincorporated area between the cities of Santa Barbara and Goleta.

The Goleta Sanitary District utilizes a number of new technological tools to facilitate an ongoing maintenance program for the District's sewer system. This program reduces the potential for domestic and industrial waste to be discharged to creeks, storm drains, and groundwater. Goleta Sanitary District also employs procedures designed to discover illicit discharges and illegal connections to the storm sewer system. These include:

- Good housekeeping and preventative maintenance of facility equipment and machinery to capture and prevent spills and discharges.
- Smoke testing of the District's sewer system. Smoke testing is used to detect interconnections and leaks (cross connections) between the sewer system and the storm drain system, groundwater, and creeks. The District also performs smoke testing to detect illicit storm drain connections to the sewer, including residential rain gutters and other hard piped connections collecting surface runoff to the sewer. Diverting storm water discharge away from the sewer prevents sewer overflows to storm drains and creeks in wet weather conditions.
- Closed circuit television video of sewer lines is part of their ongoing program to assess the condition of the sewer lines. As part of their maintenance program the District can prioritize problem areas and detect and fix leaks, plugs, root balls, oil and grease buildup, and replace aging sewer lines.

- Use of a Geographic Information System (GIS). Goleta Sanitary District closely monitors the sewer system using a computerized database and mapping Geographic Information System. The GIS contains data on location, age, size and construction of the pipelines and is used to create maintenance plans for the 127-mile pipeline system to treat problematic areas on a priority basis. Preventative maintenance reduces spills and accidental breaks and thus reduces discharges to the storm water system.
- Development of public education programs. The District holds workshops for contractors, plumbers, engineers, other industrial and professional groups and classes for young people to teach them about the hazards of illicit discharges and illegal connections.