

**I R E V I S E D D R A F T  
N O V E M B E R 2 0 0 3**

**SANTA ANA REGIONAL  
DRAINAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN  
SANTA ANA RIVER WATERSHED**

*Prepared for*

Riverside County Santa Ana Region Storm Water Permittees  
1995 Market Street  
Riverside, CA 92501

**URS**

2020 East First Street, Suite 400  
Santa Ana, California 92705

TABLE OF CONTENTS

**SECTION** **PAGE**

**1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ..... 1-1**

**2.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE SANTA ANA REGIONAL DRAINAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN ..... 2-1**

2.1 Regulatory Framework .....2-1

2.2 Permit Area Land Use and Population Characteristics .....2-3

2.3 Drainage Area Description.....2-4

2.3.1 Surface Water Bodies .....2-4

2.3.2 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems .....2-4

2.4 Current Water Quality Concerns and Issues .....2-5

2.4.1 Total Maximum Daily Loads and Schedules .....2-6

**3.0 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT..... 3-1**

3.1 Principal Permittee and Permittee Responsibilities .....3-1

3.1.1 Implementation Agreement .....3-1

3.1.2 Management Steering Committee .....3-2

3.1.3 Technical Committee and Work Groups .....3-2

3.2 Interagency Agreements .....3-2

3.3 Funding Sources .....3-3

3.4 Legal Authority and Enforcement .....3-4

3.4.1 Legal Authority .....3-4

3.4.2 Enforcement/Compliance Strategy.....3-6

3.4.3 Commercial/Industrial Compliance Assistance Program .....3-14

3.4.4 Training for Enforcement .....3-14

3.5 Assessment of Ordinance Effectiveness .....3-15

**4.0 ELIMINATION OF ILLICIT CONNECTIONS AND ILLEGAL DISCHARGES ..... 4-1**

Discharge Limitations and Prohibitions .....4-1

4.2 Detection and Elimination of Illicit Connections .....4-3

4.3 Illegal Discharges Response and Reporting .....4-3

4.4 Enforcement for Illicit Connections and Illegal Discharges .....4-3

4.5 Notification and Reporting .....4-4

4.6 Litter Control.....4-5

**5.0 MUNICIPAL FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES ..... 5-1**

5.1 Planning Public Agency Facilities .....5-1

5.2 Public Agency Construction Activities.....5-1

5.3 Operation and Maintenance of Public Agency Facilities.....5-2

**6.0 DEVELOPMENT PLANNING ..... 6-1**

6.1 Background .....6-1

6.2 New Development Guidelines (April 1996) .....6-1

- 6.2.1 Development Planning Process .....6-1
- 6.2.2 BMP Selection.....6-5
- 6.2.3 Educational Program for Developers and Contractors .....6-11
- 6.3 Inventory Database .....6-11
- 7.0 PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY ..... 7-1**
  - 7.1 Construction Site BMPs.....7-1
  - 7.2 Inventory Database .....7-1
  - 7.3 Inspection Requirements.....7-2
  - 7.4 Enforcement .....7-5
  - 7.5 Regional Board Notification Requirements .....7-5
  - 7.6 Reporting Requirements .....7-5
  - 7.7 Inspector Training Requirements .....7-7
- 8.0 INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SOURCES ..... 8-1**
  - 8.1 Current Industrial and Commercial Facility Inspections .....8-1
  - 8.2 Industrial/Commercial Facility Database.....8-3
  - 8.3 Industrial/Commercial Facility Prioritization and Inspection Frequency .....8-4
  - 8.4 Inspection Requirements.....8-5
  - 8.5 Enforcement .....8-5
  - 8.6 Regional Board Notification Requirements .....8-5
  - 8.7 Reporting Requirements .....8-6
  - 8.8 Industrial/Commercial Facility Inspector Training .....8-6
- 9.0 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH..... 9-1**
  - 9.1 StormWater/CleanWater Protection Program .....9-1
  - 9.2 Public Participation.....9-2
  - 9.3 Hotline .....9-2
  - 9.4 Public Education Committee.....9-2
  - 9.5 Business Specific Education .....9-3
  - 9.6 Targeted Guidance.....9-3
  - 9.7 Evaluation of Public Education Program Effectiveness .....9-3
- 10.0 MONITORING PROGRAM ..... 10-1**
  - 10.1 Overview of the Consolidated Program for Water Quality Monitoring .....10-1
  - 10.2 Participation in Regional Monitoring Efforts.....10-2
  - 10.3 Requirements of 2002 MS4 Permit .....10-3
- 11.0 PROGRAM EVALUATION, REPORTING AND REVISION ..... 11-1**
  - 11.1 Annual Reporting .....11-1
  - 11.2 Santa Ana Regional DAMP Revisions .....11-2

List of Tables

Table 2-1. TMDLs for the Santa Ana Region, 1998 .....2-6
Table 3-1. Prioritization Factors for Violations.....3-8
Table 3-2. Severity of Violations .....3-9
Table 3-3. Enforcement Responses to Respond to Violations .....3-12
Table 5-1. Municipal Facilities and Activities .....5-4
Table 5-2. Public Agency Facilities Matrix .....5-5
Table 5-3. Potential Pollutants of Concern .....5-6
Table 5-4. Potential Source Control BMPs for Municipal Facilities and Activities.....5-8
Table 7-1. Appropriate Nonstructural BMPs .....6-7
Table 7-2. Routine Structural BMPs .....6-10
Table 7-1. Construction Site Prioritization Matrix .....7-2
Figure 7-1. Example Construction Site Inspection Form.....7-4
Figure 7-2. Standardized Spreadsheet for Co-Permittee Construction Site Inspections .....7-6
Table 9-1. Public Education and Outreach Methods .....9-1

List of Figures

2-1 Permit Area

Appendices

- A Glossary
B 2002 MS4 Permit
C Implementation Agreement
D Interagency Agreements
E Permittee Enforcement Activities and Responsible Department
F Template Pollution Prevention Plan for Municipal Facilities
G BMP Fact Sheets for Municipal Facilities and Activities
H Selection and Design of Storm Water Quality Controls
I Compliance Assistance Program Storm Water Survey Forms
J Consolidated Program for Water Quality Monitoring
K Co-Permittee Standardized Reporting Forms

## 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This update of the Santa Ana Regional Drainage Area Management Plan (DAMP) addresses the requirements of the 1996 and 2002 MS4 Permits and incorporates programs developed since 1993. The 2003 DAMP describes a wide range of continuing and enhanced Best Management Practices (BMPs) and control techniques, which will be implemented during the 2002-2007 permit period (subsequently referred to as the 2002 MS4 Permit) and describes the overall Urban Runoff management strategies planned by the municipalities in the Santa Ana Region of Riverside County. The Santa Ana Regional DAMP for Riverside County has been prepared to meet the complex Urban Runoff management needs in the Permit Area consistent with the 2002 MS4 Permit. The revised Santa Ana Regional DAMP must address the needs and constraints of the Permittees and the requirements of the 2002 MS4 Permit.

A glossary of terms is provided as Appendix A.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE SANTA ANA REGIONAL DRAINAGE AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Santa Ana Regional Drainage Area Management Plan (DAMP) is a programmatic document developed by the Permittees and approved by the Executive Officer of the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board). The February 1993 Santa Ana Regional DAMP (subsequently referred to as 1993 DAMP) was prepared in compliance with the requirements of the 1990 MS4 Permit. The DAMP outlines the major programs and policies that the Permittees individually and/or collectively develop and implement to manage Urban Runoff in compliance with the 2002 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit. The Permittees of the 2002 MS4 Permit are:

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| ? Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District), | ? City of Murietta,     |
| ? County of Riverside,   | ? City of Norco,        |
| ? City of Beaumont,  | ? City of Perris,       |
| ? City of Corona,  | ? City of Riverside,    |
| ? City of Hemet,   | ? City of San Jacinto,  |
| ? City of Lake Elsinore,   | ? City of Calimesa, and |
| ? City of Moreno Valley,   | ? City of Canyon Lake.  |

The District has been designated Principal Permittee and the remaining 12 municipalities plus the County are considered Co-Permittees.

### 2.1 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Urban Runoff pollution control effort, of which this DAMP is part, is the result of nearly thirty years of legislative effort beginning with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, which is also referred to the Clean Water Act (CWA). The CWA was amended in 1972 to provide that the discharge of pollutants to Waters of the United States is effectively prohibited unless the discharge is in compliance with a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. In 1987 Congress enacted the Water Quality Act that amended portions of the CWA and included Section 402(p), which set requirements for permitting storm water discharges. Section 402(p) of the CWA required that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) establish regulations setting forth a program of NPDES applications and corresponding permits for storm water discharges associated with industrial activities and for storm water discharges from MS4s. Section 402(p) of the CWA also requires that MS4 NPDES permits include:

1. A requirement to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges into the storm sewer; and
2. Controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water discharges to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), including management practices, control techniques and system, design and engineering methods and such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants.

USEPA's Final Rule for NPDES Permit Application Regulations for Storm Water Discharges became effective December 17, 1990 and is often referred to as the "Phase I storm water regulations." The Phase I storm water regulations are administered nationwide through the USEPA's NPDES program. The Phase I storm water regulations require that the management program for an MS4 includes a comprehensive planning process which involves public participation and where necessary intergovernmental coordination, to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP using management practices, control techniques and systems, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions which are appropriate". The Phase I storm water regulations also specify who is covered; prescribes a variety of required information-gathering, planning, and reporting activities; and sets forth a schedule for compliance. The Phase I storm water regulations also set forth requirements for specific industrial activities.

In response to the Phase I storm water regulations, the Permittees obtained an "Early" MS4 permit<sup>1</sup> (NPDES No. CA 8000192, Order No. 90-104) on July 13, 1990, for Urban Runoff from areas in Riverside County within the Permit Area. Subsequently this "Early" permit was referred to as the 1990 MS4 Permit. In compliance with the 1990 MS4 Permit, the Permittees submitted an application for renewal of their area-wide MS4 NPDES permit in January 1995. Due predominantly to statewide negotiations over proposed provisions regarding receiving water limitations, the renewed permit was not adopted by the Santa Ana Regional Board until March 8, 1996 (NPDES No. CA S618033, Order No. 96-30). Subsequently, this permit was referred to as the 1996 MS4 Permit.

The 1996 MS4 Permit required the Permittees to:

- ? Develop an "Enforcement/Compliance Strategy" (E/CS) that addresses compliance with regard to industrial and commercial facilities as well as construction sites;
- ? To assess public agency activities and facilities for potential impacts to Urban Runoff quality and then develop a "Municipal Facility Strategy" (MFS);
- ? Identify post-construction source pollutant prevention and treatment measures that could be incorporated into development projects (New Development Guidelines, Supplement A to the 1993 DAMP).

Also, the 1996 MS4 Permit recognized that there are areas of Riverside County within the Santa Ana Regional Board area that are not:

1. Subject to the Phase I storm water regulations,
2. Under the jurisdiction of the State of California, or
3. Under the jurisdiction of the Permittees.

Such areas or entities include:

- ? Federal and state lands, including, but not limited to, military bases, national forests, hospitals, colleges and universities, and highways;
- ? Utilities and special districts;

---

<sup>1</sup> Some municipalities applied for and received stormwater discharge permits prior to the USEPA promulgation of the "Final Rule for NPDES Permit Application for Storm Water Discharges." Such permits have been referred to as "Early" permits.

- ? Native American tribal lands;
- ? Non-urbanized areas; and
- ? Agricultural lands.

These areas are also excluded from coverage under the 2002 MS4 Permit. Figure 2-1 shows the Permit Area.

The 1996 MS4 Permit was renewed under Santa Ana Regional Board Order No. R8-2002-0011 (NPDES No. CAS 618033) on October 25, 2002. This renewed permit is referred to as the 2002 MS4 Permit, a copy of which is included as Appendix B. As with the prior MS4 permits, the 2002 MS4 Permit regulates discharges of Urban Runoff from MS4s within Riverside County under the jurisdiction of and/or maintenance responsibility of the Permittees. Further, the 2002 MS4 Permit is intended to regulate the discharge of “pollutants” in Urban Runoff from anthropogenic sources under the control of the Permittees and is not intended to address background or naturally occurring pollutants or flows.

## **2.2 PERMIT AREA LAND USE AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS**

The Permit Area encompasses 1,293 square miles (17.7 percent of the 7,300 square miles within Riverside County) and includes 12 of the 24 municipalities within Riverside County. The California Department of Finance estimates that as of January 1, 2002, the population of Riverside County was about 1,644,300. Of that 1.64 million people, approximately 759,900 persons reside within the 12 municipalities and an additional 338,600 persons reside in the unincorporated area that is within the Permit Area—a total of approximately 1,098,500 persons (about 67 percent of Riverside County’s population). The areas of the most significant recent growth in population include the Cities of Corona, Hemet, Riverside and portions of unincorporated Riverside County (e.g., Eastvale area).

Based on Riverside County Assessor’s Roll for Fiscal Year 2001-2002 general land uses within the Permit Area are:

- ? 109.3 square miles are used or zoned for commercial/industrial purposes (8.5 percent);
- ? 198.7 square miles for residential purposes (15.4 percent);
- ? 70.1 square miles are utilized for improved roadways, including roadways owned by Caltrans (5.4 percent);
- ? 753.9 square miles are vacant or utilized for open space (58.3 percent);
- ? 161.3 square miles are used for agricultural purposes (12.5 percent); and
- ? 310.7 square miles owned by the federal government (24 percent).

The Draft Western Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan prepared in November 2002 states that planned land uses indicate a shift in future use of land within Western Riverside County. At buildout, approximately 491,300 acres of currently vacant and agricultural lands are anticipated to shift to community development/rural uses.



**2.3 DRAINAGE AREA DESCRIPTION**

**2.3.1 Surface Water Bodies**

Less than one fifth (1/5) of the entire acreage within Riverside County drains into water bodies within the Permit Area. Those surface water bodies (or portions thereof) are:

***Rivers and Streams***

Santa Ana River, Reaches 3 and 4

Tributaries to the south bank of the Santa Ana River

Temescal Creek, Reaches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Tributaries to Temescal Creek

Coldwater Canyon Creek and its tributary drainages

Bedford Canyon Creek and its tributary drainages

Tequesquite Arroyo (Sycamore Creek) and its tributary drainages

Tributaries to the north bank of the Santa Ana River

Day Creek

San Sevaine Creek

San Jacinto River Basin

San Jacinto River, Reaches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

San Jacinto River, North Fork

Bautista Creek, headwaters to debris dam

Fuller Mill Creek

Salt Creek

Strawberry Creek

Stone Creek

Other tributaries: Indian, Hurkey, Poppet, and Potrero

San Timoteo Creek Basin

San Timoteo Creek, Reaches 3 and 4 and tributaries

Little San Gorgonio Creek and its tributaries

***Lakes and Reservoirs***

- ? Canyon Lake                      ? Lake Fulmor                      ? Lake Perris
- ? Lake Elsinore                      ? Lake Hemet                      ? Lee Lake
- ? Lake Evans                      ? Lake Mathews                      ? Mockingbird Reservoir

The beneficial uses of these surface water bodies include: municipal and domestic supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply, industrial process supply, groundwater recharge, water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, cold freshwater habitat, wildlife habitat, and preservation of rare and endangered species. The ultimate goal of the Santa Ana Regional DAMP is to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters from impacts related to Urban Runoff.

**2.3.2 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems**

The MS4 operated by the District consists of an estimated 135 miles underground storm drain and 133 miles open channel. The Co-Permittees MS4s include approximately 153 miles of underground storm drain and 21 miles open channel. Each year, the Permittees are asked to report new additions to

their respective MS4s to the District. These new facilities are then added to the updated facilities maps that are included in the Annual Report the Santa Ana Regional Board.

## 2.4 CURRENT WATER QUALITY CONCERNS AND ISSUES

Urban Runoff discharged to MS4s in Riverside County ultimately flows to various surface water bodies (inland streams, lakes and reservoirs) and typically carries pollutants that originate from numerous dispersed and uncontrolled sources. Examples of urban pollutants include fertilizer, heavy metals, nutrients, petroleum products, sediment, bacteria, chemicals, and litter. The Santa Ana Regional Board has determined that the major surface water bodies that the Urban Runoff management programs should seek to protect include:

- ? Lake Elsinore
- ? Lake Mathews (which will have its own urban water quality plan)
- ? Lake Hemet
- ? Lake Perris (minimal drainage area under control of State)
- ? Lee Lake
- ? Canyon Lake
- ? Lake Evans
- ? Lake Norconian (under federal control)
- ? Lake Fulmor
- ? Mockingbird Reservoir
- ? Lake Perris
- ? Santa Ana River (Reaches 3 and 4)
- ? Prado Area streams
- ? San Gabriel Mountain streams (Valley reaches)
- ? San Timoteo Creek and its tributaries
- ? San Jacinto River and its tributarie

The following surface water bodies have been identified by the State of California as “impaired” because they do not meet water quality standards for the designated beneficial uses<sup>2</sup>:

- ? Canyon Lake has been listed as impaired for nutrient and pathogens from nonpoint sources.
- ? Lake Elsinore has been listed as impaired for nutrients, organic enrichment/low dissolved oxygen, and unknown toxicity from nonpoint sources and sedimentation/siltation from Urban Runoff/storm sewers.
- ? Lake Fulmor has been listed as impaired for pathogens from nonpoint sources.
- ? The Santa Ana River, Reach 3 has been listed as impaired for pathogens from local dairies.
- ? The Santa Ana River, Reach 4 has been listed as impaired for pathogens from nonpoint sources.

Because the Santa Ana Region is so large and has so many land uses, the water quality problems vary greatly. However, it is noteworthy that the only impairment associated with Urban Runoff in the Permit Area is sedimentation/siltation in Lake Elsinore. However, each land use can potentially cause pollution in nearby streams, rivers, and lakes. The infrastructure that supports people’s activities (e.g., roads, parks, storm drainage system, and wastewater collection and treatment facilities) may contribute to water quality problems documented or observed in the Permit Area. Other sources of storm water runoff, including agricultural areas, are exempt from the requirements of NPDES.

<sup>2</sup> Under Section 303(d) of the CWA, states, territories, and authorized tribes are required to develop lists of impaired waters. Impaired waters are waters that do not meet water quality standards, even after point sources of pollution have installed the minimum required levels of pollution control technology. Priority rankings must be identified for impaired waters and TMDLs must be developed for impaired waters.

**2.4.1 Total Maximum Daily Loads and Schedules <sup>3</sup>**

A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)-specifies the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards, and allocates pollutant loadings among point and nonpoint pollutant sources. Under Section 303(d) of the CWA, states, territories, and authorized tribes are required to develop lists of impaired waters. These lists impaired water bodies are typically referred to as the “303(d) List”. The listed waters are considered impaired because they do not meet water quality standards, even after point sources of pollution have installed the minimum required levels of pollution control technology. The CWA requires that priority rankings be established for impaired waters and TMDLs developed taking into account the severity of pollution and the beneficial uses of the water (fishing, swimming, municipal water supply, etc.). The 303(d) Lists are updated every other year. In developing the 303(d) List “all existing and readily available water quality-related information” must be utilized. Table 2-1 summarizes the TMDLs for impaired water bodies in the Region.

**Table 2-1. TMDLs for the Santa Ana Region, 1998**

<b>Water Body</b>	<b>Pollutant/Stressor</b>	<b>Potential Sources</b>	<b>TMDL Priority</b>	<b>Anticipate d TMDL</b>
Canyon Lake (80211000)	Nutrients	Nonpoint Source	Low	
	Pathogens	Nonpoint Source	Low	
Lake Elsinore (80231000)	Nutrients	Unknown Nonpoint Source	High	2004
	Organic Enrichment Low Dissolved Oxygen	Unknown Nonpoint Source	High	2004
	Sedimentation/Siltation	Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers	High	2004
	Unknown Toxicity	Unknown Nonpoint Source	High	2004
Lake Fulmor (80221000)	Pathogens	Unknown Nonpoint Source	Low	
Santa Ana River, Reach 3 (80121000)	Pathogens	Dairies	Medium	
Santa Ana River, Reach 4 (80127000)	Pathogens	Nonpoint Source	Low	Jan. 31, 2005

<sup>3</sup>.

On December 20, 2002 the USEPA proposed to withdraw the July 2000 Final Rule that revised the U.S. EPA’s TMDL program under the CWA. The TMDL July 2000 Final Rule was determined to be unworkable based on reasons described by thousands of comments and was challenged in court by some two dozen parties. Congress passed a law prohibiting USEPA from implementing the TMDL July 2000 Final Rule. In addition, the National Academy of Sciences’ National Research Council (NRC) issued a report with numerous recommendations for improving the TMDL July 2000 Final Rule and the associated program. The USEPA has already conducted several public meetings and is also reviewing the current implementation of the existing program in light of stakeholder input and the NRC recommendations.

## 3.0 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

### 3.1 PRINCIPAL PERMITTEE AND PERMITTEE RESPONSIBILITIES

#### 3.1.1 Implementation Agreement

In November 1991 a formal NPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Implementation Agreement for the Santa Ana Region was entered into by the District, Riverside County, and the cities of Beaumont, Corona, Hemet, Lake Elsinore, Moreno Valley, Norco, Perris, Riverside, and San Jacinto. The purpose of the Implementation Agreement was to set forth the responsibilities of the Principal Permittee and the Co-Permittees and to provide for funding of “umbrella” activities. In January 1993 an amendment to the Implementation Agreement added the Cities of Canyon Lake and Calimesa.

Currently, the Permittees operate under the Implementation Agreement that was executed in May 1997 (see Appendix C). By April 2003 this Implementation Agreement will be amended to add the City of Murietta and to set forth the responsibilities of the Permittees as defined in the 2002 MS4 Permit.

Under the terms of the current Implementation Agreement, the Principal Permittee is required to:

- ? Comply with Section I (Responsibilities of the Principal Permittee) of the 1996 MS4 Permit.
- ? Comply with Section III (Discharge Limitations), Section IV (Receiving Water Limitations), and Section IV (Provisions) of the 1996 MS4 Permit as they pertain to District facilities and operations.
- ? Perform all the sampling data collections and assessment requirements described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program of the 1996 MS4 Permit. Specifically, the District will prepare the required narrative for all reports and will provide the Co-Permittees an opportunity to review and comment on any such narrative.

Also under terms of the current Implementation Agreement, each Permittee is required to:

- ? Comply with Section II (Responsibilities of the Co-Permittees) of the 1996 MS4 Permit.
- ? Comply with Section III (Discharge Limitations), Section IV (Receiving Water Limitations), and Section IV (Provisions) of the 1996 MS4 Permit as they pertain to each Permittee’s facilities and operations.
- ? Demonstrate compliance with all requirements of the 1996 MS4 Permit through timely implementation of the approved Santa Ana Regional DAMP and any approved modifications, revisions, or amendments.
- ? Provide the District all information needed to satisfy the reporting requirements described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program of the 1996 MS4 Permit. Specifically, the Co-Permittees will provide information on storm water facilities and/or other data when requested by the District; will submit the requested individual information to the District no later than November 1 of each year, and will provide the required information on District-approved forms.

In accordance with the May 1997 Implementation Agreement, in the event that the District requires the services of a consultant (or consultants) to prepare manuals, develop program components or perform

studies relevant to the Permit Area, the cost of the consultant services will be shared by the District and the Co-Permittees. The shared costs shall be allocated as a 50% contribution from the District and a 50% contribution from the Co-Permittees. The percentage contribution from each of the Co-Permittees is a function of population

### 3.1.2 Management Steering Committee

A Management Steering Committee was established to address Urban Runoff management policies for the Permit Area, review and approve revisions to the Santa Ana Regional DAMP and Implementation Agreement. In addition, the Management Steering Committee facilitates coordination with related water quality management programs and monitoring and responds to new legislative and regulatory initiatives. The Management Steering Committee consists of city managers or equivalent representatives from each of the Co-Permittees and an executive-level representative from the County. The General Manager-Chief Engineer of the District participates on the Management Steering Committee as Chair. The District provides staff support to the Management Steering Committee. The Management Steering Committee meets quarterly or as determined by the Chair.

### 3.1.3 Technical Committee and Work Groups

A Technical Committee has been established consisting of representatives formally appointed by the city manager or equivalent of each Permittee. The purpose of the Technical Committee is to direct the development of the Santa Ana Regional DAMP and to coordinate the implementation of the overall municipal storm water program. The Technical Committee members also provide technical assistance and support to facilitate coordination with related water quality management programs and monitoring and to respond to new legislative and regulatory initiatives. A District representative will chair and provide staff reports to the Technical Committee.

Work Groups have been established by the Technical Committee to oversee the development and implementation of the program components of the Santa Ana Regional DAMP. The Work Groups include Permittee representatives, industry representatives, environmental advocacy groups, and other stakeholders as appropriate. A Permittee representative chairs each Work Group. Initially, Work Groups have been established to guide the following program components:

- ? Program Implementation / Public Education
- ? New Development/Redevelopment
- ? Construction
- ? Industrial and Commercial Facility Compliance
- ? Monitoring

## 3.2 INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS

The District, in its role as Principal Permittee, administers several area-wide programs in consultation with the other Permittees. Copies of the interagency agreements supporting these areas-wide programs are provided in Appendix D. *[Note to District: URS needs to obtain copies or electronic files of the current interagency agreements. URS will scan them and include them in the DAMP electronically.]*

These area-wide programs include:

- ? Hazardous Materials Emergency Response,
- ? Household Hazardous Waste Collection/ Antifreeze, Battery, Oil and Latex Paint (ABOP) Program,
- ? Commercial/Industrial Compliance Assistance Program, and
- ? Public Education and Outreach.

In August 1999, the District and the County's Department of Environmental Health executed an agreement that provides the framework for an area-wide Commercial/Industrial Compliance Assistance Program. Subsequently, the County's Department of Environmental Health was certified by the State as the sole Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for Riverside County. With that certification, the oversight of hazardous materials management within Riverside County falls under the responsibility of the Department of Environmental Health as a single administrative unit to reduce the fragmentation of programs and to help businesses gain access to needed services.

### 3.3 FUNDING SOURCES

The costs incurred by the Permittees in implementing the Santa Ana Regional DAMP fall into two broad categories:

- ? **Shared Costs.** These are costs that fund activities performed mostly by the District under the Implementation Agreement. These activities include overall storm water program coordination; interagency agreements; representation at the California Storm Water Quality Association, meetings of the Santa Ana Regional Board or State Water Resources Control Board and other public forums; preparation and submittal of compliance reports (including the Santa Ana Regional DAMP) and other reports required under the MS4 NPDES permits, Urban Runoff monitoring, Water Code Section 13267 requests, public education, Compliance Assistance Program, budget and other program documentation; coordination of consultant studies, Co-Permittee meetings, and training seminars.
- ? **Individual Permittee Costs for DAMP Implementation.** These are costs incurred by each Permittee for implementing within its jurisdiction the BMPs (drainage facility inspections for illicit connections, drainage facility maintenance, drain inlet/catch basin stenciling, emergency spill response, street sweeping, litter control, public education, construction activity inspection, development of Santa Ana Regional implementation plans, etc.) comprising the Santa Ana Regional DAMP.

Historically, the Permittees have employed four funding methods to finance their MS4 NPDES permit compliance activities. Further, many Permittees utilize a combination of these funding sources. The different methods include:

- ? **Santa Ana Watershed Benefit Assessment Area.** In 1991, the District established the Santa Ana Watershed Benefit Assessment Area to fund its MS4 NPDES permit activities. Currently, the benefit assessment revenues fund both area-wide MS4 NPDES permit program activities and the District's compliance activities as a Permittee. *Anticipated Funds available for Permit Compliance during FY 2003/2004 from this source are?*

- ? **County Service Area 152.** In December 1991, the County of Riverside formed County Service Area 152 (CSA 152) to provide funding for compliance activities associated with the MS4 NPDES permit. Under the laws that govern CSAs, sub-areas may be established within the overall CSA area with different assessment rates set within each sub-area. The cities of Corona, Lake Elsinore, Moreno Valley, Norco, Riverside, and San Jacinto participate in CSA 152. *Anticipated Funds available for Permit Compliance during FY 2003/2004 from this source are?*
- ? **Utility Charge.** The City of Hemet funds a portion of its NPDES program activities through a utility charge. *Anticipated Funds available for Permit Compliance during FY 2003/2004 from this source are?*
- ? **General Fund /Other Revenues.** The remaining Permittees (Beaumont, Calimesa, Canyon Lake, Hemet, Murietta, and Perris) utilize general fund revenue to finance their MS4 NPDES permit compliance activities. *Anticipated Funds available for Permit Compliance during FY 2003/2004 from this source are?*

### **3.4 LEGAL AUTHORITY AND ENFORCEMENT**

#### **3.4.1 Legal Authority**

The Phase I storm water regulations [40 CFR §122.26(d)(2)(i)(A-F)] require operators of MS4s to demonstrate that they have adequate legal authority to:

- ? Prohibit illicit discharges to the MS4;
- ? Prohibit spills, dumping or disposal of materials other than storm water to the MS4;
- ? Control pollutants associated with Urban Runoff through interagency agreements
- ? Control the contribution of pollutants to the MS4 by Urban Runoff associated with industrial activity within their jurisdiction;
- ? Require compliance with storm water ordinances; and
- ? Conduct the inspections, surveillance and monitoring necessary to determine compliance and noncompliance with permit conditions.
- ? Adequate legal authority is a prerequisite for Permittees to effectively implement compliance programs to reduce pollutants in discharges of Urban Runoff to the MEP. The legal authority necessary to implement compliance programs and pursue enforcement is provided to the Permittees through local storm water and erosion control ordinances. All Permittees (excluding the District<sup>4</sup>) have adopted a comprehensive storm water ordinance based on a model developed and adopted by the County of Riverside. The ordinances provide the Permittees with the legal authority to implement the requirements of the 1996 MS4 Permit. The Permittees have also provided certification of adequate legal authority to implement the Santa Ana Regional DAMP to the Santa Ana Regional Board.

*The Permittees shall continue to maintain adequate legal authority to control the contribution of pollutants to the MS4s by Urban Runoff and enforce those authorities.*

---

<sup>4</sup> The District already had the authority needed to implement the requirements of the enforcement/compliance programs and as such did not need to adopt the model stormwater ordinance.

The management and discharge controls addressed by the Permittees' local storm water and erosion control ordinances may be summarized as follows:

- ? The disposal of pollutants onto public or private land is prohibited;
- ? Construction activities are required to comply with the local storm water ordinance and applicable erosion and sediment control ordinances;
- ? New development and redevelopment projects are required to implement BMPs to prevent deterioration of receiving water quality that could impair subsequent or competing beneficial uses of the water;
- ? Illicit connections or discharges to the MS4 are prohibited;
- ? Non-storm water discharges, with the exception of discharges permitted by the Santa Ana Regional Board and those discharges listed in the ordinance, are prohibited. Non-storm water discharges are any discharges to the MS4 or receiving waters that are not entirely composed of storm water. Non-storm water discharges are illegal with the exception of those discharges that are specifically exempted in the 2002 MS4 Permit.

The Permittees do not have legal authority over storm water discharges into their respective MS4s from agricultural activities, state and federal facilities, utilities and special districts, Native American tribal lands, wastewater management agencies and other point and non-point source discharges otherwise permitted by, or under the jurisdiction of, the Santa Ana Regional Board. Examples of these include operation of internal combustion engines, atmospheric deposition, brake pad wear, tire wear, residues from lawful application of pesticides, nutrient runoff from agricultural activities, and leaching of naturally occurring minerals from local geography. In the 2002 MS4 Permit, the Santa Ana Regional Board recognizes that the Permittees should not be held responsible for such facilities and/or discharges. Similarly, certain activities that generate pollutants present in Urban Runoff are beyond the ability of the Permittees to eliminate.

Additionally, Permittees do not have the authority to enforce the provisions of California's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities or California's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. The State Water Resources Control Board issues these NPDES permits and neither the State Water Resources Control Board nor the Santa Ana Regional Board can delegate that responsibility to the Permittees<sup>5</sup>. However, local storm water and erosion control ordinances may address items similar to those identified in these statewide permits.

*By April 25, 2003, the Permittees shall evaluate their ordinances, regulations, rules and codes to determine if it has provided its staff authority to impose administrative fines for violations of local storm water or erosion control ordinances.*

---

<sup>5</sup> For the reissuance of the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities in 2003, the State Water Resources Control Board has added a provision that would allow the nine Regional Boards to designate public agencies or private contractors (Compliance Inspection Designees) to conduct compliance inspections at industrial facilities within their jurisdictions. When making such designations, the Regional Boards must insure that the inspection personnel are adequately experienced or trained to evaluate compliance with the General Permit and to conduct inspections in accordance with any Regional Board guidelines or procedures.



### 3.4.2 Enforcement/Compliance Strategy

The Permittees developed an Enforcement/Compliance Strategy for ensuring that construction sites, commercial establishments, and industrial facilities operate in compliance with the local storm water and urban runoff ordinances and local erosion control ordinances. The goal of the Enforcement/Compliance Strategy is to enforce storm water ordinances fairly and consistently throughout the Permit Area. However, there is no clear, standard approach to handling all of the enforcement situations that may be encountered. Generally, the professional judgment of code enforcement staff will guide the appropriate level of response. The following sections provide guidelines for Permittees in implementing enforcement actions appropriate for a given violation. Appendix E contains information regarding which department will be responsible for implementing the various aspects of the Enforcement/Compliance Strategy for each Permittee.

*The Permittees shall continue to take appropriate enforcement actions against violators of local storm water and erosion control ordinances, in accordance with the Phase I storm water regulations and the guidelines and procedures described in the Enforcement/Compliance Strategy.*

*By April 25, 2004 (within 18 months of the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption), the Permittees shall review their litter/trash control ordinances to determine the need for revision to improve the effectiveness of these ordinances. The findings of this review shall be included in the Annual Report for 2003-2004.*

*Local ordinances shall include sanctions to ensure compliance. Sanctions shall include but shall not be limited to: verbal and/or written warnings, notice of violation or non-compliance, obtaining an administrative compliance, stop work or cease and desist order, a civil citation or injunction, the imposition of monetary penalties or criminal prosecution (infraction or misdemeanor). If the current ordinances or codes do not provide for the imposition of these civil or criminal penalties for violations of local storm water or erosion control ordinances, the Permittee shall enact such ordinances by April 25, 2004 (within 18 months of the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption).*

*By February 25, 2004 (within 16 months of the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption), the Permittees shall review and revise its grading/erosion control ordinances in order to reduce erosion caused by New Development and Significant Redevelopment (§ VIII.A.10).*

*Each Permittee shall submit a statement (signed by its legal counsel) that the Permittee has obtained all necessary legal authority to comply with the 2002 MS4 Permit through adoption of ordinances and/or municipal code modifications.*

#### 3.4.2.1 Prioritize Violations

The local storm water and erosion control ordinances cover a wide range of prohibited activities with varying magnitudes of potential impact on the beneficial uses of receiving waters. For example, discharges of either hazardous materials (e.g., solvents and pesticides) or non-hazardous materials (e.g., food wastes, trash, and debris) into the MS4 are violations of storm water ordinances subject to enforcement. Similarly, an accidental spill into a catch basin inlet and an intentional discharge from an illicit connection are both violations. Prioritizing violations is important in focusing local resources on those violations that may have the greatest potential impact on receiving waters quality.

It is not feasible to quantify the magnitude of violations of the storm water and erosion control ordinances. Instead, prioritizing violations is based on many factors, including the experience and professional judgment of code enforcement staff. The factors that should be considered in prioritizing violations of local storm water and erosion control ordinances are presented in Table 3-1.

Table 3-2 has been developed to facilitate some level of consistency in enforcement actions by the Permittees across the Permit Area. Table 3-2 categorizes the severity of violations based on the factors and/or circumstances associated with a violation and also describes the criteria chosen to characterize the severity of a violation as “high”, “medium”, or “low.” For example, using Table 3-2, the accidental dumping of 20 gallons of trash several hundred yards away from an ephemeral stream would be considered a “low” priority violation. However, the intentional discharge of 2,000 gallons of pesticide directly into aquatic wildlife habitat would be a “high” priority violation.

However, violations may not be clearly fall into any single severity priority level described in Table 3-2. It is more likely that a violation would be characterized by factors representing more than one of the priority levels described in Table 3-2. In this case, a subjective evaluation of the violation would be required to select the priority level most representative of the characteristics and circumstances surrounding the violation.

**Table 3-1. Prioritization Factors for Violations**

Prioritization Factor	Description
Characteristics of the potential pollutant	Based on chemical characteristics and potential to impact beneficial uses of receiving waters. The more toxic, hazardous, or detrimental to the beneficial uses of the receiving waters a pollutant is the higher priority the discharge.
Sensitivity of the affected receiving waters	The sensitivity of the affected receiving waters should be considered directly proportional to the priority of the violation because, for example, a more sensitive receiving water may suffer severe adverse effects from the discharge of a particular pollutant whereas a less sensitive receiving water may suffer no adverse effects from the same pollutant discharge. It is also important to consider that a receiving water may be highly sensitive to one potential pollutant discharge while, at the same time, completely insensitive to another potential pollutant. Examples of receiving waters that may be particularly sensitive include those with municipal supply or wildlife habitat designated beneficial uses.
Proximity of receiving waters	The closer a receiving water is to the discharge, the less chance there is for dispersion, dilution, or degradation of the potential pollutant. Therefore, the closer the discharge is to receiving waters, the higher priority of the violation.
Magnitude of discharge (volume and mass)	A larger illegal discharge should be of a higher priority than a smaller illegal discharge because as the magnitude of the pollutant discharge increases the extent of impact of the discharge on the environment increases as well.
Responsiveness of the discharger in taking corrective actions	A discharger who is responsive and implements a good faith effort to correct a violation is more likely to minimize adverse impacts to surface water quality than a discharger who takes no action to correct a violation. Therefore, the priority of a violation should decrease as the responsiveness of the discharger increases.
Intent of the discharger	Is the violation accidental or the result of an accident or a deliberate attempt to circumvent regulations?
Frequency of the violation	Violations of local storm water and erosion control ordinances that are continuous or reoccurring should be of a higher priority than isolated occurrences of violations. The more frequent a violation, the more likely it is that the discharge will impact surface water quality.
Previous history of non-compliance of the responsible party	A poor history of non-compliance of a discharger should result in a higher prioritization of subsequent violations as compared to a discharger with a good history of compliance because a history of non-compliance is evidence of a discharger's lack of concern for complying with local storm water and erosion control ordinances.

**Table 3-2. Severity of Violations**

Factors Affecting the Severity of Violations	Severity Priority Level		
	High	Medium	Low
Pollutant Characteristics	Hazardous Materials (e.g., pesticides and solvents)	Metals, Nutrients, Sediment, other Non-Hazardous Materials	Trash and Debris
Sensitivity of Receiving Waters	Drinking Water Source, Wildlife Refuge	Recreational reservoir, riparian habitat	Dry, ephemeral stream
Proximity of Receiving Waters	Adjacent	Several hundred feet away	Several hundred yards away
Discharge Magnitude	1000's Gallons	100's Gallons	10's Gallons
Responsiveness of Discharger	No action to contain or mitigate discharge	Reactive to control discharge when requested (i.e., cooperative)	Implements spill control plan at own initiative or shows good faith effort to respond
Intent of Violation	Intentional	Discharge due to lack of controls or negligence	Implemented and maintained controls that failed (i.e., accident)
Frequency of Violation	Continuous	Intermittent	Isolated incident
Previous History of Discharger	Enforcement and cleanup historically resisted and more than one previous violation	Enforcement and cleanup performed when threatened and one or less previous violations	Enforcement and cleanup performed when requested and no previous violations

**3.4.2.2 Enforcement and Compliance Responses**

The enforcement/compliance response should be based on the severity of the violation. The hierarchy for the types of enforcement/compliance responses available, in order of increasing severity, is:

1. Education and information,
2. Verbal warning,
3. Written warning,
4. Notice of non-compliance,
5. Administrative compliance order,
6. Stop work order or cease and desist order,
7. Misdemeanor,
8. Infraction,
9. Citation, and
10. Referral to the Environmental Crimes Strike Force.

**Administrative Remedies**

**Notice of Noncompliance.** The Notice of Noncompliance constitutes a basic request that the property owner or facility operator rectify the condition causing or threatening to cause noncompliance with the storm water or erosion control ordinance. The Notice of Noncompliance is generally issued when one or more of the following circumstances exist:

- ? The violation or threat is not significant and has been short in duration,

- ? The responsible party is cooperative and has indicated a willingness to remedy the conditions,
- ? The violation or threat is an isolated incident, and
- ? The violation or threat does not affect and will not harm human health or the environment.

**Administrative Compliance Orders.** The Administrative Compliance Order is generally an appropriate enforcement tool in the following circumstances:

- ? An actual condition of noncompliance exists, but the condition cannot be remedied within a relatively short period of time.
- ? The owner of the property or facility operator has indicated willingness to come into compliance by meeting milestones established in a reasonable schedule.
- ? The violation does not pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment.

**Stop Work Order or Cease and Desist Order.** The Stop Work Order or Cease and Desist Order are appropriate when the immediate action of the owner of property or operator of a facility is necessary to stop an existing discharge, which is occurring in violation of an ordinance. The Cease and Desist Order may also be appropriately issued as a first step in ordering the removal of nuisance conditions, which threaten to cause an unauthorized discharge of pollutants if exposed to rain or surface water runoff. The Cease and Desist Order is generally issued when one or more of the following circumstances exist:

- ? The violation or threat is immediate in nature and may require an emergency spill response or immediate nuisance abatement if left unattended.
- ? The violation or threat exhibits a potential situation that may harm human health or the environment.
- ? The inspector's contacts with the property owner or facility operator indicate that further authority of the Permittee may need to be demonstrated before remedial action is forthcoming.
- ? The inspector's prior Notices of Noncompliance have not obtained a favorable response.

Prior to issuance of any Administrative Compliance Order, Cease and Desist Order or commencement of other civil or criminal enforcement action against any person, the Permittee should deliver to the person a written Notice of Noncompliance, which states the act or acts constituting the violation and directs that the violation be corrected. The Notice of Noncompliance should provide the person with a reasonable time period to correct the violation before further proceedings are brought against the person. However, a Notice of Noncompliance should not be the first enforcement method used if egregious or unusual circumstances indicate that a stronger enforcement method is appropriate.

### ***Criminal Enforcement***

**Misdemeanors.** Criminal enforcement is appropriate when evidence of noncompliance indicates that the violator of the Ordinance has acted willfully with intent to cause, allow continuing or concealing a discharge in violation of the Ordinance.

**Infractions.** At the discretion of the Permittees' attorneys, misdemeanor acts may be treated as infractions. Factors that the attorney may use in determining whether the misdemeanor is more appropriately treated as an infraction may include:

- ? The duration of the violation or threatened violation.
- ? The compliance history of the person, business or entity.
- ? The effort made to comply with an established compliance schedule.
- ? The existence of prior enforcement actions.
- ? The actual harm to human health or the environment from the violation.

**Issuance of Citation.** Where criminal enforcement is indicated, the inspector will issue a citation including:

- ? The name and address of the violator,
- ? The provisions of the Ordinance violated,
- ? The time and place of required appearance before a magistrate.

The offending party must sign the citation thereby promising to appear. If the cited party refuses to sign the citation, the inspector may cause the arrest of the discharger, or may refer the matter to the municipal attorney for issuance of a warrant for arrest. Inspectors should be aware that cited parties have the right to demand the immediate review by a magistrate, and such a request must be granted. Inspectors should respond to such a request by referring the request to the Permittee's police department.

### ***Referral to Environmental Crimes Strike Force***

The Riverside County Environmental Crimes Strike Force is a committee designed to pursue enforcement of serious environmental crimes. Referral of a case to the Environmental Crimes Strike Force would occur after repeated attempts at obtaining compliance have failed.

### ***Appropriate Enforcement/Compliance Responses***

Permittees will emphasize and encourage voluntary compliance with storm water and erosion control ordinances to the maximum extent practicable, and will initiate enforcement/compliance actions within 60 days from the date the violation was identified. Table 3-3 lists appropriate enforcement responses that correspond to the severity priority level of a violation as determined from Table 3-2. Permittees and the Santa Ana Regional Board will work cooperatively in implementing enforcement/compliance responses according to Table 3-3 unless there is justification for implementing alternate actions. In general, the Santa Ana Regional Board will take the lead in initiating enforcement actions related to high-priority incidents and the Permittees will take the lead in initiating enforcement actions related to medium and low-priority incidents. Finally, the Santa Ana Regional Board will take all enforcement actions related to compliance with the State General Permits.

**Table 3-3. Enforcement Responses to Respond to Violations**

Incident Severity Priority Level	Appropriate Enforcement Responses <sup>1</sup>	Lead Enforcement Agency	
		Permittee	Regional Board
High	Referral to Environmental Crimes Strike Force		†
	Citation		†
	Infraction		†
	Misdemeanor		†
Medium	Infraction	†	†
	Misdemeanor	†	†
	Stop work order or cease and desist order	†	
	Administrative compliance order	†	
	Notice of non-compliance	†	
Low	Administrative compliance order	†	
	Notice of non-compliance	†	
	Written warning	†	
	Verbal warning	†	
	Education and information	†	

<sup>1</sup> Education and information should be incorporated into all enforcement responses.

**Coordination of Enforcement/Compliance Activities with Other Permittees**

Coordination with other Permittees and government agencies including the Santa Ana Regional Board is essential for successful implementation of an enforcement/compliance program. The entire storm water drainage system is not controlled by a single Permittee, nor does any single Permittee have authority to take enforcement action for violations occurring outside of its jurisdiction. Further, other governmental agencies may have additional enforcement authorities that are appropriate to the situation. Each Permittee will coordinate its enforcement activities, as practicable, with the appropriate Permittees and agencies in accordance with the following guidelines:

- ? Enforcement will be coordinated when multiple agencies have jurisdiction and an agency has not been able to obtain compliance by the discharger.
- ? Unless otherwise agreed to in writing, the lead enforcement agency role will be assigned on the basis of the origin of the discharge.
- ? The Santa Ana Regional Board will be the lead enforcement agency for higher priority discharges and all enforcement actions related to compliance with the State General Permits.
- ? Investigation and other relevant information will be shared between the participating agencies in a timely fashion.

**Lead Enforcement Agency Responsibilities.** The lead enforcement agency will assume the following responsibilities:

- ? Coordinating activities and assigning responsibilities (e.g., investigations, site visits, etc.) among participating agencies;

- ? Maintaining communication and information exchange among participating agencies; and
- ? Ensuring that follow-up actions are implemented.

**Enforcement Activities Directory.** A list of contact names identifying who should be contacted to coordinate enforcement activities for each Permittee, as well as the Santa Ana Regional Board and other potentially interested agencies will be developed as part of the enforcement/compliance strategy. This list will be maintained and distributed to the Permittees and others as appropriate by the District to facilitate coordination of enforcement activities.

### **Coordination with the Santa Ana Regional Board**

Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act, the State has provided the Regional Water Quality Control Boards with overriding authority to manage water quality and administer compliance with state and federal water quality law. This authority includes the ability to impose more significant fines and other sanctions than the Permittees. With this authority, the Santa Ana Regional Board may be more effective in obtaining the cooperation and compliance from those who violate storm water ordinances or regulations. The Santa Ana Regional Board will be notified by Permittees when findings of potential non-compliance with the State General Permits have been identified or when Permittees have been unable to obtain the compliance of a party responsible for violating local storm water or erosion control ordinances. The list of contact names maintained by the District will identify the appropriate Santa Ana Regional Board staff to contact to initiate coordination of enforcement activities or to notify the Santa Ana Regional Board of potential findings of non-compliance. Where appropriate, notifications of potential non-compliance should be forwarded to the designated Santa Ana Regional Board contact person by the Permittee's storm water compliance coordinator.

*The Permittees shall continue to provide notification to Santa Ana Regional Board staff regarding information gathered during site inspections of construction sites and commercial/industrial facilities. The notification should include observed potential violations of California's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities, California's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity, the San Jacinto Watershed Construction Activities Permit, prior history of violations, enforcement actions taken by the Permittee, and other relevant information.*

### **Coordination with Other Agencies**

In addition to the Santa Ana Regional Board, Permittees may also find it useful or necessary to coordinate or report findings of potential non-compliance to other government agencies with jurisdiction over water quality issues including the California Department of Fish and Game and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The list of contact names maintained by the District will identify the appropriate staff at these agencies to contact to initiate coordination of enforcement activities or to notify of potential findings of non-compliance.



### 3.4.2.3 Recordkeeping and Reporting

#### ***Minimum Guidelines for Recordkeeping***

Information to be retained regarding the Enforcement/Compliance Strategy includes the following materials:

- ? Documentation of staff training;
- ? Inspection notes or reports;
- ? Warning letters, violation notices, etc.;
- ? Documentation of follow-up actions;
- ? Contact reports from meetings or conversations with violators, Permittees, or other agencies; and
- ? Copies of notifications of potential non-compliance.

#### ***Annual Summary of Enforcement Actions***

Each Permittee will complete an annual summary of enforcement actions to document implementation of the Enforcement/Compliance Strategy. The summary will document the responsible party, address, type of facility, description of violation, date of initial violation, and enforcement/compliance actions implemented for violations identified by a Permittee.

### 3.4.3 Commercial/Industrial Compliance Assistance Program

The initial phase of the Commercial/Industrial Compliance Assistance Program consisted primarily of educational outreach to the inspected facilities regarding the fundamentals of storm water pollution and California's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities. Now, the second phase of the Commercial/Industrial Compliance Assistance Program involves a detailed storm water compliance survey for:

1. Facilities that must secure a hazardous materials permit for storing, handling or generating such materials, and
2. Retail food facilities.

There are approximately 5,500 facilities having a hazardous materials permit of which approximately 2,300 are inspected annually and all facilities are inspected at least once during a two year cycle. There are approximately 6,750 retail food facilities, all of which are inspected one to three times annually. Many types of industrial/commercial establishments are inspected including those that conduct automobile mechanical repair, maintenance, fueling, or cleaning operation, automobile or other vehicle body repair or painting operations, and painting or coating operations. Any completed surveys that indicate non-compliance are forwarded to the appropriate Permittee's code enforcement unit.

### 3.4.4 Training for Enforcement

Training is necessary for successfully implementing the Enforcement/Compliance Strategy so that staff can continue to recognize and respond to violations in an appropriate manner. Therefore, staff involved in implementing a Permittee's Enforcement/Compliance Strategy are made aware of the local, state, and federal storm water regulations and the procedures developed to enforce these regulations.

Permittees provide storm water training to staff that are involved in inspections of industrial facilities and construction sites, enforcement of storm water and erosion control ordinances, administration of the Enforcement/Compliance Strategy, and other staff as appropriate.

Staff training addresses the following areas:

- ? Requirements of the local storm water and erosion control ordinances;
- ? Requirements of the 2002 MS4 Permit and Santa Ana Regional DAMP;
- ? Requirements of California's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities and General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity;
- ? Requirements of the San Jacinto Watershed Construction Activities Permit, where applicable; and
- ? Requirements of the Enforcement/Compliance Strategy.

Industrial facility and construction site inspectors also receive training regarding storm water pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs) for construction sites, and selection of appropriate BMPs for industrial facilities and construction sites. Knowledge of the applicable requirements and the overall storm water program will help inspectors and other staff to recognize potential violations, respond with appropriate levels of enforcement, and effectively coordinate with other agencies.

### 3.5 ASSESSMENT OF ORDINANCE EFFECTIVENESS

*By October 25, 2003, and annually thereafter in November, the Permittees shall provide a report containing a review of their Storm Water Ordinances and their ordinance enforcement practices to assess their effectiveness in prohibiting non-exempt, non-storm water discharges to the MS4s (the Permittees may propose appropriate control measures in lieu of prohibiting these discharges, where the Permittees are responsible for ensuring that dischargers adequately maintain those control measures). At a minimum, the following types of non-exempt, non-storm water discharges and wastes shall be considered:*

1. Sewage, where a Co-Permittee operates a POTW and associated sewage collection system;
2. Wash water resulting from the hosing or cleaning of gas stations, and other types of automobile service stations;
3. Discharges resulting from the cleaning, repair, or maintenance of equipment, machinery, or facilities, including motor vehicles, concrete mixing equipment, portable toilet servicing, etc.;
4. Wash water from mobile auto detailing and washing, steam and pressure cleaning, carpet cleaning, etc.;
5. Water from cleaning of municipal, industrial, and commercial areas including parking lots, streets, sidewalks, driveways, patios, plazas, work yards and outdoor eating or drinking areas, containing chemicals or detergents, and without prior sweeping, etc.;
6. Runoff from material storage areas or uncovered receptacles that contain chemicals, fuels, grease, oil, or other hazardous materials;
7. Discharges of runoff from the washing of toxic materials from paved or unpaved areas;

8. *Discharges from pool or fountain water containing chlorine, biocides, or other chemicals; pool filter backwash containing debris and chlorine;*
9. *Pet waste, yard waste, debris, sediment, etc.;*
- 10 *Restaurant or food processing facility wastes such as grease, floor mat and trash bin wash water, food waste.*

## 4.0 ELIMINATION OF ILLICIT CONNECTIONS AND ILLEGAL DISCHARGES

### 4.1 DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

*The 2002 MS4 Permit requires the Permittees to comply with the following in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the CWA, as amended and the regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder:*

- ? *122.26(d)(2)(i)(F), the Permittees shall continue to prohibit illicit connections and illegal discharges (non-storm water) from entering their respective MS4s.*
- ? *The discharge of Urban Runoff from each Permittee's MS4s to the Waters of the U. S. containing pollutants that have not been reduced to the MEP is prohibited.*
- ? *The Permittees shall continue to effectively prohibit the discharge of non-storm water into their respective MS4s and to the Waters of the U. S. unless such discharge is authorized by a separate NPDES permit or specifically allowed by the following provisions. The Permittees need not prohibit the discharges identified below. If, however, any of the following discharges are identified by either a Permittee or the Executive Officer as a significant source of pollutants, coverage under the Santa Ana Regional Board's Order No. 98-67 (De Minimus permit)<sup>6</sup> may be required.*
  1. *Discharges covered by a NPDES permit, Waste Discharge Requirements, or waivers issued by the Regional or State Board. Unless a Permittee is the discharger, the Permittees shall not be responsible for any exceedances of Receiving Water Limitations associated with such discharges;*
  2. *Discharges from potable water line flushing and other potable water sources;*
  3. *Emergency water flows (i.e., flows necessary for the protection of life and property) do not require BMPs and need not be prohibited. However, appropriate BMPs shall be considered where practicable when not interfering with emergency public health and safety issues;*
  4. *Discharges from landscape irrigation, lawn/garden watering and other irrigation waters;*
  5. *Air conditioning condensate;*
  6. *Diverted stream flows;*
  7. *Rising ground waters and natural springs;*
  8. *Groundwater infiltration (as defined in 40 CFR 35.2005(20)) and uncontaminated pumped groundwater<sup>7</sup>*
  9. *Passive foundation drains;*
  10. *Passive footing drains;*
  11. *Water from crawl space pumps;*
  12. *Non-commercial vehicle washing, (e.g. residential car washing (excluding engine degreasing) and car washing fundraisers by non-profit organization);*
  13. *Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;*

<sup>6</sup> General Waste Discharge Requirements for discharges to surface waters, which pose an insignificant (de minimus) threat to water quality Order NO. 98-67, NPDES No. CAG998001.

<sup>7</sup> Groundwater that meets the surface water quality objectives of the receiving water to which it will be discharged as specified in the Basin Plan.

14. *Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;*
15. *Waters not otherwise containing wastes as defined in Water Code Section 13050 (d); and*
16. *Other types of discharges identified and recommended by the Permittees and approved by the Regional Board.*

- ? *The Santa Ana Regional Board may issue Waste Discharge Requirements for discharges exempted from NPDES requirements, such as agricultural irrigation waters, if identified to be a significant source of pollutants.*
- ? *The Santa Ana Regional Board may add categories of non-Urban Runoff discharges that are not significant sources of pollutants or remove categories of non-Urban Runoff discharges listed in Section II.C above, based upon a finding that the discharges are a significant source of pollutants.*
- ? *When types of discharges listed in Subsections II.C.2-16, above, are identified as a significant source of pollutants to the Waters of the U.S., a Permittee shall either: prohibit the discharge category from entering its MS4 or ensure that structural BMPs<sup>8</sup> and source control BMPs<sup>9</sup> are implemented to reduce or eliminate pollutants resulting from the discharge. The Permittees shall evaluate the permitted discharges, as listed in Subsection II.C.1, above, to their MS4s to determine if any are a significant source of pollutants to their MS4s and notify the Executive Officer if any are a significant source of pollutants to their MS4s.*
- ? *The Permittees shall continue to reduce the discharge of pollutants, including trash and debris, from their respective MS4s to Receiving Waters to the MEP.*
- ? *Discharges from the MS4s shall be in compliance with the discharge prohibitions contained in Chapter 5 of the Basin Plan.*
- ? *Discharge of Urban Runoff from a Permittee's MS4 shall not cause or contribute to a condition of nuisance as the term is defined in Section 13050 of the Water Code.*

*The Permittees shall continue to eliminate and prohibit illicit connections and illegal discharges to the MS4s. In addition, the Permittees shall continue to implement and improve routine inspection and monitoring and reporting programs for their MS4s. If routine inspections or dry weather monitoring indicate illicit connections or illegal discharges, they shall be investigated and eliminated or permitted within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of notice by its staff or from a third party. A summary of these actions shall be submitted annually beginning with the 2003-2004 Annual Report.*

<sup>8</sup> Physical facilities or controls which may include secondary containment, treatment measures, (e.g. first flush diversion, detention/retention basins, and oil/grease separators), run-off controls (e.g., grass swales, infiltration trenches/basins, etc.), and engineering and design modification of existing structures. Additional examples are provided in Section 4 of Supplement A to the Riverside County DAMP dated April 1996.

<sup>9</sup> In general, activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed to limit the contact between pollutant sources and stormwater or authorized non-stormwater. Examples include: activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, street sweeping, facility maintenance, detection and elimination of illicit connections and illegal dumping, and other non-structural measures. Facility design examples include providing attached lids to trash containers, or roof or awning over material and trash storage areas to Order No. R8-2002-0011 (NPDES No. CAS 618033) Appendix 4, Page 10 of 13 Area-wide Urban Runoff Glossary prevents direct contact between water and pollutants. Additional examples are provided in Section 4 of Supplement A to the DAMP dated April 1996.

## 4.2 DETECTION AND ELIMINATION OF ILLICIT CONNECTIONS

The Permittees have programs in place to eliminate illicit connections. Some of the Permittees conduct this aspect of their storm water program as a part of the routine maintenance of their MS4s. The Permittees have also surveyed their MS4s to identify illicit connections. Any illicit connections identified during these surveys were documented and removed where necessary in order to comply with the storm water permit requirements.

## 4.3 ILLEGAL DISCHARGES RESPONSE AND REPORTING

The Permittees have programs in place to respond to illegal discharges. Predominantly, illegal discharges are reported by the public or by Permittee field personnel. As part of the area-wide program, the District continues to provide financial support to the County's Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team to ensure that hazardous materials from spills or dumping have minimal impact on MS4s and receiving waters. The District also provides funding to support the County Department of Environmental Health's Household Hazardous Waste collection program.

*The Permittees upon being notified shall immediately investigate the circumstances of all spills, leaks, illegal discharges and/or illicit connections to their MS4. Based upon their assessment and as specified below, the Permittees shall report all discharges that endanger human health or the environment:*

1. *By phone to the Office of Emergency Services (the "OES") at (800-852-7550) and to the Executive Officer at (909-782-3238). Alternatively, the report to the Executive Officer may be done by e-mail at ([sw@rb8.swrcb.ca.gov](mailto:sw@rb8.swrcb.ca.gov)).*
2. *At a minimum, any sewage spill above 1,000 gallons or that could impact water contact recreation, any oil spill that could impact wildlife, any hazardous material spill where residents are evacuated, any spill of reportable quantities of hazardous waste (as defined in 40CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302), or any other spill or discharge that is reportable to the OES (collectively, an "Emergency Situation") shall be reported within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the circumstances.*
3. *Other spill incidents, including any unauthorized discharge, that are not incidents reportable to the OES shall be reported to the Executive Officer within two (2) business days of becoming aware of the circumstances.*
4. *A written report of the discharge or incident described in this subsection shall be submitted to the Executive Officer within ten (10) calendar days of becoming aware of the circumstances.*
5. *The Permittees may propose a reporting program, including reportable incidents and quantities, jointly with other agencies such as the County Health Department for approval by the Executive Officer.*

## 4.4 ENFORCEMENT FOR ILLICIT CONNECTIONS AND ILLEGAL DISCHARGES

Enforcement programs for the identification and removal of illicit connections and discharges are complaint driven for general activities. The District currently operates a 1-800 number that receives complaints regarding discharges to the MS4s and routes these complaints to the appropriate agency within

the watershed. This phone number will continue as part of the enforcement effort addressing general illicit connections and illegal discharges.

Investigations are performed by each Permittee in response to reports of illicit connections or illegal discharges received from the public or other agencies within their jurisdictions. The sources of these discharges may include residential, commercial, industrial and construction activities and other sources.

Permittees meet the following minimum guidelines when responding to reports of illicit connections or illegal discharges:

- ? If the reported incident is outside of a Permittee's jurisdiction, referral to the appropriate agency and/or the Santa Ana Regional Board will be made within two (2) business days;
- ? Permittees will respond to reports of illicit connections or illegal discharges within their jurisdiction within ten (10) business days;
- ? Inspections performed in response to a report will be documented appropriately; and
- ? When appropriate, samples of illegal discharges will be collected.

Construction site inspectors will also report potential illicit connections and illegal discharges discovered during the source of existing routine inspection to the Santa Ana Regional Board. Although construction site violations may be enforced initially through local storm water and erosion control ordinances, referrals will be made to the Santa Ana Regional Board if compliance is not achieved or if there is a perceived violation of the General Permit.

Existing inspection programs for industrial and commercial facilities will also be utilized to identify illicit connections or discharges. Industrial facility inspectors will report potential illicit connections and illegal discharges discovered during the course of existing routine inspection to the Santa Ana Regional Board. Although these violations may be initially enforced through local storm water ordinances, referrals will be made to the Santa Ana Regional Board if compliance is not obtained. Referrals to the Santa Ana Regional Board will be made for facilities where potential illicit connections and illegal discharges are noted. In all cases, the notification of potential non-compliance should be routed through the Permittee's storm water compliance coordinator before notifying Santa Ana Regional Board staff.

### 4.5 NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING

*The Permittees shall continue to provide notification to Santa Ana Regional Board staff regarding information gathered during site inspections of construction sites and commercial/industrial facilities. The notification should include observed potential violations of California's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities, California's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity, the San Jacinto Watershed Construction Activities Permit, prior history of violations, enforcement actions taken by the Permittee, and other relevant information.*

#### 4.6 LITTER CONTROL

*The Permittees shall continue to implement control measures to reduce and/or to eliminate the discharge of pollutants, including trash and debris, from MS4s to the Receiving Water. These control measures shall be reported in the Annual Report.*

*By April 25, 2004 (within 18 months of the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption), the Technical Committee shall provide a written assessment of the relative efficiency and cost effectiveness of the available BMPs and the BMPs currently implemented for the control of anthropogenic litter (e.g. street sweeping, catch basin cleaning, deployment of trash receptacles, public education, etc.). The Technical Committee shall develop recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the currently implemented measures, and implement appropriate BMPs to control trash in Urban Runoff. The Permittees are required to establish a system to record visual observation information regarding the materials collected from the MS4 (e.g. paper, plastic, wood, glass, vegetative litter, and other similar debris), descriptions of its main source(s) (e.g. office, residential, commercial, and industrial waste), and problem areas. The findings of this review, along with supporting field data, shall be included in the Annual Report for 2004-2005.*



## 5.0 MUNICIPAL FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES

### 5.1 PLANNING PUBLIC AGENCY FACILITIES

The New Development Guidelines<sup>10</sup> identify post construction source control BMPs and treatment control BMPs that are required as standard practice in the plans for new development and significant redevelopment projects. Further, the New Development Guidelines state that these General Conditions (No. 1 and No. 2) functionally apply to public agency projects where the local jurisdiction technically chooses not to issue formal permits to itself or hired contractors, but nonetheless undertakes the work. As stated in the New Development Guidelines, for a discretionary action that includes a precise plan of development:

1. Prior to issuance of building permits, the applicant shall include in its development plans for approval by County/City Official(s) water quality management controls by specifically identifying BMPs that will be used onsite to control predictable pollutant runoff. The applicant shall identify the structural and non-structural measures specified in the New Development Guidelines (or other equally effective standard) detailing implementation of BMPs whenever they are applicable to the project (when the project has a loading dock, for example); the assignment of long-term maintenance responsibilities (specifying the developer, parcel owner, maintenance association, lessee, etc.); and shall reference the location(s) of structural BMPs.

For a discretionary action that includes subdivision of land:

2. Prior to recordation and if determined applicable by County/City Official(s), applicant shall identify and include in its plans those routine structural and non-structural BMPs identified in the New Development Guidelines (or other equally effective standard) for approval of County/City officials.

Each Permittee has developed and implemented policies and procedures to ensure that the planning and design of their public agency projects conform to these conditions.

### 5.2 PUBLIC AGENCY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The Permittees conduct public construction projects in compliance with the latest version of the State's General Construction Activity Permit or the San Jacinto Watershed Construction Activity Permit, as applicable. Projects one acre or larger or which are part of a construction project one acre or larger must comply with these Construction Activity Permits. Although Permittee construction activities must comply with these permits, they are conducted under authority of the 2002 MS4 Permit.

Prior to commencement of construction activities, the Permittees notify the Executive Officer of the proposed construction project by submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI), which is provided in Attachment 5 of the 2002 MS4 Permit. The NOI submittal fee is waived for the Permittees' public agency construction activities. Upon completion of the construction project, the Permittees notify the Executive Officer of the completion of the project by submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT), which is also provided in Attachment 5 of the 2002 MS4 Permit.

Prior to the commencement of construction activities, the Permittees develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and a monitoring and reporting program that is site-specific for each construction project. The SWPPP is kept at the construction site and is made available to the public and/or Regional Board staff upon request. Additionally, upon request, the Permittees will provide the Regional Board staff with a copy of the site-specific SWPPP. Emergency public works projects required to protect public health and safety are not required to prepare a SWPPP, nor are they required to file a NOI or provide advance notice to the Executive Officer of planned changes which may result in non-compliance with the Construction Activity Permits.

The SWPPP and the monitoring and reporting program prepared and implemented for a Permittee's construction project is consistent with the requirements of the latest version of the Construction Activity Permits, as applicable for the size and location of the site. If the public agency construction site is within the San Jacinto Watershed, the terms and conditions of the San Jacinto Watershed Construction Activities Permit apply, with the exception of the requirement for the Regional Board to review and approve the site-specific SWPPP. For public agency construction sites within the San Jacinto Watershed, the Permittees review and approve the SWPPP prepared by their contractors to insure the SWPPP substantially complies with the applicable Construction Activities Permit. The Permittees give advance notice to the Executive Officer of planned changes in the construction activity, which may result in non-compliance with the latest version of the Construction Activity Permits, as applicable.

### 5.3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC AGENCY FACILITIES

The 1996 MS4 Permit required the Permittees develop a Municipal Facilities Strategy to identify BMPs for activities conducted at municipal facilities. The 1996 MS4 Permit also identified the municipal activities for which the Permittees were required to identify BMPs to reduce the potential for storm water pollution. These municipal facilities and activities included street sweeping, catch basin cleaning, maintenance yards, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, waste transfer stations, corporation and storage yards, parks and recreational facilities, landscape and swimming pool maintenance activities, MS4 maintenance activities, and the application of pesticides.

As part of the development of the Municipal Facilities Strategy, the Permittees identified the types of municipal facilities they operate. During this process, the types of municipal facilities and the activities conducted at those facilities were identified as having the potential to contribute pollutants to Urban Runoff as shown in Table 5-1. Table 5-2 lists the types and numbers of municipal facilities operated by the Permittees.

No waste transfer stations were identified as being operated by the Permittees and facilities that consisted of only administrative buildings and parking areas were not identified to be of concern regarding Urban Runoff pollution. Antifreeze, battery, oil, and paint collection centers (ABOPs) were also not identified as facilities of concern as they are otherwise regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Permittee facilities such as water treatment plants, airports, and landfills have coverage under California's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities or under an individual NPDES permit.

---

<sup>10</sup> Historically, the New Development Guidelines have been referred to as "Supplement A" to the Riverside County Drainage Area Management Plans.

Identification of the potential pollutants at each Permittee's municipal facilities was necessary in order to select appropriate candidate BMPs that will adequately address potential pollutants to Urban Runoff. The Permittees were surveyed to identify the potential pollutants of concern typically associated with the activities performed at the identified facilities of concern. Table 5-3 identifies pollutants of concern associated with activities conducted at Permittees' municipal facilities.

During the development of the facility specific strategies, the Permittees identified existing non-storm water discharges and characterized the discharges with respect to frequency, volume, flow, and duration. The Permittees eliminated or permitted such discharges. In mid-2003 a template facility Pollution Prevention Plan for public agency facilities was developed and is provided in Appendix F. Facility-specific Pollution Prevention Plans are being prepared (Fall 2003) for each of the facilities and activities listed in Table 5.2. These Pollution Prevention Plans will be maintained and updated by the Permittees.

Based on the facilities, associated activities and the pollutants of concern identified for each Permittee, a list of potential source control BMPs has been developed for the Permittees. This list references BMPs identified in the *2003 California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks (Industrial and Municipal Handbooks)*. The list of potential source control BMPs includes:

### **Industrial Handbook References**

- ? SC-10 Non-Storm Water Discharges
- ? SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup
- ? SC-20 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
- ? SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
- ? SC-22 Vehicle and Equipment Repair
- ? SC-30 Outdoor Loading /Unloading of Materials
- ? SC-31 Outdoor Liquid Container Storage
- ? SC-33 Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials
- ? SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal
- ? SC-35 Safer Alternative Products
- ? SC-40 Contaminated or Erodible Areas
- ? SC-41 Building & Grounds Maintenance
- ? SC-42 Building Repair and Construction
- ? SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance
- ? SC-44 Drainage System Maintenance

### **Municipal Handbook References**

- ? SC-10 Non-Storm Water Discharges
- ? SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup
- ? SC-20 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
- ? SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
- ? SC-22 Vehicle and Equipment Repair
- ? SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading

- ? SC-31 Outdoor Container Storage
- ? SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Maintenance
- ? SC-33 Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials
- ? SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal
- ? SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance
- ? SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance
- ? SC-60 Housekeeping Practices
- ? SC-61 Safer Alternative Products
- ? SC-70 Road and Street Maintenance
- ? SC-71 Plaza and Sidewalk Cleaning
- ? SC-72 Fountains & Pools Maintenance
- ? SC-73 Landscape Maintenance
- ? SC-74 Drainage System Maintenance
- ? SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal
- ? SC-76 Water and Sewer Utility Maintenance

This list is not intended to be all-inclusive. However, the BMPs listed are both effective and widely accepted. Permittees are encouraged to consult other sources of BMP information and consider implementation of additional methods and measures as appropriate. These BMPs are incorporated into the facility-specific Pollution Prevention Plans, as appropriate. A matrix identifying potential BMPs that may be appropriate to implement for the municipal facilities and their associated activities is presented in Table 5-4. Fact sheets describing each of the source control BMPs are included in Appendix G.

**Table 5-1. Municipal Facilities and Activities**

Type of Municipal Facility	Activities of Concern Conducted
Corporate Yards <sup>1</sup>	Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of animal wastes, anti-freeze, asphalt, batteries, chemicals, concrete, diesel wastes, emulsions, fertilizer, fuel, green wastes, hazardous materials, new and used oil, paint products, pesticides, scrap metal, solvents, trash and debris, and wash water
	Filling of aboveground and underground storage tanks (ASTs and USTs) with fuels
	Dispensing of fuels to vehicles, equipment, and portable fuel containers
	Vehicle and equipment parking and storage
	Vehicle, equipment, and material washing and steam cleaning
	Leak and spill cleanup
	Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning
Warehouses	Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of materials
	Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning
Fire and Police Stations	Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of antifreeze, chemicals, new and used oil, scrap metal, and trash and debris
	Filling of ASTs and USTs with fuels
	Dispensing fuel
	Vehicle and equipment maintenance
	Vehicle and equipment parking and storage

Type of Municipal Facility	Activities of Concern Conducted
	Vehicle washing and steam cleaning
	Leak and spill cleanup
	Landscape, garden and general maintenance and cleaning
Hazardous Materials Storage Facilities	Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of potentially hazardous materials
	Leak and spill cleanup
Animal Shelters	Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of animal wastes for off-site recycling, chemicals, and fuel
	Vehicle, equipment, and material washing
	Leak and spill cleanup
	Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning
Swimming Pools	Storage and use of chemicals, including chlorine
	Filter maintenance and backwashing
	Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning
Water Treatment Facilities	Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of materials
	Filling of ASTs and USTs with fuels
	Vehicle washing and steam cleaning
	Leak and spill cleanup
	Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning

<sup>1</sup> Corporation yards include equipment, transit maintenance, public works, fleet maintenance, civic centers, and parks and recreation equipment yards.

**Table 5-2. Public Agency Facilities Matrix**

Permittee	Corporate Yards	Parks & Recreation Yards	Warehouses	Fire Stations	Police Stations	Hazardous Materials Storage Facilities	Animal Shelters	Swimming Pools	Water Treatment Facilities
District	1								
Riverside County	19		1	60		5	3		
Beaumont	2				1			1	
Calimesa	1								
Canyon Lake*									
Corona	3	2		6	1		1	1	3
Hemet	2			3	1				
Lake Elsinore	1								
Moreno Valley	1						1		
Norco	1			2			1	1	
Perris	1								
Riverside	1			13	2	10		8	
San Jacinto	1				1			1	

\* The City of Canyon Lake does not own nor operate any municipal facilities.

Table 5-3. Potential Pollutants of Concern

Potential Pollutants	Material Loading, Unloading, Handling, or Storage	Filling of ASTs & USTs	Dispensing Fuel	Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance	Vehicle & Equipment Parking and Storage	Vehicle & Equipment Material Washing & Steam Cleaning	Leak & Spill Cleanup	Landscape, Garden, and General Maintenance & Cleaning
Animal Wastes	†							
Anti-freeze	†			†	†		†	
Asphalt	†							
Acid	†			†				
Chemicals	†			†	†		†	
Concrete	†						†	
Diesel Wastes	†			†			†	
Emulsions	†						†	
Fertilizer	†						†	
Fuel		†	†	†			†	
Green Wastes	†							†
Hazardous Materials	†			†	†		†	†
Herbicides	†						†	†
New/Used Oil	†			†			†	
Oil and Grease Spills	†			†	†	†	†	
Paint Products	†						†	†
Pesticides	†						†	†
Scrap Metal	†			†				
Solvents	†			†			†	
Trash and Debris	†							†
Wash Waters						†		



**Table 5-4. Potential Source Control**

Activities	BMP References From Industrial Handbook														
	SC-10	SC-11	SC-20	SC-21	SC-22	SC-30	SC-31	SC-32	SC-33	SC-34	SC-35	SC-40	SC-41	SC-42	SC-43
Material Loading/Unloading/Handling/Storage						†	†	†	†						
Waste Handling and Disposal	†							†		†					
Filling of ASTs/USTs			†												
Dispensing Fuel			†												
Vehicle/Equipment Maintenance/Repair					†						†				
Vehicle/Equipment Parking and Storage															
Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning	†			†				†			†				
Leak and Spill Cleanup	†	†					†	†							
Construction														†	
Landscaping, Garden, and General Maintenance and Cleaning	†										†	†	†	†	†



## 6.0 DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

### 6.1 BACKGROUND

During the term of the 1990 MS4 Permit, the Santa Ana/Santa Margarita Advisory Committee recognized the sensitivity of imposing construction-phase and permanent BMPs on developers and the building industry. Therefore, they formed the Construction and New Development Sub-Committee. The Construction and New Development Sub-Committee was comprised of representatives from the Permittees, land development companies, the Building Industry Association, Western States Petroleum Association, engineering companies and the Riverside County Coordinating Committee. The Construction and New Development Sub-Committee prepared the guidelines for new development with particular insight from the development/building industry. The goal of the Construction and New Development Sub-Committee was to identify a suite of BMPs for new development projects that would meet the requirements of the 1990 MS4 Permit while not imposing an undue burden on the development/building industry. Appendix G of the Orange County Drainage Area Management Plan (April 1993) served as a model for the Construction and New Development Sub-Committee.

### 6.2 NEW DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES (APRIL 1996)

The purpose for preparing the New Development Guidelines<sup>11</sup> was to identify post construction source control BMPs and treatment control BMPs that could be incorporated into new development projects. The New Development Guidelines recommend BMPs that should be required as standard practice in the plans for new development and significant redevelopment projects. For projects with unique water quality issues additional measures may be required on a case-by-case basis.

Currently, the Santa Ana Regional DAMP does not specify a minimum size of new development or redevelopment project for which post construction BMPs must be incorporated in project plans, nor does the Santa Ana Regional DAMP specify which land uses should receive the most attention. In general, BMPs are required on a wide variety of land uses, both residential and non-residential. BMPs should also be required on accessory uses of concern (such as outdoor material/equipment storage, vehicle/equipment fueling and service) and certain low intensity uses (e.g., golf courses and plant nurseries) that are potentially significant sources of pollutants to Urban Runoff.

#### 6.2.1 Development Planning Process

The 1996 MS4 Permit stated that storm water quality management should be considered during a project's planning phase, implemented during construction, and ultimately maintained for the life of the project. As such, standard conditions of approval were developed to address land use areas of concern to minimize the amount of pollution entering the drainage system.

The Co-Permittees will require the implementation of post construction BMPs for new development and significant redevelopment projects. A significant redevelopment project is any project where major

---

<sup>11</sup> Historically, the New Development Guidelines have been referred to as "Supplement A" to the Riverside County Drainage Area Management Plans.

modifications to an existing site and/or structure requiring a permit are undertaken. Routine maintenance, interior remodeling, minor structural additions, re-roofing, and maintenance of parking lots are intended to be exempt. A "significant redevelopment project" for purposes of imposing post construction BMPs during the planning process is not to be confused with the projects sponsored by a Redevelopment Agency of a jurisdiction. The Co-Permittees may further define a "redevelopment project", utilizing its own planning and permitting criteria.

Planning review procedures must be adopted and uniformly implemented by all the Co-Permittees to ensure consistency. The typical process can be described as follows:

1. Co-Permittee procedures for approval of grading, building, and similar permits have been modified to include incorporation of the BMPs listed in Tables 7-1 and 7-2, as applicable.
2. Co-Permittees have made copies of the New Development Guidelines available to development applicants through the permitting and land development processes. Applicants are informed at the earliest possible time of the requirements described in the New Development Guidelines.
3. Co-Permittees have developed implementation procedures for the New Development Guidelines, including training and education for the employees that have responsibility for ensuring implementation of the New Development Guidelines.
4. Co-Permittee staff notify applicants at the earliest possible time if there is a known water quality problem that might affect the planning of proposed development.

The Co-Permittees' development review and permitting processes verify that plans contain all the applicable post construction BMPs. Compliance is intended to be a matter of the project or permit applicant incorporating the BMPs specified in the New Development Guidelines (or other acceptable standard) into the plans and project submittals. Then a Co-Permittee's review process verifies that BMPs specified in the New Development Guidelines have been included in the applicant's project plans.

*Each Co-Permittee shall continue to reduce the short and long-term impacts on receiving water quality by reducing pollutants and runoff flows from new developments and significant redevelopment to the MEP by performing at a minimum the following (§ VIII.A.5):*

1. *Review of their respective land use approval and CEQA review processes to ensure that they address Urban Runoff issues and revise as appropriate.*
2. *Develop and implement a public/business education program.*

### **6.2.1.1 General Conditions**

For discretionary actions that include a precise plan of development:

1. Prior to issuance of building permits, the applicant shall include in its development plans for approval by County/City Official(s) water quality management controls by specifically identifying BMPs that will be used onsite to control predictable pollutant runoff. The applicant shall identify the structural and non-structural measures specified in the New Development Guidelines (or other equally effective standard) detailing implementation of BMPs whenever they are applicable to the project (when the project has a loading dock, for example); the assignment of long-term maintenance responsibilities (specifying the developer, parcel owner, maintenance association, lessee, etc.); and shall reference the location(s) of structural BMPs.

For subdivisions of land:

2. Prior to recordation and if determined applicable by County/City Official(s), applicant shall identify and include in its plans those routine structural and non-structural BMPs identified in the New Development Guidelines (or other equally effective standard) for approval of County/City officials.

These General Conditions (No. 1 and No. 2) also functionally apply to public agency projects where the local jurisdiction technically chooses not to issue formal permits to itself or hired contractors, but nonetheless undertakes the work.

*Each Co-Permittee shall, when considering any map or permit for which discretionary approval is sought, require that the map or permit contain a condition requiring the applicant to obtain coverage under the General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit or the San Jacinto Watershed Construction Activities Permit by filing a NOI with either the State Water Resources Control Board or Santa Ana Regional Board. (§ VIII.A.1)*

### **6.2.1.2 Special Conditions**

When a building is being proposed for which no anticipated use is designated or when an unanticipated element of land use or occupancy is proposed after a basic building has already been completed, use of language similar to the following condition is recommended for inclusion in the conditions which must be satisfied prior to issuance of the appropriate permit.

Prior to issuance of certificates of use and occupancy or building permits for individual tenant improvements or construction permits for a tank or pipeline, uses shall be identified and, for specified uses (where the proposed improvements will store, generate or handle hazardous materials in quantities that will require permitting and inspection once operational), the applicant shall propose plans and measures for chemical management (including, but not limited to, storage, emergency response, employee training, spill contingencies and disposal) to the satisfaction of the County/City Building Official(s).

Chemical management plans shall be approved by the County/City and other appropriate agencies such as County/City Fire Department, the Health Services Agency's Department of Environmental Health, and sewerage and/or water agencies to ensure implementation of each agency's respective requirements. Approval by the appropriate agencies shall be furnished to the Building and Safety Department, prior to the issuance of any certificates of use and/or occupancy.

Certificates or permits may be ministerially withheld if features needed to properly manage chemicals cannot be incorporated into a previously completed building, center, or complex.

The Co-Permittees may develop a list of specified uses and occupancies of concern according to their needs.

By October 25, 2003 (within 12 months of the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption), the Co-Permittees shall review their respective land use approval and CEQA processes to ensure that Urban Runoff issues are properly considered and addressed, and revise if necessary to reflect and mitigate impacts to Urban Runoff quality (§ VIII.A.8). The following shall be considered in a Co-Permittee's environmental assessment form:

1. Potential impact that construction of the project may have on Urban Runoff.
2. Potential impact that operation of the project may have on Urban Runoff.
3. Potential for discharge of pollutants in Urban Runoff from areas identified within the project site to be used for material storage, vehicle or equipment fueling, vehicle or equipment maintenance (including washing), waste handling, hazardous materials handling or storage, delivery areas or loading docks, or other outdoor work areas.
4. Potential for pollutants in Urban Runoff discharged from a project site that may affect the beneficial uses of the Receiving Waters.
5. Potential for significant changes in the flow velocity or volume of Urban Runoff from a project site that would result in environmental harm.
6. Potential for significant increases in erosion of a project site or surrounding areas.

By December 25, 2004 (within 26 months of the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption), each CoPermittee shall review its general plan, land use ordinances and land use approval process to ensure that the following principles and policies are properly considered (§ VIII.A.9):

1. Limit disturbance of natural water bodies and drainage systems; conserve natural areas; protect slopes and channels; minimize impacts from Urban Runoff on the biological integrity of natural drainage systems and water bodies;
2. Minimize changes in hydrology and pollutant loading; require incorporation of source control and structural BMPs to mitigate the projected increases in pollutant loads and flows; ensure that post-construction runoff rates and velocities from a site do not result in significant adverse impact on downstream erosion and stream habitat; limit the quantity of Urban Runoff directed to impermeable surfaces and the MS4s; and maximize the percentage of permeable surfaces to allow more percolation of Urban Runoff into the ground;
3. Preserve wetlands, riparian corridors, and buffer zones; establish reasonable limits on the clearing of vegetation from the project site;
4. Encourage the use of BMPs to manage Urban Runoff quality and quantity;
5. Provide for appropriate permanent measures to reduce pollutant loads in Urban Runoff from the development site; and
6. Establish development guidelines for areas particularly susceptible to erosion and sediment loss.

Each Co-Permittee shall provide the Santa Ana Regional Board with any draft general plan or plan amendments. (§ VIII.A.6)

By June 25, 2004 (within 20 months of the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption), the Permittees shall develop a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) identifying BMPs, including design standards for source control and structural BMPs, that are to be applied when considering any map or permit for which discretionary approval is sought (§ VIII.B). The WQMP is intended to address regional and sub-regional source control and structural BMPs and to provide guidelines for site specific, "post-construction BMPs" to address management of Urban Runoff quantity and quality in new development and significant redevelopment projects. The Permittees have established a New Development Committee, a sub-committee of the Technical Committee, to develop the revised WQMP that will address treatment requirements.

## 6.2.2 BMP Selection

The New Development Guidelines identify specific Appropriate Non-Structural BMPs and Routine Structural BMPs that will be incorporated into plans for new development and significant redevelopment projects. Thus, some of the BMPs identified in these New Development Guidelines will become conditions of approval. The Appropriate Non-Structural BMPs (Table 7-1) and the Routine Structural BMPs (Table 7-2) are considered "standard practice" to be required for new development and significant redevelopment projects. Two terms used in these New Development Guidelines are defined as:

**Structural Controls:** Physical facilities or controls which may include secondary containment, first flush diversion, detention/retention basins, infiltration trenches/basins, oil/grease separators, grass swales, and engineering and design modification of existing structures. These examples include both Routine Structural BMPs and Special Structural BMPs. Routine structural BMPs are economical, practicable, small-scale measures that can be feasibly applied at the smallest unit of development.

**Non-Structural Controls:** In general, these would be activities or programs to educate the public on proper disposal of hazardous/toxic wastes, regulatory approaches, street sweeping and facility maintenance, detection and elimination of illicit connections and illegal dumping.

Each new development and significant redevelopment will be required to implement the appropriate Non-Structural BMPs in keeping with the size and type of development, and potential for storm water pollution, to minimize the introduction of pollutants onto the drainage system. Each new development and significant redevelopment will also be required to implement the appropriate Routine Structural BMPs in keeping with the size and type of development and potential for storm water pollution.

Special Structural BMPs may be required for some new development and significant redevelopment projects to address specific water quality problems identified in the watershed planning process. Special Structural BMPs are engineered facilities designed to address specific water quality problems identified in the watershed planning process, runoff management plan, CEQA process, or similar watershed planning initiative. Efforts will be directed toward determining the effectiveness of structural BMPs before they are required. Those measures which demonstrate superior cost-effectiveness, considering right-of-way, construction, operation, maintenance, monitoring, and pollutant removal, may be adopted as Special Structural BMPs for application as indicated during the watershed planning studies.

*Each Co-Permittee shall continue to implement those BMPs identified in the New Development Guidelines and its attachment entitled "Selection and Design of Storm Water Quality Controls," and require source control and address the need for structural treatment BMPs, identify their location, and identify how long-term maintenance responsibilities are to be met during the land use approval process. (§ VIII.A.2)*

### 6.2.2.1 Non-Structural Measures

**N1, Education for Property Owners, Tenants and Occupants.** Project conditions of approval for all new developments will require that the developer provide environmental awareness education materials on general good housekeeping practices that contribute to protection of storm water quality to all initial residents, occupants/tenants. Such materials will be provided to the developer through the Permittees'

Storm Water/Clean Water Protection Program. Different materials for residential, office commercial, retail commercial, vehicle-related commercial and industrial uses will be involved.

**N2, Activity Restrictions.** If a property owners association (POA) or homeowners association (HOA) is formed, conditions, covenants, and restrictions shall include measures shown in Table 7-1 for the purpose of surface water quality protection.

**N3, Common Area Landscape Management.** All pesticides shall be applied in strict accordance to pesticide application laws as stated in the State of California Agricultural Code. All pesticide applicators shall be certified by the State as a Qualified Applicator or be directly supervised by a Qualified Applicator. All fertilizers shall be applied at the rate stipulated by the manufacturer. Fertilizer Applicators shall be trained in proper procedures of determining fertilizer rates and calibration of application equipment. Fertilizer shall be applied in such a manner as to avoid application onto hardscape surfaces. Annual soil tests are recommended to determine which fertilizer elements are needed to avoid application of unnecessary elements or over application. The local water agency or resource conservation district can assist with detailed information concerning this BMP.

**N4, Common Area Catch Basin Inspection.** For developments with a POA or HOA privately maintained drainage systems, the association will be required to have privately-owned catch basins inspected and, if necessary, cleaned prior to the storm season, no later than October 15th each year.

**N5, POA/HOA Common Area Litter Control.** For developments with an association, the POA or HOA will be required to implement trash management and litter control procedures in the common areas aimed at reducing pollution of drainage water. The POA or HOA may contract with their landscape maintenance firms to provide this service during regularly scheduled maintenance, which should consist of litter patrol, emptying of trash receptacles in common areas, noting trash disposal violations by homeowners or businesses, and reporting the violations to the association for investigation.

**N6, Street Sweeping Private Streets and Parking Lots.** For developments with a POA or HOA and privately owned streets and parking lots, the association will be required to have the streets and parking lots swept prior to the storm season, no later than October each year.

**N7, Underground Storage Tank Compliance.** Compliance with State regulations dealing with underground storage tanks will be enforced by Riverside County's Department of Environmental Health on behalf of the State.

**N8, Spill Contingency Plan.** A spill contingency plan (Business Plan/Hazardous Waste Management Plan) shall be prepared by the owner/operator in accordance with Section 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code. Riverside County's Department of Environmental Health or the Fire Departments in the Cities of Riverside, Corona, or Banning shall be responsible for enforcement. Spills will be immediately cleaned up according to the Spill Contingency Plan.

**N9, Hazardous Materials Disclosure Compliance.** Compliance with local ordinances shall be enforced by Riverside County's Department of Environmental Health or by the Fire Departments for the Cities of Riverside, Corona, or Banning.

**N10, Uniform Fire Code Implementation Plan.** Compliance with Article 80 of the Uniform Fire Code is enforced by the fire protection agency.

**N11, Title 22 CCR Compliance.** Compliance with Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations and relevant sections of the California Health & Safety Code regarding hazardous waste management will be enforced by Riverside County’s Department of Environmental Health on behalf of the State.

**N12, Housekeeping of Loading Docks.** Loading docks for grocery, drug and discount and warehouse type commercial and industrial buildings must be kept in a clean and orderly condition through a regular program of sweeping, litter control, and immediate cleanup of spills and broken containers. Polluted material or wash waters shall not be allowed to discharge into a storm drain.

**N13, Employee Training/Education Program.** This BMP applies to employees of individual businesses. Based upon information provided through the Permittees' Storm Water/Clean Water Protection Program, the developer either prepares a manual (or manuals) for initial purchasers of business sites, or for development that is constructed for an unspecified use, the developer conveys the commitment for this responsibility to POA, HOA, or purchaser. (See BMP N1 also.)

**N14, BMP Maintenance.** The responsibility for implementation of each Appropriate Non-Structural BMP and scheduled maintenance and cleaning of all Routine Structural BMPs shall be identified (owner, agency name, phone number, and address).

**Table 7-1. Appropriate Nonstructural BMPs**

BMP	Residential	Industrial	Retail or Office Center	Restaurants Warehouse Grocery	Fuel Dispensing	Vehicle Repair or Maintenance
N1, Homeowner/Tenant Education	†	†	†			
N2, Activity Restrictions	†	†	†	†		†
N3, Common Area Landscape Management	†	†	†			
N4, Catch Basin Inspection	†	†	†	†	†	†
N5, Common Area Litter Control	†	†	†	†	†	†
N6, Private Street/Lot Sweeping	†	†	†			
N7, Underground Storage Tank Compliance		†		†	†	
N8, Spill Contingency Plan		†			†	†
N9, Hazardous-Material Disclosure Compliance		†			†	†
N10, Uniform Fire Code Implementation		†			†	†
N11, Title 22 CCR Compliance		†			†	†
N12, Loading Dock Housekeeping		†		†		
N13, Employee Training		†	†	†	†	†
BMP Maintenance	†	†	†	†	†	†

### 6.2.2.2 Routine Structural BMPs

**S1, Control of Impervious Runoff.** Impervious areas shall be graded and constructed as to drain to a filtration BMP, such as a landscaped area or equally effective alternative wherever practicable and as recommended by the engineer of record. Direct drainage from impervious areas to the street or a storm drain facility is discouraged and should be avoided. For example, parking lot catch basins could be placed in landscaped area with allowances for minor ponding.

**S2, Common Area Efficient Irrigation.** All sites shall employ multi-programmable irrigation controllers that have enough programs to break up all irrigation stations into hydrozones. If practical and feasible, rain shutoff devices shall be employed to prevent irrigation after significant precipitation. Irrigation systems shall be designed so areas which have different water use requirements are not mixed on the same station (hydrozones). Assistance in implementing a schedule based on plant water need available from CIMIS or Mobile Lab. The use of drip irrigation should be considered for all planter areas that have a shrub density that will cause excessive spray interference of an overhead irrigation system. Use flow reducers to mitigate broken heads next to sidewalks, streets and driveways.

**S3, Common Area Runoff-Minimizing Landscape Design.** Group plants with similar water requirements in order to reduce excess irrigation runoff and promote surface filtration, where practical. Examples include:

1. Use mulches in planter areas without ground cover to avoid sedimentation runoff.
2. Set irrigation times to avoid runoff. This will involve splitting nightly irrigation into several short cycles if slope and soil conditions warrant.
3. Use only enough water to provide for adequate plant health and growth.
4. Use the water budget mode to make global/weather related scheduling changes.
5. Use CIMIS data for global changes so they will accurately reflect weather changes.
6. Install appropriate plant materials for the location, in accordance with sunset climate zones.
7. Install plants with low water requirements and consider the use of native material where possible and recommended by the landscape architect.

**S4, Community Car Wash Racks.** In high density multi-family developments (apartments, stacked flats) larger than 100 units where car washing is allowed, and developments having a common parking area, a designated car wash area which does not drain directly into a storm drain shall be provided for common usage. An example of such an area would be joint use of an open space or visitor parking area. Wash waters from area may be directed to the sanitary sewer (with prior approval of thesewering agency), to an engineered infiltration system, or equally effective alternative.

**S5, Wash Water Controls for Food Preparation Areas.** Food establishments (per State Health and Safety Code 27520) shall have contained areas, floor sinks and/or mop sinks with sanitary sewer connections for cleaning of kitchen floor mats and for disposal of wash waters containing kitchen and food wastes. If located outside, the contained area shall also be covered to prevent entry of storm water.

**S6, Trash Container (Dumpster) Areas.** Trash container (dumpster) areas shall have drainage from adjoining roofs and pavements diverted around the areas, and:



1. Dumpsters shall be leak proof and have attached workable covers.
2. Trash container areas are to be screened or walled to prevent offsite transport of trash.

**S7, Self-Contained Areas for Vehicle Washing, Steam Cleaning, Maintenance, or Material Processing.** Self-contained areas are required for vehicle washing, steam cleaning, wet material processing, and maintenance activities, specifically:

1. For businesses where washing of vehicles without steam cleaning occurs, provide wash racks constructed in accordance with local sewerage agency guidelines or other acceptable standard and with the prior approval of the sewerage agency. (Note: Discharge monitoring may be required by the sewerage agency.)
2. Where steam cleaning occurs, provide wash racks as in S7.a, or structurally contain (with a cover to restrict the entry of storm water during rain events) runoff from such areas onsite for commercial waste removal.
3. Where wet material processing occurs (e.g., electroplating), secondary containment structures shall be provided to hold spills resulting from accidents, leaking tanks or equipment, or any other unplanned releases. (Note: If these secondary containment structures are plumbed to the sanitary sewer, the structures and plumbing shall be in accordance with State and local spill containment and reporting requirements and have the prior approval of the sewerage agency.) Also see BMP N10.
4. Where vehicle repair or maintenance occurs, impermeable berms, drop inlets, trench catch basins, or overflow containment structures shall be provided around repair bays to prevent spilled materials and wash-down waters from entering the storm drain system.

**S8, Outdoor Storage.** Where a plan of development proposes, or building plans incorporate, outdoor containers of oils, fuels, solvents, coolants, wastes, and other chemicals, the areas where these materials are to be used or stored must be protected by secondary containment structures such as berm, dike, or curb (see BMP N10). For commercial outdoor vehicle and equipment salvage yards and commercial outdoor recycling, the entire storage area shall drain through water quality inlets (see BMP SP1).

**S9, Motor Fuel Concrete Dispensing Areas.** Areas used for fuel dispensing shall be paved with concrete (use of asphalt prohibited). Concrete surfacing must extend a minimum of 8 feet from the face side of each pump receptacle and 4 feet from the nose of the pump island. In addition, the fuel dispensing area shall be graded and constructed so as to prevent drainage flow through the concrete fueling area.

**S10, Motor Fuel Dispensing Area Canopy.** All motor fuel concrete dispensing areas are to have a canopy structure. Canopy roof downspouts are to be routed to prevent drain across the concrete fueling area.

**S11, Energy Dissipators.** Energy dissipators such as riprap, are to be installed at the outlets of new storm drains which enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable agency specifications.

**S12, Catch Basin Stenciling.** The phrase "No Dumping -Only Rain in the Drain" (or equally effective phrase as approved by the Permittees' Technical Committee) is to be stenciled on catch basins to alert the public as to the destination of pollutants discharged into storm water drainage systems.

**S13, Diversion of Below Grade Loading Dock Drainage.** Below grade loading docks for grocery stores and warehouses or distribution centers of fresh food items will drain through water quality inlets (see BMP SP1), or to an engineered infiltration system, or an equally-effective alternative.

**S14, Inlet Trash Racks.** Where appropriate to reduce intake and transport through the storm drain system of large floatable debris, trash racks shall be provided where drainage from open areas enters storm drains (Caltrans Standard Plan D96 and D98-C, equivalent).

**Table 7-2. Routine Structural BMPs**

BMP	Residential	Industrial	Retail or Office Center	Restaurants Warehouse Grocery	Fuel Dispensing	Vehicle Repair or Maintenance
S1, Control Impervious Runoff	†	†	†	†	†	
S2, Common Area Efficient Irrigation	†	†	†	†	†	†
S3, Common Area Runoff-Minimizing Landscape	†	†	†	†	†	†
S4, Community Car Wash Racks	†					
S5, Wash Waster Controls for Food Preparation Areas				†		
S6, Trash Container (Dumpster) Areas	†	†	†	†	†	†
S7, Self-Contained Areas for Washing, Steam Cleaning, Repair, or Material Processing		†				†
S8, Outdoor Storage		†				
S9, Motor Fuel Concrete Dispensing Area					†	
S10, Motor Fuel Dispensing Areas Canopy					†	
S11, Energy Dissipaters	†	†	†			
S12, Catch Basin Stenciling	†	†	†			
S13, Diversion of Loading Dock Drainage				†		
S14, Inlet Trash Racks	†	†	†			

**6.2.2.3 Special Structural BMPs**

**SP1, Water Quality Inlets.** Water Quality Inlets designed to remove free phase liquid petroleum compounds, grease, floatable debris and settleable solids may be used in conjunction with BMP Nos. S7, S8, and S13.

Each Co-Permittee shall, through conditions of approval, continue to address the maintenance, operation and funding for structural BMPs that ensure Urban Runoff quality from New Development. (§ VIII.A.7)

### 6.2.3 Educational Program for Developers and Contractors

The New Development Guidelines, including the attachment entitled “Selection and Design of Storm Water Quality Controls” (included as Appendix H) contains the legal, administrative, and technical information needed to acquaint developers and contractors with the requirements for post construction BMPs in new development and significant redevelopment projects. The CoPermittees will make the New Development Guidelines available as part of the review process for project planning and permitting.

### 6.3 INVENTORY DATABASE

*By November 25, 2003 (within 13 months the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption), new development and significant redevelopment sites shall also be included in this construction site inventory (database). (§ IX.A.1)*

## 7.0 PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The initial construction site inspection program element was described in the Enforcement/Compliance Strategy (E/CS) as required by the 1996 MS4 Permit. The construction site inspection program has been an effective element of the Santa Ana Regional DAMP. However, this program element has been revised to address the requirements of the 2002 MS4 Permit.

### 7.1 CONSTRUCTION SITE BMPs

*By April 25, 2004 (within 18 months of the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption), the Permittees shall develop a list of erosion control BMPs appropriate for use during construction on sites within the Permit Area. (§ VIII.A.11)*

### 7.2 INVENTORY DATABASE

In conformance with §IX.A.1 of the 2002 MS4 Permit, each CoPermittee developed and maintains an inventory database (or databases) of construction sites 1-acre or larger for which they have issued a building or grading permit. These databases are updated with new projects added when the project is issued a building or grading permit or when the pre-construction meeting has occurred. Projects are removed from the database when construction is completed and the project's building or grading permit is closed. At a minimum, the Co-Permittees' databases must include the following project information:

- ? Facility/Project name,
- ? Facility/Project address,
- ? Tract number(s) or Assessor Parcel Number (APN),
- ? Watershed,
- ? Project type,
- ? Project priority,
- ? Number of inspections performed,
- ? Site size,
- ? WDID#,
- ? Grading Permit #,
- ? Other permits,
- ? Developer's information,
- ? Site contact information, and
- ? Enforcement status.

### 7.3 INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

For each construction site/project included in a CoPermittee's inventory, the CoPermittees have assigned a priority of High, Medium, or Low to reflect the construction site's potential for impairing Receiving Water quality. In order to develop a consistent prioritization standard for use throughout the area covered by the Santa Ana Regional DAMP, the Permittees developed a matrix for the relationship between priority ratings (High, Medium, and Low) and Receiving Water pollution threat. This Construction Site Prioritization Matrix is presented in **Table 7-1**.

**Table 7-1. Construction Site Prioritization Matrix**

Priority	Supporting Criteria <sup>(a)</sup>	Wet Season <sup>(b)</sup> Inspection Frequency
High	<u>Project Size</u> Sites that disturb an area greater than 50 acres (initial inventory) <u>Project Location</u> Sites that disturb an area greater than one(1) acre and are located adjacent to, within 200 feet, of an identified impaired water body within the Permit Area (initial inventory) Sites that disturb an area greater than one (1) acre and directly discharge to an identified water body within the Permit Area (initial inventory) <u>Soil Erosion Potential</u> Hillside sites that disturb an area greater than five acres <u>History of Compliance</u> Sites that disturb an area greater than one (1) acre with a low-range (0-50%) compliance with respective city/County NPDES site inspection/verification checklists	Once every two weeks
Medium	<u>History of Compliance</u> Sites that received repeated verbal notification of non-compliance with respective city/County NPDES site inspection/verification checklists	Once each month
Low	<u>History of Compliance</u> Sites that are in compliance with respective city/County NPDES site inspection/verification checklists Sites that disturb an area of one (1) acre or greater	Once

Notes:

- (a) Prioritization factors listed in 2002 MS4 Permit §IX.A.2 include soil erosion potential, project size, proximity and sensitivity to Receiving Waters, and history of compliance. 2002 MS4 Permit §IX.A.3 describes the minimum inspection requirements, which are reflected in inspection checklists.
- (b) Wet season: October 1st to May 31st
- (c) Dry season: June 1st to September 30th

When conducting construction site inspections, the CoPermittees' construction site inspectors, at a minimum, address the following items:

- ? For projects of one acre or more, verify that an NOI has been submitted to the State Board or to the Santa Ana Regional Board (projects in the SanJacinto watershed). Verification may be in the form of a copy of the NOI and cancelled check or copy of the NOI Receipt letter from the State Board showing the Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) Number issued for the site.
- ? For projects of one acre or more, verify that a SWPPP is on-site.

- ? Confirm compliance with the local jurisdiction's storm water ordinance.
- ? Check for poorly managed authorized non-storm water discharges or evidence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges that may be potential illicit connections or illegal discharges to a MS4.

Some Co-Permittees have chosen to document this construction site inspection information on a separate form, while other Co-Permittees have chosen to incorporate this information into existing inspection forms. An example construction site inspection form has been included in shown in [Figure 7-1](#).

After each inspection, the priority assigned to the construction site/project is re-assessed based upon the prioritization matrix shown in [Table 7-1](#). Then, the inspection frequency will be determined and denoted in the Co-Permittee's construction site/project database. As shown in [Table 7-1](#), the minimal inspection frequency is:

- ? Once every two weeks for construction sites designated as High priority.
- ? Once a month for construction sites designated as Medium priority.
- ? Once during the rainy season (October 1 through May 31) for construction sites designated as Low priority.
- ? Within two weeks for follow-up inspections related to non-compliance with the Co-Permittee's storm water ordinance.

However, the Co-Permittees are not required to inspect construction sites already inspected by Regional Board staff. To facilitate this, Regional Board staff will post a list of construction sites/projects inspected on the website or make this information available to the Co-Permittees by other pre-arranged means.

Figure 7-1. Example Construction Site Inspection Form

## **7.4 ENFORCEMENT**

If during a routine inspection or an inspection in response to a complaint, a construction inspector observes that a site/project is non-compliant with the local jurisdiction's storm water or erosion control ordinances, the Co-Permittee begins enforcement procedures. As described in Section 3.4 (Legal Authority and Enforcement), the severity of the violation is based on various factors. After considering the various factors, the Co-Permittee determines the level of enforcement is required consistent with the enforcement levels described in Table 3-3.

## **7.5 REGIONAL BOARD NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

Emergency Situations require that the Co-Permittees provide oral or e-mail notification to Regional Board staff within 24 hours of receipt of notice from Co-Permittee staff or from a third party. At a minimum, Emergency Situations include sewage spills that could impact water contact recreation, any sewage spill of more than 1,000 gallons, an oil spill that could impact wildlife, a hazardous material spill where residents are evacuated, all reportable quantities of hazardous waste spills as per 40 CFR 117 and 302, and any incident reportable to the California Office of Emergency Services (1-800-852-7550). Co-Permittees will also submit a written report of Emergency Situations to Regional Board staff within 10 calendar days. The Co-Permittee's written report for an Emergency Situation will provide a detailed account of the situation, describe the corrective actions taken by the owner/operator, summarize compliance history for the site, and outline the enforcement actions that have been or will be taken by the Co-Permittee. Additionally, the Co-Permittees will incorporate relevant information of Emergency Situations into their construction site/project database.

The Co-Permittees will notify the Regional Board when construction site inspectors, other Co-Permittee staff, or third parties report observing potential non-compliance with the Construction Activity Permits of a non-Emergency Situation nature. Such notifications will be made by telephone or email within 2 working days of receiving notice from its staff or a third party. Examples of non-compliance of a non-Emergency Situation nature are a site that cannot demonstrate coverage under the applicable Construction Activity Permit, a site that does not have a SWPPP available, or a site with BMPs that are not properly maintained. Within 10 calendar days of receiving notice from its staff or a third party, the Co-Permittees will submit a written report to the Regional Board staff. The Regional Board staff will then determine if an inspection and enforcement action for the Construction Activity Permit is appropriate.

## **7.6 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

For purposes of annual reporting, the Principal Permittee in consultation with the Co-Permittees developed a standardized spreadsheet for listing construction sites within their jurisdiction and the associated inspection and enforcement information. That standardized spreadsheet is shown in Figure 7-2.



---

**Figure 7-2. Standardized Spreadsheet for Co-Permittee Construction Site Inspection**

## 7.7 INSPECTOR TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Co-Permittee staff responsible for conducting construction site inspections receive annual training regarding the following topics:

- ? The local jurisdiction's Storm Water Ordinance and other local jurisdiction resolutions and codes related to protection of water quality,
- ? The 2002 MS4 Permit,
- ? The Construction Activity Permits, and
- ? The local jurisdiction's enforcement and compliance strategy/policy for construction sites.

This annual training for construction site inspectors is conducted prior to October 1, the start of the rainy season. The Co-Permittees ensure that newly-hired municipal staff or transferred municipal staff receive formal training within 6 months of beginning their inspection duties. When planning formal classroom training related to construction site inspections, the CoPermittees will notify, and coordinate with, Santa Ana Regional Board staff.

Co-Permittee staff responsible for conducting construction site inspections may also attend training sponsored by industry associations (e.g., Building Industry Association, International Erosion Control Association, American Society of Civil Engineers, etc.), the California Storm Water Quality Association, or other entities.

## 8.0 INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SOURCES

The initial industrial and commercial sources program element was described in the Enforcement/Compliance Strategy as required by the 1996 MS4 Permit. The industrial and commercial sources program has been an effective element of the Santa Ana Regional DAMP. However, this program element has been revised (and will continue to be revised) to address the requirements of the 2002 MS4 Permit, including an expansion of the commercial businesses covered by the inspection program, required inventories/databases, prioritization of industrial and commercial sources relative to the potential to impact water quality, and specified inspection frequencies based upon facility priority. The industrial and commercial sources program will continue to have both regional and local jurisdiction components.

### 8.1 CURRENT INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FACILITY INSPECTIONS

The Permittees have developed a mechanism to identify compliance of industrial and commercial facilities with local storm water ordinances and, where applicable, potential non-compliance with California's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities. There are two main components of this existing program: the Compliance Assistance Program and the local POTW inspection programs.

#### ***Compliance Assistance Program***

Regionally, the County implements the Compliance Assistance Program for oversight and inspection of industrial and commercial sources. This is the baseline program for the Santa Ana Region through the County's Department of Environmental Health. The inspections are performed at frequencies required for other State mandated programs.

In August 1999, the District and the County's Department of Environmental Health executed an agreement that provides the framework for an area-wide Compliance Assistance Program.<sup>12</sup> The Compliance Assistance Program involves a detailed storm water compliance survey for:

1. Facilities that must secure a hazardous materials permit for storing, handling or generating such materials, and
2. Retail food facilities.

Many types of industrial and commercial establishments are inspected by the County's Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Management staff including those that conduct automobile mechanical repair, maintenance, fueling, or cleaning operation, automobile or other vehicle body repair or painting operations, and painting or coating operations. There are approximately 5,500 facilities having a hazardous materials permit of which approximately 2,300 are inspected annually and all facilities are

---

<sup>12</sup> Subsequently, the County's Department of Environmental Health was certified by the State as the sole Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for Riverside County.

inspected at least once during a two-year cycle. There are approximately 6,750 retail food facilities, all of which are inspected one to three times annually.<sup>13</sup>

The Compliance Assistance Program includes educational outreach to the inspected facilities and completion of a detailed storm water compliance survey. Completed survey forms are forwarded to the respective municipality for inclusion into its database. The completed survey forms are prioritized and the respective jurisdiction's representative identifies those surveys that indicate non-compliance to initiate a follow-up inspection. In conducting a facility inspection, if it appears that the facility may be required to have coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities and the facility operator indicated that an NOI has not been filed, the inspector provides the facility operator with an informational sheet on the requirements of the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities. The inspector also documents the name, address, and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code of the facility.

Blank copies of the forms used by the County's Department of Environmental Health when conducting these storm water compliance surveys are included in Appendix I. The 2002 MS4 Permit required the Permittees to ensure that the storm water compliance surveys of restaurants conducted as part of the Compliance Assistance Program include verification that:

- ? Oil and grease wastes are not discharged onto a parking lot, street or adjacent catch basin;
- ? Trash bin areas are clean, the bin lids are closed, the bins are not filled with liquid, and the bins have not been washed out into the MS4;
- ? Floor mats, filters and garbage containers are not washed in adjacent parking lots, alleys, sidewalks, or streets and that no wash water is discharged to MS4s; and
- ? Parking lot areas are cleaned by sweeping, not by hosing down, and that the facility operator uses dry methods for spill cleanup.

These specific topics are addressed in questions 1-8 of the "Food Facility Storm Water Compliance Survey" form included in Appendix I.

### ***Municipal Wastewater Pre-Treatment Inspection Programs***

The Cities of Corona and Riverside, which operate publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), in combination conduct annually on average, approximately 4,400 wastewater pre-treatment inspections on a variety of industrial and commercial establishments<sup>14</sup>, including, but not limited to, retail food establishments, car washes, and carpet, drape & furniture cleaning establishments. When conditions are observed during these wastewater pre-treatment inspections that appear to be a violation of either the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities or other permit issued by the Regional Board (for example, an individual NPDES permit or Waste Discharge Requirements), the Cities of Corona and Riverside notify Santa Ana Regional Board staff.

---

<sup>13</sup> The information regarding number of facilities having hazardous materials permits and the number of retail food facilities is from early 2003 and will be updated.

<sup>14</sup> The information regarding number of facilities inspected by the Cities of Corona and Riverside is from early 2003 and will be updated.

During commercial or industrial facility inspections, the inspectors document whether the facility:

- ? Appears to be in compliance with local storm water ordinances;
- ? If applicable, has submitted an NOI to comply with the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities; and
- ? Appears to have poorly managed authorized non-storm water discharges or evidence of unauthorized non-storm water discharges, which may be illicit connections or illegal discharges to the MS4.

This information is documented on a separate report or included on an inspection form. Inspections resulting in enforcement action are referred to the appropriate jurisdictional entity.

## 8.2 INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL FACILITY DATABASE

*By April 25, 2004 (within 18 months of the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption), each Co-Permittee shall develop an inventory (database) of industrial facilities in the Permit Area within its jurisdiction that has the potential to discharge pollutants to the MS4. The Enforcement/Compliance Strategy shall be revised to reflect development of the industrial facility database that contains the following information: facility name, address, city, zip code, mailing address (if different), location reference (such as, geographic coordinates, cross streets, etc.), facility contact and phone number, Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes, WDID Number associated with the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (if any) or other NPDES permit or Waste Discharge Requirements, assessor's parcel number, and site size. (§ IX.B.1)*

*By April 25, 2004 (within 18 months of the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption), each Co-Permittee shall develop an inventory of commercial facilities in the Permit Area within its jurisdiction that are currently inspected as part implementing the Enforcement/Compliance Strategy. The Enforcement/Compliance Strategy shall be revised to reflect development of the commercial facility database that contains the following information: facility name, address, city, zip code, mailing address (if different), location reference (such as, geographic coordinates, cross streets, etc.), facility contact and phone number, Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes, WDID Number(s) associated with the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (if any) or other NPDES permit or Waste Discharge Requirements, assessor's parcel number, and site size. (§ IX.C.1).*

*By October 25, 2004 (within 24 months of the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption), each Co-Permittee shall develop an inventory (database) of the commercial facilities/companies listed below within its jurisdiction:*

- a) Mobile automobile or other vehicle washing (base of operations),*
- b) Mobile carpet, drape or furniture cleaning (base of operations),*
- c) Mobile high pressure or steam cleaning (base of operations),*
- d) Nurseries and greenhouses,*
- e) Landscape and hardscape installation (base of operations), and*
- f) Other commercial sites/sources that the Permittee determines may contribute a significant pollutant load to the MS4. (§IX.C.2)*

### **8.3 INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL FACILITY PRIORITIZATION AND INSPECTION FREQUENCY**

*The Enforcement/Compliance Strategy shall be revised to prioritize industrial facilities as a high, medium, or low threat to water quality. (§ IX.B.2)*

*The Enforcement/Compliance Strategy shall be revised to prioritize commercial facilities as a high, medium, or low threat to water quality. (§ IX.C.4)*

*The Enforcement/Compliance Strategy shall be revised to include an inspection frequency for industrial facilities of no less than (§ IX.B.3):*

- Once a year for industrial facilities designated high priority,*
- Once biannually for industrial facilities designated medium priority, and*
- Once during the term of the 2002 MS4 Permit for industrial facilities designated low priority*

*The Enforcement/Compliance Strategy shall be revised to include an inspection frequency for commercial facilities of no less than (§ IX.C.5):*

- Once a year for industrial facilities designated high priority,*
- Once biannually for industrial facilities designated medium priority, and*
- Once during the term of the 2002 MS4 Permit for industrial facilities designated low priority*

## 8.4 INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

*The Enforcement/Compliance Strategy shall be revised to such that industrial facility compliance surveys and inspections shall at a minimum address the following (§ IX.B.4):*

- *Check for submittal of a NOI to comply with the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities or other permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board or Regional Board to an industrial facility within the Permit Area.*
- *Confirm compliance with the local jurisdiction's storm water ordinance.*
- *Check for active non-storm water discharges, potential illicit connections, and illegal discharges to the MS4.*
- *Potential for discharge of pollutants in Urban Runoff from areas of material storage, vehicle or equipment fueling, vehicle or equipment maintenance (including washing), waste handling, hazardous materials handling or storage, delivery areas or loading docks, or other outdoor work areas.*
- *Implementation and maintenance of appropriate BMPs for industrial facilities.*

*The commercial facility compliance survey/inspection shall, at a minimum, address the following:*

- a. *Commercial activity types and SIC codes*
- b. *Compliance with Co-Permittee's Storm Water Ordinances; if applicable, check for submittal of NOI to comply with General Industrial Permit or other permit issued by State or Regional Board*
- c. *The E/CS (IX.C.6)*

## 8.5 ENFORCEMENT

*Each Permittee shall enforce its Storm Water Ordinance prohibiting non-exempt non-storm water discharges at commercial facilities. Sanctions for non-compliance may include: verbal and/or written warnings, notice of violation or non-compliance, obtaining an administrative compliance, stop work, or cease and desist order, a civil citation or injunction, the imposition of monetary penalties or criminal prosecution (infraction or misdemeanor). (IX.C.8)*

If during a routine inspection or an inspection in response to a complaint, an inspector observes that a business/facility is non-compliant with the local jurisdiction's storm water ordinance, the Co-Permittee begins enforcement procedures. As described in Section 3.4 (Legal Authority and Enforcement), the severity of the violation is based on various factors. After considering the various factors, the Co-Permittee determines the level of enforcement is required consistent with the enforcement levels described in Table 3-3.

The Permittees will notify the RWQCB staff of perceived non-compliance with the General Permits. At that time enforcement responsibilities are transferred to the Regional Board.

## 8.6 REGIONAL BOARD NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

When Co-Permittees are notified by Co-Permittee staff or by a third party of potential illicit connections, illegal discharges, or Emergency Situations, the Co-Permittees provide oral or e-mail notification to Regional Board staff within 24 hours. At a minimum, Emergency Situations include sewage spills that

could impact water contact recreation, any sewage spill of more than 1,000 gallons, an oil spill that could impact wildlife, a hazardous material spill where residents are evacuated, all reportable quantities of hazardous waste spills as per 40 CFR 117 and 302, and any incident reportable to the California Office of Emergency Services (1-800-852-7550). Co-Permittees will also submit a written report to Regional Board staff within 10 calendar days. The Co-Permittee's written report will provide a detailed account of the situation, describe the corrective actions taken by the owner/operator, summarize compliance history for the facility, and outline the enforcement actions that have been or will be taken by the Co-Permittee. Additionally, the Co-Permittees will incorporate relevant information of Emergency Situations into their construction site/project database.

The Co-Permittees will notify the Regional Board when inspectors, other Co-Permittee staff, or third parties report observing potential non-compliance of a non-Emergency Situation nature with the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities or other permits issued by the State Board or Regional Board. Such notifications will be made by telephone or email within 2 working days of receiving notice from its staff or a third party. Examples of non-compliance of a non-Emergency Situation nature are a facility that cannot demonstrate coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities when it is apparent that it should have coverage, a facility that has coverage under General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities but does not have a SWPPP available on-site, or a facility that is not properly implementing or maintaining BMPs. Within 10 calendar days of receiving notice from its staff or a third party, the Co-Permittees will submit a written report to the Regional Board staff. The Regional Board staff will then determine if an inspection and enforcement action for the Construction Activity Permit is appropriate.

### **8.7 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

In each year's Annual Report the Permittees provide a summary of the Compliance Assistance Program and the Wastewater Pretreatment Inspection Programs (Cities of Corona and Riverside). The summary includes the number of surveys and inspections conducted, describes the enforcement actions taken by the Co-Permittees, and lists any associated notifications made to the Regional Board staff.

### **8.8 INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL FACILITY INSPECTOR TRAINING**

Co-Permittee staff responsible for conducting inspections as part of the Compliance Assistance Program or a Wastewater Pretreatment Inspection Program receive annual training regarding the following topics:

- ? The local jurisdiction's Storm Water Ordinance and other local jurisdiction resolutions and codes related to protection of water quality,
- ? The 2002 MS4 Permit and the Santa Ana Regional DAMP,
- ? The General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit, and
- ? The local jurisdiction's enforcement and compliance strategy/policy for industrial and commercial facilities.

The Co-Permittees ensure that newly hired municipal staff or transferred municipal staff receive formal training within 6 months of beginning their inspection duties. When planning formal classroom training



related to conducting inspections of industrial or commercial facilities, the CoPermittees will notify, and coordinate with, Santa Ana Regional Board staff.

Co-Permittee staff responsible for conducting industrial or commercial facility inspections may also attend training sponsored by industry associations (e.g., American Society of Civil Engineers, American Public Works Association, etc.), the California Storm Water Quality Association, other areawide MS4 permittees, or other entities.

## 9.0 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

### 9.1 STORMWATER/CLEANWATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

The Permittees have developed a strong area-wide public education and outreach program known as the StormWater/CleanWater Protection Program (SW/CWPP). The goals of the SW/CWPP are to foster broad public awareness of water pollution concerns, to increase public acceptance of pollution prevention activities to curtail everyday human behaviors that contribute to water pollution problems, and to promote stewardship of local water resources. A copy of the interagency agreement regarding the SW/CWPP is included in Appendix D.

Pollution prevention is a major focus of the SW/CWPP. Common storm water pollution prevention themes that are emphasized throughout all aspects of the SWCWPP’s public outreach activities and program materials include:

- ? Proper disposal of household hazardous wastes;
- ? Proper disposal of used motor oil;
- ? Guidelines to reduce excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers;
- ? Good housekeepingBMPs for homeowners and business operators; and
- ? Proper disposal of pet waste.

The public education program uses numerous outreach methods to reach audiences of all ages and interests. Table 9-1 presents the various outreach methods for different audiences.

**Table 9-1. Public Education and Outreach Methods**

Audience	Outreach Methods
Residents; General Public	• Pamphlets • Brochures • Radio • TV/Cable • Utility Bill Inserts • Direct Mail • Newspaper Inserts • Advertisements • Community Events • Community Presentations • Surveys
Groundskeepers; Home Gardeners	• Focused Brochures • Posters • Workshops • Newspaper Inserts
Commercial; Industrial	• Brochures • Posters
Students	• Classroom Presentations • Videos • Workbook Materials • Coloring Contests
General Contractors; Construction Contractors	• Focused Brochures • Information at Public Permit Counters • New Development Guidelines
Architects; Developers	• Focused Brochures • Information at Public Permit Counters • New Development Guidelines

To leverage limited resources, the SW/CWPP have frequently partnered with various entities (Riverside County’s Waste Management Department, Western Riverside Council of Governments, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Riverside Corona Resource conservation District, and the California Conservation Corp, etc.) to promote conservation, pollution prevention and environmental awareness.

The education program also expands outreach opportunities by collaborating with entities such as Riverside County's Agricultural Commissioner and University California Cooperative Extension to promote proper use of pesticides and herbicides to specific target groups such as pesticide applicators home gardeners.

The SW/CWPP developed an Internet website that provides information to residents and businesses about the problem of storm water pollution and offers simple storm water pollution prevention activities. The website also provides a materials order form for all educational materials. The website also has a tracking mechanism for the number of queries. The website address is: [www.co.riverside.ca.us/depts/flood](http://www.co.riverside.ca.us/depts/flood).

### 9.2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

*The Permittees shall solicit and consider comments received from the public and submit copies of the comments to the Executive Officer with the Annual Reports beginning with the report due on November 30, 2003. In response to the public comments, the Permittees may modify reports, plans, or schedules prior to submittal to the Executive Officer. (§ X.A)*

### 9.3 HOTLINE

The SW/CWPP operates a toll-free hotline for the reporting of illegal dumping activity and for providing free public education information. Since 1998 the SW/CWPP has kept a record of calls to the toll-free hotline number. New outreach materials that are currently under development include:

*By October 25, 2003 (within 12 months of the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption), the Permittees shall develop public education materials and a hotline number to encourage the public to report clogged storm drains, faded or missing catch basin stencils, illegal dumping from residential, industrial, construction and commercial sites into public streets, storm drains and waterbodies, and general pollution prevention information. This hotline and website shall continue to be included in the public and business education program and shall be submitted for listing in the governmental pages of all major regional phone books. (§ X.G)*

### 9.4 PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE

*By April 25, 2003 (within 6 months of the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption), the Permittees shall establish a Public Education Committee to provide oversight and guidance for the implementation of the public education program. The Public Education Committee shall meet at least twice per year. Through use of local print, radio and television, the Permittees must ensure that the public and business education program makes a minimum of 5 million impressions per year. (§ X.C)*

## 9.5 BUSINESS SPECIFIC EDUCATION

*The Permittees will expand the existing public educational program to include a concentrated, business-specific element. This education program will include information to encourage commercial facility owners and/or operators to comply with the local jurisdiction's storm water ordinance and, where applicable, the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities or other NPDES permit or Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the State Water Resources Control Board or Santa Ana Regional Board. (§ IX.C.7)*

*Each Co-Permittee shall continue to reduce the short and long-term impacts on receiving water quality by reducing pollutants and runoff flows from new developments and significant redevelopment to the MEP by performing at a minimum the following (§ VIII.A.5):*

- 1. Review of their respective land use approval and CEQA review processes to ensure that they address Urban Runoff issues and revise as appropriate.*
- 2. Develop and implement a public/business education program.*

*By April 25, 2004 (within 12 months of committee formation), the Public Education Committee shall conduct an evaluation to determine the best method of providing businesses within their jurisdiction educational materials and compliance guidance materials related to the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities. The identified method for distributing educational materials to businesses shall be implemented within six months of completing the evaluation. (§ X.D)*

## 9.6 TARGETED GUIDANCE

*By October 25, 2003 (within 12 months of the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption), the Public Education Committee shall develop BMP guidance for restaurants, automotive service centers, and gasoline service stations, and authorized non-storm water discharges (2002 MS4 Permit § II.C) for the Co-Permittees to distribute to these facilities. (§ X.F)*

*By April 25, 2004 (within 18 months of the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption), the Permittees shall develop BMP guidance for the household use of fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals, mobile vehicle maintenance, carpet cleaners, commercial landscape maintenance, and pavement cutting. Additionally, BMP guidance shall be developed for managing authorized non-storm water discharges (2004 MS4 Permit § II.C) identified to be significant sources of pollutants. These guidance documents shall be distributed to the public, trade associations, etc., through participation in community events, trade association meetings, and/or mail. (§ X.H)*

## 9.7 EVALUATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

*By October 25, 2004 (within 18 months of committee formation), the Public Education Committee shall propose a survey for measuring changes in awareness of Urban Runoff quality as a result of the education program. The findings of this survey will provide information for the development of a future*

*Public Education action plan. Upon approval by the Executive Officer, the study shall be completed by the end of the 2004 MS4 Permit term. (§ X.E)*

## 10.0 MONITORING PROGRAM

### 10.1 OVERVIEW OF THE CONSOLIDATED PROGRAM FOR WATER QUALITY MONITORING

During the term of the 1996 MS4 Permit, the Principal Permittee implemented the Consolidated Program for Water Quality Monitoring (Monitoring Program), a copy of which is included in Appendix J. This Monitoring Program was developed in 1994 to integrate the requirements of the three area-wide MS4 NPDES permits issued by the three different Regional Boards with jurisdiction in portions of Riverside County. The goal of the Monitoring Program is to develop information that can be used to support effective implementation of the Santa Ana Regional DAMP.

The major objectives of the Monitoring Program as stated in Appendix 3 to the 2002MS4 Permit are:

- ? To identify those Receiving Waters, which without additional action to control pollution from Urban Runoff, cannot reasonably be expected to achieve or maintain applicable water quality standards required to sustain the beneficial uses, the goals, and the objectives of the Basin Plan.
- ? To develop and support an effective MS4 management program.
- ? To identify significant water quality problems, related to discharges of Urban Runoff within the Permit Area.
- ? To define water quality status, trends, and pollutants of concern associated with urban discharges and their impact on the beneficial uses of the Receiving Waters.
- ? To analyze and interpret the collected data to determine the impact of Urban Runoff and/or validate any water quality models.
- ? To characterize pollutants associated with Urban Runoff, and to assess the influence of urban land uses on Receiving Water quality and the beneficial uses of Receiving Waters.
- ? Identify significant water quality problems related to Urban Runoff.
- ? To identify other sources of pollutants in Urban Runoff to the maximum extent possible (e.g., including, but not limited to, atmospheric deposition, contaminated sediments, other non-point sources, etc.)
- ? To identify and prohibit illicit connections.
- ? To identify and prohibit illicit discharges.
- ? To verify and to identify sources of Urban Runoff pollutants.
- ? To verify and to control illegal discharges.
- ? To evaluate the effectiveness of the Santa Ana Regional DAMP and WQMPs, including an estimate of pollutant reductions achieved by the structural and non-structural BMPs implemented by the Permittees.
- ? To conduct monitoring in cooperation with San Bernardino County for investigation of bacteriological impairments in the Upper Santa Ana River due to Urban Runoff.
- ? To evaluate the costs and benefits of proposed Urban Runoff management programs to protect Receiving Water quality.

The Monitoring Program primarily utilized three types of locations for sampling: storm drain outfalls, receiving water, and sediment:

- ? Nearly all of storm drain sampling locations are located in urbanized watersheds at the end of improved drainage facilities (e.g., storm drains or channels) that discharge to a receiving water. The land use has not changed significantly over the short-term in most cases for the catchments associated with the storm drain outfalls. Data collected from storm drain outfall locations may be used to characterize pollutant loadings discharged from their respective catchment areas and allow the estimation of pollutant mass loads from storm drains to receiving waters. Only a few of the storm drain outfall catchments are of sufficiently uniform land use to assess pollutant loads that are land use specific.
- ? Receiving water sampling locations were selected to provide baseline information of ambient water quality. Receiving waters are defined as those water bodies that collect, convey, or receive storm water runoff. Examples of receiving waters include creeks, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and infiltration basins.
- ? Sediment sampling locations were chosen to assess the accumulation of pollutants in the sediment deposited in drainage facilities. Such information is useful in evaluating appropriate maintenance activities for flood control basins and ensuring the proper disposal of excavated material. Sediment sampling locations are located in detention/retention basins and channels having a natural bed (presumably having settled material from the MS4).

A sampling data base (spreadsheet format) that includes channel type, location information, nearest rain gauge, type of sampling location (outfall vs. receiving water), sampling methods and equipment, tributary area, and land use mix has been developed.

The Monitoring Program includes the following sample types: wet weather, dry weather, sediment, microbial, screening, complaint-based, and special studies. To date wet weather, dry weather, and sediment samples have been the primary focus of monitoring efforts. Wet weather samples involve weather forecasting, scheduling field crews, collecting a representative sample from the runoff hydrograph, compositing samples, and laboratory analysis. Dry weather flow indicates a source not related to a rainfall, which may reflect an illicit connection or an illegal discharge. Sediment samples are mainly collected to assess the presence of pollutants in sediments that may accumulate in flood control basins and channels.

## 10.2 PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL MONITORING EFFORTS

The District participates in a Southern California regional monitoring consortium. The consortium includes the Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Ana Regional Boards and each of the Principal Permittees in Southern California (i.e., the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego and Ventura), and the City of Long Beach. The overall goal for this consortium is to establish a Southern California storm water research and monitoring program that would focus on improving storm water monitoring science, coordination between data collection programs, and evaluating the effects of storm water discharges to receiving waters.

### **10.3 REQUIREMENTS OF 2002 MS4 PERMIT**

By April 25, 2003 (within 6 months of the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption), the District in coordination with the Santa Ana Regional Board staff will identify monitoring locations that focus on areas with elevated pollutant concentrations. (Appendix 3, § I.G)

By October 25, 2003 (within 12 months of the 2002 MS4 Permit adoption), the Permittees shall revise the Monitoring Program to reflect an integrated watershed monitoring approach and to achieve the objectives of the Monitoring Program. (Appendix 3, § I.H) The specific minimum components to be incorporated in revising the Monitoring Program are described in Appendix 3, § III of the 2002MS4 Permit.



## 11.0 PROGRAM EVALUATION, REPORTING AND REVISION

### 11.1 ANNUAL REPORTING

Each year the District has compiled and prepared an Annual Report for submittal to the Santa Ana Regional Board. To support preparation of the Annual Reports, the CoPermittees have submitted to the District information regarding their implementation of the Santa Ana Regional DAMP utilizing standardized reporting forms. Copies of these standardized reporting forms are included in Appendix K.

In accordance with the 2002MS4 Permit, future Annual Reports shall, at a minimum, include the following:

- ? A review of the status of program implementation and compliance (or non-compliance) relative to the schedules provided in the 2002MS4 Permit.
- ? An assessment of the effectiveness of control measures established under the illicit discharge elimination program and the Santa Ana Regional DAMP. The effectiveness may be measured in terms of how successful the program has been in eliminating illicit connections/illegal discharges and reducing pollutant loads in Urban Runoff.
- ? An assessment of any modifications to the WQMPs, or the Santa Ana Regional DAMP, made to comply with Clean Water Act requirements to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP.
- ? A summary, evaluation, and discussion of monitoring results from the previous year and any changes to the Monitoring Program for the following year.
- ? A fiscal analysis progress report as that provides each Permittee's expenditures for the previous fiscal year, each Permittee's budget for the current fiscal year, and a description of the source of funding.
- ? A draft work plan that describes the proposed implementation of the WQMPs and the Santa Ana Regional DAMP for the next fiscal year. The work plan shall include clearly defined tasks, responsibilities, and schedules for implementation of the storm water program and each Permittee's actions for the next fiscal year.
- ? Major changes in any previously submitted plans or policies.
- ? An assessment of each Permittee's compliance status with the Receiving Water Limitations included in the 2002 MS4 Permit.

However, by January 1, 2003 the State Water Resources Control Board is required to develop a statewide municipal storm water (Urban Runoff) monitoring and reporting program. Once this statewide monitoring and reporting program has been developed, the Permittees will incorporate appropriate components into its reporting.

## 11.2 SANTA ANA REGIONAL DAMP REVISIONS

The Permittees shall review and revise the DAMP in order to effect the implementation of new or enhanced BMPs during all phases of construction and post-construction (§ VIII.A.3). At a minimum the DAMP shall continue to:

1. Discuss amendments to ordinances, regulations, and codes that would enhance grading and erosion control and public education;
2. Propose review criteria to be applied in land use review processes to better address issues regarding Urban Runoff; and
3. Identify BMPs that would enhance pollution prevention measures and address post construction Urban Runoff issues.

The Permittees shall review and revise the DAMP in order to effect the implementation of new or enhanced BMPs that reduce pollutants in Urban Runoff from commercial and industrial sites during and after construction (§ VIII.A.4). At a minimum the DAMP shall continue to:

1. Identify those characteristics of the development of a commercial or industrial site that are likely to be a source of pollutants in Urban Runoff and that should be addressed and considered during the land use approval process; and
2. Identify BMPs that would enhance pollution prevention measures and address post construction Urban Runoff issues.

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Glossary**

**2002 MS4 Permit** - Order No. R8-2002-0011 (NPDES No. CAS618033)

**Annual Report** - Pursuant to each NPDES MS4 permit issued by the Santa Ana Regional Board to the Permittees, there is a requirement that an Annual Report be filed with the Santa Ana Regional Board on or before each November 30th.

**APN** - Assessor's parcel number.

**Basin Plan** - Water Quality Control Plan developed by the Regional Board for the Santa Ana River Watershed.

**BAT [Best Available Technology]** – BAT is the technology-based standard established by Congress in CWA section 402(p)(3)(A) for industrial dischargers of storm water. Technology-based standards establish the level of pollutant reductions that dischargers must achieve, typically by treatment or by a combination of source controls and structural treatment BMPs. For example, secondary treatment (or the removal of 85% suspended solids and BOD) is the BAT for suspended solid and BOD removal from a sewage treatment plant. BAT generally emphasizes treatment methods first and pollution prevention and source control BMPs secondarily. The best economically achievable technology that will result in reasonable further progress toward the national goal of eliminating the discharge of all pollutants is determined in accordance with regulations issued by the USEPA Administrator. Factors relating to the assessment of BAT shall take into account the age of equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques, process changes, the cost of achieving such effluent reduction, non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements), and such other factors as the permitting authority deems appropriate.

**BCT [Best Conventional Technology]** – BCT is the treatment techniques, processes and procedure innovations, and operating methods that eliminate or reduce chemical, physical, and biological pollutant constituents.

**Beneficial Uses** – The uses of water necessary for the survival or well being of man, plants, and wildlife. These uses of water serve to promote the tangible and intangible economic, social, and environmental goals. “Beneficial Uses” that may be protected against include, but are not limited to: domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves. Existing beneficial uses are uses that were attained in the surface or ground water on or after November 28, 1975; and potential beneficial uses are uses that would probably develop in future years through the implementation of various control measures. “Beneficial Uses” are equivalent to “Designated Uses” under federal law. [California Water Code Section 13050(f)]

**Biological Integrity** – Defined in Karr J.R. and D.R. Dudley. 1981. Ecological perspective on water quality goals. Environmental Management 5:55-68 as: “A diversity, and functional organization comparable to that of natural habitat of the region.” Also referred to as ecosystem health.

**BMP [Best Management Practices]** – Defined in 40 CFR 122.2 as schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of Waters of the U.S. 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. In the case of MS4 permits, BMPs are typically used in place of numeric effluent limits.

**Caltrans** - California Department of Transportation

**CAP** - Compliance Assistance Program developed and funded by the Permittees.

**CEQA** - California Environmental Quality Act (Section 21000 et seq. of the California Public Resources Code.

**Cleaning** - The removal of litter or debris that can impact Receiving Waters.

**CMP** - Consolidated Program for Water Quality Monitoring

**Conditions of Concern** - Scour, erosion (sheet, rill and/or gully), aggradation (raising of a streambed from sediment deposition), changes in fluvial geomorphology, hydrology and changes in aquatic ecosystem.

**Construction Activity Permits** – Collectively, the General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit and the San Jacinto Watershed Construction Activities Permit.

**Contamination** – As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, contamination is “an impairment of the quality of waters of the State by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease.” ‘Contamination’ includes any equivalent effect resulting from the disposal of waste whether or not Waters of the U.S. are affected.

**Co-Permittees** - County of Riverside and the cities of Beaumont, Calimesa, Canyon Lake Corona Hemet, Lake Elsinore, Murrieta, Moreno Valley Norco, Perris, Riverside, and San Jacinto.

**County** - County of Riverside, legal entity

**CWA** - Federal Clean Water Act

**DAMP [Drainage Area Management Plan]** - The DAMP is a programmatic document developed by the Permittees and approved by the Executive Officer that outlines the major programs and policies that the Permittees individually and/or collectively implements to manage Urban Runoff in the Permit Area.

**E/CS** - Enforcement Compliance Strategy developed by the Permittees dated December 20, 2001.

**Effluent limitations** – Limitations on the volume of each waste discharge and the quantity and concentrations of pollutants in the discharge. The limitations are designed to ensure that the discharge does not cause water quality objectives to be exceeded in the receiving water and does not adversely affect beneficial uses. Effluent limitations are limitations of the quantity and concentrations of pollutants in a discharge. The limitations are designed to ensure that the discharge does not cause water quality objectives to be exceeded in the receiving water and does not adversely affect beneficial uses. In other words, an effluent limit is the maximum concentration of a pollutant that a discharge can contain. To meet effluent limitations, the effluent typically must undergo one or more forms of treatment to remove

pollutants in order to lower the pollutant concentration below the limit. Effluent limits are typically numeric (e.g., 10 mg/l).

**Emergency Situation** – At a minimum, sewage spills that could impact water contact recreation, all sewage spills above 1,000 gallons, an oil spill that could impact wildlife, a hazardous material spill where residents are evacuated, all reportable quantities of hazardous waste spills as per 40CFR 117 and 302, and any incident reportable to the OES (1-800-852-7550).

**Executive Officer** - The Executive Officer of the Regional Board

**General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit** - State Board Order No. 99-08 DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000002).

**General Dairy Permit** - Regional Board Order No. 99-11 (NPDES No. CAG018001) for concentrated animal feeding operations.

**General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit** - State Board Order No. 97-03 DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000001)

**General Storm Water Permits** - General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit and General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit.

**GIS** – Geographical Information Systems.

**Hazardous Material** – Any substance that poses a threat to human health or the environment due to its toxicity, corrosiveness, ignitability, explosive nature or chemical reactivity. These also include materials named by the USEPA to be reported if a designated quantity of the material is spilled into the Waters of the U.S. or emitted into the environment.

**Illegal Discharge** – Illegal discharge means any disposal, either intentionally or unintentionally, of material or waste to land or MS4s that can pollute storm water or create a nuisance. The term illegal discharge includes any discharge to the MS4 that is not composed entirely of storm water, except discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit, discharges that are identified in Section II.C of the 2002 MS4 Permit, and discharges authorized by the Executive Officer.

**Illicit Connection** - Illicit Connection means any connection to the storm drain system that is prohibited under local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations. The term illicit connection includes all non storm-water discharges and connections except discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit, discharges that are identified in Section II, Discharge Limitations/Prohibitions, of the 2002 MS4 Permit, and discharges authorized by the Executive Officer.

**Impaired Waterbody** – Section 303(b) of the CWA requires each of California’s Regional Water Quality Control Boards to routinely monitor and assess the quality of waters of their respective regions. If this assessment indicates that beneficial uses are not met, then that waterbody must be listed under Section 303(d) of the CWA as an impaired waterbody. The 1998 water quality assessment listed a number of water bodies within the Permit Area as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d). In the Permit Area, these

include: Canyon Lake (for nutrients and pathogens); LakeElsinore (for nutrients, organic enrichment/low D.O., unknown toxicity and sedimentation); LakeFulmor (for pathogens); Santa Ana River, Reach 3 (for nutrients, pathogens, salinity, TDS, and chlorides); and Santa Ana River, Reach 4 (for pathogens).

**Implementation Agreement** - NPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit – Implementation Agreement dated November 12, 1996 by and among thePermittees.

**Impressions** - The most common measure is "gross impressions" that includes repetitions. This means if the same person sees an advertisement or hears a radio or sees a TV advertisement a thousand times, that will be counted as 1000 impressions. There are independent auditing agencies (e.g., Nielsen Rating) that perform this task and provide you with the numbers. In most cases, when you buy an advertisement in any media, they will provide you this number.

**LA** - Load allocations

**Land Disturbance** – The clearing, grading, excavation, stockpiling, or other construction activity that results in the possible mobilization of soils or other pollutants into MS4s. This specifically does not include routine maintenance activity to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility. This also does not include emergency construction activities required to protect public health and safety. The Permittees should first confirm with Regional Board staff if they believe that a particular routine maintenance activity is exempt under this definition from any General Storm Water Permit or other Orders issued by this Regional Board.

**Management Steering Committee** - A committee to address Urban Runoff management policies for the Permit Area and coordinate the review and necessary revisions of the DAMP and Implementation Agreement.

**MEP [Maximum Extent Practicable]** – There is no statutory or regulatory definition for MEP. The CWA section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) requires that MS4 permits “shall require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP, including management practices, control techniques and system, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants...” However, there has been several interpretations that have been provided including:

1. MEP means that when considering and choosingBMPs to address an identified pollution problem, the municipality is to consider the following: technical feasibility, effectiveness, compliance with regulatory standards, cost, and public acceptance. The BMP chosen must achieve greater or substantially the same pollution control benefit as identified in the manuals developed by the California Storm Water Quality Task Force (Proposed by Permittees).
2. MEP means to the maximum extent feasible, taking into account considerations of synergistic, additive, and competing factors, including but not limited to, gravity of the problem, technical feasibility fiscal feasibility, public health risks, societal concerns, and social benefits. (Order R8-2001-10 Orange County MS4 Permit)
3. MEP is the technology-based standard established by Congress in CWA Section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) that municipal dischargers of storm water (MS4s) must meet. Technology-based standards establish

the level of pollutant reductions that dischargers must achieve, typically by treatment or by a combination of treatment and BMPs. MEP generally emphasizes pollution prevention and source control BMPs primarily (as the first line of defense) in combination with treatment methods serving as a backup (additional line of defense). MEP considers economics and is generally, but not necessarily, less stringent than BAT. A definition for MEP is not provided either in the statute or in the regulations. Instead the definition of MEP is dynamic and will be defined by the following process over time: municipalities propose their definition of MEP by way of their Water Quality Management Plan. Their total collective and individual activities conducted pursuant to the Water Quality Management Plan becomes their proposal for MEP as it applies both to their overall effort, as well as to specific activities (e.g., MEP for street sweeping, or MEP for municipal separate storm sewer system maintenance). In the absence of a proposal acceptable to the Regional Board, the Regional Board defines MEP.

4. In a memo dated February 11, 1993, entitled "Definition of Maximum Extent Practicable," Elizabeth Jennings, Senior Staff Counsel, SWRCB addressed the achievement of the MEP standard as follows: "To achieve the MEP standard, municipalities must employ whatever Best Management Practices (BMPs) are technically feasible (i.e., are likely to be effective) and are not cost prohibitive. The major emphasis is on technical feasibility. Reducing pollutants to the MEP means choosing effective BMPs, and rejecting applicable BMPs only where other effective BMPs will serve the same purpose, or the BMPs would not be technically feasible, or the cost would be prohibitive. In selecting BMPs to achieve the MEP standard, the following factors may be useful to consider:

*a. Effectiveness: Will the BMPs address a pollutant (or pollutant source) of concern*

*b. Regulatory Compliance: Is the BMP in compliance with storm water regulations as well as other environmental regulations?*

*c. Public Acceptance: Does the BMP have public support?*

*d. Cost: Will the cost of implementing the BMP have a reasonable relationship to the pollution control benefits to be achieved?*

*e. Technical Feasibility: Is the BMP technically feasible considering soils, geography, water resources, etc?*

The final determination regarding whether a municipality has reduced pollutants to the maximum extent practicable can only be made by the Regional or State Water Boards, and not by the municipal discharger. If a municipality reviews a lengthy menu of BMPs and chooses to select only a few of the least expensive, it is likely that MEP has not been met. On the other hand, if a municipal discharger employs all applicable BMPs except those where it can show that they are not technically feasible in the locality, or whose cost would exceed any benefit derived, it would have met the standard. Where a choice may be made between two BMPs that should provide generally comparable effectiveness, the discharger may choose the least expensive alternative and exclude the more expensive BMP. However, it would not be acceptable either to reject all BMPs that would address a pollutant source, or to pick a BMP base solely on cost, which would be clearly less effective. In selecting BMPs the municipality must make a serious attempt to comply and practical solutions may not be lightly rejected. In any case, the burden would be on the municipal discharger to show compliance with its permit. After selecting a menu of BMPs, it is the responsibility of the discharger to ensure that all BMPs are implemented."



**MS4 - [Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System]** – An MS4 is a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, natural drainage features or channels, modified natural channels, 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) 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 U.S.; (ii) Designated or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; (iv) Which is not part of the POTW as defined at 40 CFR 122.2. Historic and current developments make use of natural drainage patterns and features as conveyances for urban runoff. Urban streams used in this manner are part of the municipalities MS4 regardless of whether they are natural, man-made, or partially modified features. In these cases, the urban stream is both an MS4 and a receiving water.

**Municipal Facilities Strategy** - Each Permittee's plan to address potential impacts to Urban Runoff quality from its facilities and activities as required by Order No. 96-730.

**New Development** – The categories of development identified in subsections VIII.B.1.b of the 2002 MS4 Permit. New developments do not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility, nor do they include emergency new developments required to protect public health and safety. Dischargers should confirm with Regional Board staff whether or not a particular routine maintenance activity is subject to the 2002 MS4 Permit.

**NOI [Notice of Intent]** - A NOI is an application for coverage under either General Storm Water Permits or the San Jacinto Watershed Construction Activities Permit.

**Non-Point Source** - Non-point source refers to diffuse, widespread sources of pollution. These sources may be large or small, but are generally numerous throughout a watershed. Non-point sources, include but are not limited to urban, agricultural or industrial area, roads, highways, construction sites, communities served by septic systems, recreational boating activities, timber harvesting, mining, livestock grazing, as well as physical changes to stream channels, and habitat degradation. Non-point source pollution can occur year round any time rainfall, snowmelt, irrigation, or any other source of water runs over land or through the ground, picks up pollutants from these numerous, diffuse sources and deposits them into rivers, lakes and coastal waters or introduces them into ground water.

**Non-Storm Water** – Non-storm water consists of all discharges to and from a storm water conveyance system that do not originate from precipitation events (i.e., all discharges from a conveyance system other than storm water). Non-storm water includes illicit discharges, non-prohibited discharges and NPDES permitted discharges. An illicit discharge is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2) as any discharge to a MS4 that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to a separate NPDES permit and discharges resulting from emergency fire fighting activities.

**NPDES [National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System]** – Permits issued under Section 402(p) of the CWA for regulating discharge of pollutants to Waters of the U.S.

**Nuisance** – As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act a nuisance is “anything which meets all of the following requirements: 1) Is injurious to health, or is indecent, or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property. 2) Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal. 3) Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes.”

**Numeric Effluent Limitations** – A method by which "effluent limitations," see above, are prescribed for pollutants in waste discharge requirements using concentration based criteria to implement the federal NPDES regulations. When numeric effluent limits are met at the “end-of-pipe,” the effluent discharge generally will not cause water quality standards to be exceeded in the receiving waters (i.e., water quality standards will also be met).

**OES** - Office of Emergency Services

**Permit Area** - The portion of the Santa Ana River Watershed that is within the County of Riverside and identified in Appendix 1 of the 2002 MS4 Permit as "Urban Area" and those portions of "Agriculture" and "Open Space" that do convert to industrial, commercial, or residential use during the term of the 2002 MS4 Permit.

**Permittees** - Co-Permittees and the Principal Permittee.

**Person or Party** – A person is defined as an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. [40 CFR 122.2].

**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 operations, landfill leachate collection systems, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

**Pollutant** – A pollutant is broadly defined as any agent that may cause or contribute to the degradation of water quality such that a condition of pollution or contamination is created or aggravated.

**Pollutants of Concern** – A list of potential pollutants to be analyzed for in the Monitoring and Reporting Program. This list shall include: TSS, total inorganic nitrogen, total phosphorus, soluble reactive phosphorus, acute toxicity, fecal coliform, total coliform, pH, and chemicals/potential pollutants expected to be present on the project site. In developing this list, consideration should be given to the chemicals and potential pollutants available for storm water to pick-up or transport to Receiving Waters, all pollutants for which a waterbody within the Permit Area that has been listed as impaired under CWA Section 303(d)), the category of development and the type of pollutants associated with that development category.

**Pollution** – As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, pollution is the alteration of the quality of the Waters of the U.S. by waste, to a degree that unreasonably affects either of the following: A) the waters for beneficial uses; or 2) facilities that serve these beneficial uses. Pollution may include contamination.

**Pollution Prevention** – Pollution prevention is defined as practices and processes that reduce or eliminate the generation of pollutants, in contrast to source control, treatment, or disposal.

**Post-Construction BMPs** – A subset of BMPs including source control and structural treatment BMPs which detain, retain, filter or educate to prevent the release of pollutants to surface waters during the final functional life of development.

**POTW** - Publicly owned treatment works

**Preserve Area** - Chino-Corona Agricultural Preserve Area

**Principal Permittee** - Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

**Public Education Committee** - A committee to be established by the Permittees pursuant to Section X.C. of the 2002 MS4 Permit to provide oversight and guidance for the implementation of the public education program.

**Rainy Season** – October 1 through May 31 of each year.

**District** - Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

**Receiving Water(s)** – (1) The Waters of the U.S. that includes surface **and ground waters**. (2) The receiving waters within the Permit Area

**Receiving Water Limitations** – Receiving Water Limitations are requirements included in the 2002 MS4 Permit issued by the Regional Board to assure that the regulated discharges do not violate water quality standards established in the Basin Plan at the point of discharge to Waters of the U.S. Receiving Water Limitations are used to implement the requirement of CWA section 301(b)(1)(C) that NPDES permits must include any more stringent limitations necessary to meet water quality standards.

**Receiving Water Quality Objectives** - Water quality objectives specified in the Basin Plan for Receiving Waters.

**Region** - Santa Ana River Watershed

**Regional Board** - California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region

**Riverside County** - Territory within the geographical boundaries of the County.

**ROWD** - Report of Waste Discharge, Application No. CAS 618033

**San Jacinto Watershed Construction Activities Permit** - Regional Board Order No.01-34, adopted January 19, 2001

**Sediment** – Soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water. Sediment resulting from anthropogenic sources (i.e. human induced land disturbance activities) is considered a pollutant. The 2002 MS4 Permit regulates only the discharges of sediment from anthropogenic sources and does not regulate naturally

occurring sources of sediment. Sediment can destroy fish-nesting areas, clog animal habitats, and cloud waters so that sunlight does not reach aquatic plants.

**SIC** - Standard Industrial Classification

**Significant Redevelopment** - defined in Section VIII.B.1.a of the 2002 MS4 Permit.

**Source Control BMPs** – In general, activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed to limit the contact between pollutant sources and storm water or authorized non-storm water. Examples include: activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, street sweeping, facility maintenance, detection and elimination of illicit connections and illegal dumping, and other non-structural measures. Facility design examples include providing attached lids to trash containers, or roof or awning over material and trash storage areas to prevent direct contact between water and pollutants. Additional examples are provided in Section 4 of Supplement A to the DAMP dated April 1996.

**State Board** - California Water Resources Control Board

**Storm Water** – Runoff from urban, open space, and agricultural areas consisting only of those discharges that originates from precipitation events. Storm Water is that portion of precipitation that flows across a surface to the MS4 or receiving waters. Examples of this phenomenon include: the water that flows off a building's roof when it rains (runoff from an impervious surface); the water that flows into streams when snow on the ground begins to melt (runoff from a semi-pervious surface); and the water that flows from a vegetated surface when rainfall is in excess of the rate at which it can infiltrate into the underlying soil (runoff from a pervious surface). During precipitation events in urban areas, rain water picks up and transports pollutants through storm water conveyance systems, and ultimately to Waters of the U.S.

**Storm Water Ordinance** - The Storm Water/Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Control Ordinances and ordinances addressing grading and erosion control adopted by each of the CoPermittees

**Structural BMPs** – Physical facilities or controls which may include secondary containment, treatment measures, (e.g. first flush diversion, detention/retention basins, and oil/grease separators), run-off controls (e.g., grass swales, infiltration trenches/basins, etc.), and engineering and design modification of existing structures. Additional examples are provided in Section 4 of Supplement A to the Riverside County DAMP dated April 1996.

**Subdivision Map Act** - Section 65000 et seq. of the California Government Code

**Supplement A** - Supplement A to the DAMP that is entitled "New Development Guidelines" and the attachment thereto entitled "Selection and Design of Storm Water Quality Controls."

**SWPPP** - Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

**TDS** - Total dissolved solids.

**Technical Committee** - A Permittee staff committee to direct the development of the DAMP and direct the implementation of the overall Urban Runoff program as described in the ROWD.

**TMDL [Total Maximum Daily Load]** – TMDL is the maximum amount of a pollutant that can be discharged into a water body from all sources (point and non-point) and still maintain water quality standards. Under CWA Section 303(d), TMDLs must be developed for all water bodies that do not meet water quality standards after application of technology-based controls.

**Toxicity** – Adverse responses of organisms to chemicals or physical agents ranging from mortality to physiological responses such as impaired reproduction or growth anomalies.

**TSS** - Total suspended solids.

**Uncontaminated Pumped Groundwater** - Groundwater that meets the surface water quality objectives specified in the Basin Plan to which it is proposed to be discharged.

**Urban Runoff** – Urban Runoff includes those discharges from residential, commercial, industrial, and construction areas within the Permit Area and excludes discharges from feedlots, dairies, farms, and open space. Urban Runoff discharges consist of storm water and non-storm water surface runoff from drainage sub-areas with various, often mixed, land uses within all of the hydrologic drainage areas that discharge into the Waters of the U. S. In addition to Urban Runoff, the MS4s regulated by the 2002 MS4 Permit receive flows from agricultural activities, open space, state and federal properties and other non-urban land uses not under the control of the Permittees. The quality of the discharges from the MS4s varies considerably and is affected by, among other things, past and present land use activities, basin hydrology, geography and geology, season, the frequency and duration of storm events, and the presence of past or present illegal and allowed disposal practices and illicit connections. The Permittees lack legal jurisdiction over storm water discharges into their respective MS4s from agricultural activities, California and federal facilities, utilities and special districts, Native American tribal lands, wastewater management agencies and other point and non-point source discharges otherwise permitted by or under the jurisdiction of the Regional Board. The Regional Board recognizes that the Permittees should not be held responsible for such facilities and/or discharges. Similarly, certain activities that generate pollutants present in Urban Runoff are beyond the ability of the Permittees to eliminate. Examples of these include operation of internal combustion engines, atmospheric deposition, brake pad wear, tire wear, residues from lawful application of pesticides, nutrient runoff from agricultural activities, and leaching of naturally occurring minerals from local geography.

**USEPA** - United States Environmental Protection Agency

**Waste** – As defined in Water Code Section 13050(d), “waste includes sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation, including waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal.” Article 2 of CCR Title 23, Chapter 15 (Chapter 15) contains a waste classification system that applies to solid and semi-solid waste that cannot be discharged directly or indirectly to waters of the state and which therefore must be discharged to land for treatment, storage, or disposal in accordance with Chapter 15. There are four classifications of waste (listed in order of highest to lowest threat to water quality): hazardous waste, designated waste, non-hazardous solid waste, and inert waste.

**Waste Discharge Requirements** – As defined in Section 13374 of the California Water Code, the term "waste discharge requirements" is the equivalent of the term "permits" as used in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. The Regional Board usually reserves reference to the term "permit" to Waste Discharge Requirements for discharges to surface Waters of the U.S.

**Water Code** - California Water Code

**Waters of the U.S.** – Waters of the U.S. can be broadly defined as navigable surface waters and all tributary surface waters to navigable surface waters. Groundwater is not considered to be a Waters of the U.S. As defined in 40 CFR 122.2, the Waters of the U.S. are defined as: (a) All waters, which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; (b) All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands;" (c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, "wetlands," sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or (3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce; (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as Waters of the U.S. under this definition; (e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition; (f) The territorial seas; and (g) "Wetlands" adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition. Waters of the U.S. do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with the USEPA.

**Water Quality Objectives** – Numerical or narrative limits on constituents or characteristics of water designated to protect designated beneficial uses of the water [California Water Code Section 13050 (h)]. The Regional Boards establish California's water quality objectives in the Water Quality Control Plans. As stated in the Porter-Cologne requirements for discharge (CWC 13263): "(Waste discharge) requirements shall implement any relevant water quality control plans that have been adopted, and shall take into consideration the beneficial uses to be protected, the water objectives reasonably required for that purpose, other waste discharges, the need to prevent nuisance, and the provisions of Section 13241." Numeric or narrative limits for pollutants or characteristics of water designed to protect the beneficial uses of the water. In other words, a water quality objective is the maximum concentration of a pollutant that can exist in a Receiving Water and still generally ensure that the beneficial uses of the Receiving Water remain protected (i.e., not impaired). Since water quality objectives are designed specifically to protect the beneficial uses, when the objectives are violated the beneficial uses are, by definition, no longer protected and become impaired. This is a fundamental concept under the Porter Cologne Act. Equally fundamental is Porter Cologne's definition of pollution. A condition of pollution exists when the water quality needed to support designated beneficial uses has become unreasonably affected or impaired; in other words, when the water quality objectives have been violated. These underlying definitions (regarding beneficial use protection) are the reason why all waste discharge requirements implementing the federal NPDES regulations require compliance with water quality objectives. (Water quality objectives are also called water quality criteria in the CWA.)

**Water Quality Standards** – are defined as the water quality goals of a waterbody (or a portion of the waterbody) designating beneficial uses (e.g., swimming, fishing, municipal drinking water supply, etc.,) to be made of the water and the water quality objectives or criteria necessary to protect those uses.

**Watershed** – That geographical area which drains to a specified point on a watercourse, usually a confluence of streams or rivers (also known as drainage area, catchments, or river basin).

**WLA** - Waste load allocations

**WQMP** – Water Quality Management Plan as discussed in Section VIII.B of the 2002 MS4 Permit.

**APPENDIX B**  
**2002 MS4 Permit**



Insert pages of permit here.

**APPENDIX C**  
**Implementation Agreement**

Insert pages of Implementation Agreement here.

**APPENDIX D**  
**Interagency Agreements**

Insert pages of interagency agreements.

**APPENDIX E**  
**Permittee Enforcement Activities**  
**and Responsible Department**

## **Appendix E                      Permittee Enforcement Activities and Responsible Department**

---

### **City of Beaumont**

#### **Construction Site Inspections**

Inspections are performed by the City of Beaumont Building Department at public and private construction projects to ensure that construction is performed according to approved specifications and building codes. Inspection frequency vary by project, but sites are generally inspected daily (by appointment). During inspections, construction is checked against plans, specifications, and building codes. Inspection cards are used for record keeping documenting inspections. When violations are identified, a correction notice is issued and re-inspection is performed. If a correction notice is ignored, the City of Beaumont may refuse to issue a final permit (e.g., for occupancy). Stop work orders are generally issued for dust control, traffic impacts, or to ensure safety. Inspectors have attended an American Public Works Association seminar on construction storm water best management practices.

*Potential Involvement:                      Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control*

#### **Code Enforcement**

The City of Beaumont Code Enforcement Department enforces city ordinances by issuing notices of violation and citations. The Police Department issues citations to enforce City ordinances as requested by other departments. Code Enforcement has been involved in investigations to identify the sources of suspect sewage discharges into the wastewater treatment plant. Code Enforcement responds to calls regarding illegal dumping and then refers enforcement to the County Fire Department Hazmat).

*Potential Involvement:                      Illegal Dumping, Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control, Industrial Facilities*

### **City of Calimesa**

Due to the small geographic size of the City and subsequent small staff size the City can and does provide staff education regarding the storm water permit requirements. As such the City can enforce the permit requirements uniformly and promptly upon receiving notification of a potential violation.

#### **Construction Site Inspections**

The City of Calimesa Planning, Building, and Public Works Departments inspects public and private new construction sites. Inspections are performed as requested by the contractor when approval is needed at specific project stages (a minimum of once). During inspections, construction is inspected to ensure compliance with plans, specifications, and municipal codes. Warnings, correction notices and stop work orders are issued as necessary and are followed up with re-inspection. Enforcement authority is generally cited from the municipal code. Informational material on construction storm water best management practices is available at the permit counter and inspectors have received training on construction storm water best management practices.

*Potential Involvement:                      Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control*

## **Appendix E                      Permittee Enforcement Activities and Responsible Department**

---

### **Additional Information**

Reports of illegal dumping are referred to the County of Riverside Sheriff's Department or County Fire Department (HAZMAT).

### **City of Canyon Lake**

#### **Construction Site Inspections**

The City of Canyon Lake Building and Safety Department inspects construction sites and grading sites. Grading sites are inspected by soils engineers hired by the contractors. During inspections, construction is checked to ensure compliance with approved plans, specifications, and building codes. Violations are enforced with warnings, notices of violation, or referral to the City Attorney

*Potential Involvement:                      Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control*

#### **Code Enforcement**

The City of Canyon Lake Code Enforcement Department enforces city ordinances. A comprehensive storm water ordinance was adopted in 1996. Code Enforcement Department staff has received training regarding storm water pollution and other potential discharge violations. An active program on onsite and area-wide compliance is in place. Violations are enforced with notices of violation or referral to City Attorney.

*Potential Involvement:                      Illegal Dumping, Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control, Industrial Facilities*

### **City of Corona**

#### **Construction Site Inspections**

The Public Works Department inspects public and private construction sites and grading operations to ensure that contractors and developers are complying with the requirements of the NPDES general construction permit. Construction activities are inspected against storm water pollution prevention plans to assure proper implementation of appropriate best management practices. Inspections are conducted daily/routinely during grading, street improvements, utility line construction and before and after rain events. The inspections are documented with the NPDES compliance report checklist indicated in Exhibit A. The inspection reports are filed and logged for follow up action. Enforcement action includes verbal and written notification of violations. The goal of the City is to work with owners and contractors to develop appropriate measures of compliance. However, stop notices are issued when there is no cooperation on behalf of the owner or contractor. Inspectors have received training regarding storm water pollution prevention and best management practices.

*Potential Involvement:                      Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control*

#### **General (Residential, Commercial & Industrial) Violation**

The Code Enforcement Section of the Planning Department enforces chapter 8.04 of the City Code that pertains to accumulation of debris, rubbish, and trash on private or public property as well as abandoned



## **Appendix E                      Permittee Enforcement Activities and Responsible Department**

---

vehicles. Enforcement activities preventing and removing these two types of public nuisances assists in removing potential storm water pollutants. Enforcement activities involving private parties include orders to cease and desist, verbal warnings, written warnings, assessment of fees for removal of the trash or abandoned vehicles, assessment of fines, as well as possible criminal action. Reports of trash and litter dumping in the public right-of-way is referred to the Street Maintenance Division of the Public Works Department for enforcement, under chapter 8.20 of the City Code. Enforcement activities for litter dumping in the public right-of-way generally consist of removal of the trash. Should the person or agency responsible for the action be identified then enforcement activities would potentially include an order to cease and desist from this activity, verbal warnings, written warnings, assessment of fees for removal of trash, or assessment of fines.

Illicit connections, unapproved wash downs, and other illegal discharges to the storm drain system and public rights-of-way are inspected by the Public Works NPDES section authorized per City Code chapter 13.27 of City Municipal Code using the report indicated in Exhibit B. Should the person or agency responsible for the action be identified then enforcement activities would potentially include an order to cease and desist from this activity, verbal warnings, written warnings, assessment of fees for removal of discharge, or assessment of fines.

### **Industrial Facility Inspections**

The Industrial Waste Section of the City's Utilities Services Department conducts pretreatment inspections at commercial and industrial facilities to regulate discharges to the City's wastewater treatment plant. Facilities with industrial waste discharge permits and facilities that have a potential to discharge priority pollutants into the sewer system are included in the program. Inspectors perform drive-by inspections of new industrial facilities and check SIC codes on business license applications to determine whether a facility has the potential of discharging pollutants to the sewer. Materials, activities, and pretreatment controls are inspected to ensure that there are no illegal discharges or illicit connections to the sewer. Inspections are conducted a minimum of twice per year. Enforcement involves issuing notices and cease and desist orders.

The City Fire Department implements a hazardous materials inspection program at commercial and industrial facilities that store hazardous materials. Inspectors check for proper containment, storage, and location of hazardous materials. Inspections include indoor and outdoor hazardous materials storage areas and are conducted annually. Violations are enforced with correction notices. Re-inspection is performed to ensure that necessary corrections have been made.

## **City of Lake Elsinore**

### **Construction Site Inspections**

The City of Lake Elsinore Engineering Division and Building Department inspect grading activities and building sites to ensure compliance with approved plans, specifications, and building codes and to check for construction best management practices to reduce storm water pollution. Violations are enforced with a stop work notice or citation. Inspectors have attended a training seminar on construction best management practices.

## **Appendix E                      Permittee Enforcement Activities and Responsible Department**

---

*Potential Involvement:*                      *Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control*

### **Code Enforcement**

The code enforcement officer in the City of LakeElsinore's Code Enforcement Department is responsible for enforcing the City's storm water related ordinance. For example, car washing (i.e., for fundraising) activities are required to obtain written permission, collect wash water runoff, and use biodegradable cleaning materials. Notices of violation and citations are issued for violations and fines are increased if violations are not corrected. The code enforcement officer revisits sites to ensure compliance. Re-inspection is scheduled as appropriate, generally within one week. Code enforcement officers generally respond to complaints only but periodically ride along with the Sheriff's Department to perform visual sweeps, particularly in known problem areas. Enforcement procedures are coordinated verbally between staff, divisions, and departments, with hard copy to follow. Reports of illegal discharges are referred to the County Environmental Health and Fire Departments as necessary for additional follow-up.

*Potential Involvement:*                      *Illegal Dumping, Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control, Industrial Facilities*

## **City of Hemet**

### **Construction Site Inspections**

Inspections are performed by the City of Hemet Public Works/Engineering Department at public and private construction projects to ensure that construction is performed according to approved specifications and building codes. Active construction sites are generally inspected daily as part of the overall construction inspection program. During inspections, construction is checked against plans, specifications, and building codes. The inspectors' log is used for record keeping documenting inspections. When violations are identified, a correction (stop-work) notice is issued and re-inspection is performed. If a correction notice is ignored, the City may refuse to issue a final permit (e.g., for occupancy). Stop work orders are generally issued for dust control, traffic impacts, or to ensure safety. Inspectors have attended a Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District-sponsored workshop on construction storm water best management practices.

*Potential Involvement:*                      *Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control*

### **Code Enforcement**

The City of Hemet Code Enforcement Department enforces city ordinances by issuing notices of violation and citations. Code Enforcement responds to calls regarding illegal dumping and coordinates with the Integrated Waste Management Department. If the responsible party is identified, a verbal warning is issued. The nature of follow-up actions depends upon the circumstances of the violation. Fines have not yet been established for dumping violations.

*Potential Involvement:*                      *Illegal Dumping, Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control, Industrial Facilities*

## **Appendix E                      Permittee Enforcement Activities and Responsible Department**

---

### **Industrial Facility Inspections**

The City Fire Department inspects businesses once every three years for general housekeeping, fire hazards, and extinguishers. Businesses are also expected to perform self-inspections. The Fire Department also inspects businesses with disclosed business plans for hazardous materials storage practices every three years to ensure that materials are properly stored and contained in the event of a spill or leak. Fire inspectors check for compliance with the City's industrial waste ordinance and fire codes at that time. The Fire Department's

Hazardous Materials Team responds to reports of hazardous materials spills or dumping and coordinates spill response with the County of Riverside Fire Department when the city team is unable to respond.

*Potential Involvement:                      Illegal Dumping, Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, and Industrial Facilities*

### **Additional Information**

The Industrial Waste section of the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) implements the sewage pretreatment program for industries within the City of Hemet. The EMWD must approve Certificate of Occupancy applications. Additionally, the City's Business License Inspector makes random visits to industrial and commercial facilities to ensure that information on the license is accurate.

## **City of San Jacinto**

### **Construction Site Inspections**

Daily inspections of public and private construction projects are performed by the City of San Jacinto Public Works Department to ensure that construction is performed according to approved plans, specifications, and building codes. Verbal warnings are issued when violations are identified. Inspectors are familiar with construction storm water best management practices and provide contractors and developers with photocopied sections of the *California Best Management Practices Handbooks* as educational materials when needed.

*Potential Involvement:                      Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control*

### **Code Enforcement**

The City of San Jacinto's Public Works Department enforces City ordinances including the storm water ordinance. Violations are enforced with verbal and written warnings, stop notices, and citations. Reports of illegal dumping or illicit connections are investigated in cooperation with the County of Riverside Fire Department if necessary. Suspected violations are also reported to the County of Riverside Environmental Health Department as appropriate. Spills or discharges of non-hazardous materials are cleaned by the Public Works Department while spills or discharges of hazardous materials are referred to the County Fire department.

*Potential Involvement:                      Illegal Dumping, Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control, Industrial Facilities*

## **Appendix E                      Permittee Enforcement Activities and Responsible Department**

---

### **City of Moreno Valley**

#### **Construction Site Inspections**

Inspectors in the City of Moreno Valley's Land Development Division perform inspections at public and private construction sites including street works, storm drains and channels, grading sites, and erosion control projects. Projects are inspected to ensure compliance with plans and specifications. Conditions of approval may have storm water-related requirements, such as drainage requirements, grading specifications, etc. No specific storm water pollution prevention related items are included as standard items on any forms or checklists. Inspectors have attended one training session on construction storm water best management practices.

*Potential Involvement:                      Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control*

#### **Code Enforcement**

The City of Moreno Valley Land Development Department enforces the storm water ordinance. When violations of the storm water ordinance are detected, inspectors issue a verbal or written warning followed by citations, as necessary. No standard citation notices for storm water violations currently exist. Re-inspection is performed to ensure that corrections are made as necessary. Coordination between departments is done verbally. Reports of illegal dumping are reported to the Land Development Department as well.

*Potential Involvement:                      Illegal Dumping, Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control, Industrial Facilities*

### **City of Norco**

#### **Construction Site Inspections**

The City of Norco's Building and Public Works Departments conduct inspections of private and public construction projects, respectively. The frequency of inspections varies depending on the project activities. Construction is checked against approved plans, specifications, and building codes. Erosion and runoff control measures are evaluated during the plan check process and during construction site inspections.

*Potential Involvement:                      Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control*

#### **Code Enforcement**

The Code Enforcement and Engineering Departments are involved in enforcing provisions of the storm water ordinance. Enforcement includes verbal warnings, citations (infractions), and citations (misdemeanors). Enforcement responses are dependent upon the significance of the violation, previous history of violations, and response to initial warnings. Enforcement procedures are coordinated between departments verbally, as needed. Issuance of warnings and citations are tracked to ensure follow through and case files are maintained. Inspectors have read the storm water ordinance and have received training regarding enforcement of the ordinance or storm water pollution prevention.

## **Appendix E                      Permittee Enforcement Activities and Responsible Department**

---

*Potential Involvement:*                      *Illegal Dumping, Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control, Industrial Facilities*

### **Industrial Facility Inspections**

The City of Norco Fire Department will begin performing inspections at industries that store hazardous materials. Under Article 80 of the Uniform Fire Code, inspections will be conducted to ensure proper storage, labeling, etc., of hazardous materials. Inspectors will also note potentially hazardous materials that could leak and enter the storm drain system. The frequency of these inspections has not yet been established. Inspectors have had training in regards to storm water pollution prevention or best management practices.

*Potential Involvement:*                      *Illegal Dumping, Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, and Industrial Facilities*

### **Additional Information**

The Public Works Department responds to reports of illegal dumping. If the responsible party is identified, compensation for cleanup costs is pursued. Currently, no fines have been established.

*Potential Involvement:*                      *Illegal Dumping, Non-Storm Water Discharges*

## **City of Perris**

**Regular Inspections of Businesses with SIC's of Concern:** The Neighborhood Preservation Section is the City division responsible for correlating and scheduling the regular inspection of businesses with SIC's of concern. The scheduling is done on a quarterly and yearly basis, and the location of businesses are correlated with a filed inspector's area of responsibility. For example, the Neighborhood Inspector responsible for the Downtown Area will be scheduled to inspect businesses located within that commercial district.

The general schedule of inspections provides that businesses that are automotive in nature including, but not limited to gasoline sales, maintenance and repair will be inspected quarterly. All businesses associated with the food industry, including but not limited to grocery stores, restaurants, delicatessens, drinking establishments, bakeries, and various markets will be inspected annually. Manufacturing plants that are industrial in nature, including but not limited to repair shops, assembly plants, wholesaling manufacturers, wholesale equipment wholesale equipment yards, and large volume distributors will be inspected annually. General businesses with a SIC code of concern, including laundry mats, warehousing operations, garden industries, and suppliers of various types will be inspected annually.

**Illicit Discharge/Illegal Dumping Special Inspections:** The City's Neighborhood Preservation is responsible for seeking compliance when an illicit discharge or illegal dumping activity is discovered. All compliance activities for illicit Discharge/Illegal Dumping will be generated on a reactive basis. That is, a "special inspection" will be conducted after a member of Public Works, City Engineer's Office, or anonymous city resident has telephoned in a report of suspected illegal activity. Neighborhood Preservation staff will attempt to investigate all illegal dumping and illicit discharges calls, and if proper evidence as to guilt is established, the City will prosecute the polluter to the fullest extent of the law.

## **Appendix E                      Permittee Enforcement Activities and Responsible Department**

---

**Regular Construction Site Inspections:** The City Engineer's inspectors will inspect construction sites regularly to ensure that BMP's are being implemented, and that there are no illegal discharges or illicit connections occurring. With each regular inspection, the inspector shall complete a "Construction Inspection Checklist." Depending on the duration of the project, and depending on the status of compliance at the site, it may be necessary to complete and submit more than one checklist for each construction project. Any suspected compliance issues will be referred by the city engineer's office to the Neighborhood Preservation Section, immediately. The City Engineer will be responsible for record keeping of all checklists completed.

**Determine Severity of Illegal Discharges and Direct Code Compliance Strategy:** A key responsibility key responsibility of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program coordinator is to direct enforcement activities related to the storm water pollution program. The program coordinator shall work with the Neighborhood Preservation section to determine appropriate actions to be taken against suspected polluters. Upon review of a summary report filed by a Neighborhood Inspector, the coordinator shall respond in writing to the Chief Building Official, as to the appropriate course of action to be taken.

### **The District**

#### **Construction Site Inspections**

The Contract Administration department of the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFC&WCD) conducts inspections of RCFC&WCD construction projects. Construction sites include storm drains and channels, dams, bridges, roadways, and levees. The purpose of these inspections is to ensure that contractors are conforming to construction plans and specifications and complying with OSHA regulations and other contract requirements including storm water requirements.

Contract documents specify requirements for measures to reduce potential pollution from construction projects. Bid documents may also require development and implementation of a storm water management plan or implementation of best management practices. A pre-construction meeting is conducted to review project requirements, including requirements for best management practices.

During inspections, construction activities are compared against project plans and specifications. Reports of observations are maintained. Construction sites are inspected daily for the duration of the project. Inspectors provide verbal advice on best management practices to contractors to reduce storm water pollution. Verbal and written warnings are issued when necessary to enforce contract provisions and RCFC&WCD has the authority to cease construction if necessary. Inspectors have received training regarding storm water pollution prevention through attending workshops and meetings.

*Potential Involvement:                      Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control*

### **City of Riverside**

#### **Construction Site Inspections**

The City of Riverside's Public Works/Engineering Department inspects public construction projects in City right of ways for compliance with approved plans, specifications, and building codes. Inspections are

## **Appendix E                      Permittee Enforcement Activities and Responsible Department**

---

conducted daily at project sites. Enforcement includes verbal and written warnings, fines, and legal action. Inspectors are aware of and enforce construction storm water pollution prevention requirements.

The Land Development Section of the Engineering Department responds to complaints of illegal grading activities and periodically performs drive-by inspections to detect illegal activities. If it is suspected that grading is not being performed according to plan, the grading plans will be checked against the approved grading plans and follow-up will be conducted as necessary. Erosion control requirements are part of the grading plans. Enforcement includes verbal and written warnings, notices of violation, stop work notices, and referral to the City legal department. The level of enforcement response is dependent upon the severity of the problem. Re-inspection is performed as needed to ensure that the necessary corrections have been made. The Code Enforcement and Police Departments are coordinated with as necessary. Supervisors have attended training sessions on construction storm water best management practices.

*Potential Involvement:                      Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control*

### **Industrial Facility Inspections**

The Industrial Waste Section of the Public Works Department implements a sewage pretreatment inspection program at commercial industries including restaurants, auto shops, dentists, small medical offices, and laundromats. Inspections are conducted at 90% of these facilities annually. Facilities with industrial waste discharge permits are inspected multiple times per year depending on discharge rates. Inspectors also respond to complaints of illegal dumping and non-storm water discharges. Inspections focus on spill containment, discharge flow, maintenance of pretreatment equipment, and proper handling and disposal of waste materials. Inspectors also check for illegal discharges and undocumented connections to the sewer and storm drain systems. Records of inspections and facility information are stored on a computer database and in hardcopy files. Pollution prevention materials are distributed during inspections to facilities that are found to be in violation. Enforcement actions include verbal and written warnings, notices of violation, assessment of fines through the Code Compliance Section, and referral to the City Attorney. Re-inspection is performed to ensure that violations are corrected. Inspectors have received minimal training regarding storm water pollution prevention and best management practices.

The City of Riverside Fire Department inspects approximately 10,000 businesses per year for general housekeeping, fire hazards, and extinguishers. The Fire Department also inspects businesses with disclosed business plans for hazardous materials storage to ensure that materials are properly stored and contained in the event of a spill or leak. Inspectors check for compliance with the City's industrial waste ordinance and fire codes. Inspections of gasoline service stations are complaint driven. The Fire Department also responds to reports of hazardous materials spills or dumping and coordinates spill response efforts with the County of Riverside Fire Department.

*Potential Involvement:                      Illegal Dumping, Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, and Industrial Facilities*

## **Appendix E                      Permittee Enforcement Activities and Responsible Department**

---

### **County of Riverside**

#### **Construction Site Inspections**

The County of Riverside Transportation Department performs inspections of public works construction sites in unincorporated areas. Private construction projects including housing tracts, commercial buildings, and grading projects are inspected by the County Building and Safety Department. Construction is checked to ensure compliance with approved plans, specifications, and building codes. Inspectors distribute brochures and provide verbal guidance on best management practices to contractors and developers as needed. Inspectors report violations to the Regional Board when contractors or developers fail to respond to written or verbal warnings. Inspectors have attended a two-day training class on construction storm water best management practices.

*Potential Involvement:                      Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control*

#### **Code Enforcement**

The Code Enforcement Division of the County's Building and Safety Department enforces County ordinances including Ordinance 541 that pertains to rubbish accumulation on vacant property. Two enforcement actions are available. Criminal action includes issuing a notice of violation and then a citation for an infraction with the possibility of a misdemeanor (for more serious violation/non-compliance). The more common action, because the subject property is vacant/non-owner occupied, is a civil action that includes notice of violation, Board of Supervisors hearing, order to abate, contracting for cleanup, and billing (including collection via property taxes).

Coordination with other agencies includes referral to the Transportation Department if rubbish is in the road right-of-way, referral to Environmental Health Department if the rubbish is trash on occupied property, Hazmat if it is hazardous rubbish, and referral to Animal Control if there are neglected or dead animals.

*Potential Involvement:                      Illegal Dumping, Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, Construction and Development, Erosion Control, Industrial Facilities*

#### **Industrial Facilities Inspections**

The County of Riverside Environmental Health Department implements several inspection programs throughout incorporated and unincorporated areas of the County except in the cities of Corona, Riverside, and Banning. These inspection programs address restaurants and retail food stores and hazardous materials facilities (i.e., underground storage tanks and hazardous materials generators). Inspections focus on storage of hazardous waste materials, solid waste disposal, and control of discharges. Inspectors also check for illicit connections to the sewer and storm drain systems. Inspection frequency varies depending upon the facility type; in general, multiple inspections are performed per year.

Enforcement includes issuing notices of violations and citations pursuant to the appropriate ordinance. Notices and citations indicate the required time frame for compliance after which time follow-up inspections and actions are initiated. Enforcement procedures are coordinated with other County Departments as necessary. Reports of illegal discharges are responded to and sampling is performed as necessary.



## **Appendix E                      Permittee Enforcement Activities and Responsible Department**

---

The County Fire Department assists the Environmental Health Department in responding to hazardous materials spills and discharges; however, enforcement is performed by the Environmental Health Department. The results of inspections and investigations are documented on standardized reporting forms. Inspectors have not yet received training regarding storm water pollution prevention best management practices.

*Potential Involvement:                      Illegal Dumping, Illicit Connections, Non-Storm Water Discharges, and Industrial Facilities*

## **APPENDIX F**

### **Template Pollution Prevention Plan for Municipal Facilities**

**APPENDIX G**  
**BMP Fact Sheets for Municipal**  
**Facilities and Activities**

Insert BMP Fact Sheets.

**APPENDIX H**  
**Selection and Design**  
**of**  
**Storm Water Quality Controls**

Insert copy of “Selection and Design of Storm Water Quality Controls.”

## **APPENDIX I**

### **Compliance Assistance Program Storm Water Survey Forms**

# FOOD FACILITY STORMWATER COMPLIANCE SURVEY

FACILITY DBA	FACILITY #	DATE	
ADDRESS	ACTIVITY	SERVICE CODE: 410	
<b>COMPLIANCE AREAS</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>GREASE BARRELS/ INTERCEPTORS</b>			
1. Grease pumped/removed on a regular basis.			
2. Grease interceptor located outside facility, maintained properly.			
<b>EQUIPMENT CLEANING</b>			
3. The following items are cleaned in such a manner that all wash water is discharged to the sanitary sewer or is collected for proper disposal:			
a. Grease filters			
b. Floor mats			
c. Floors (mop water and rinse water)			
d. Grills			
<b>OUTSIDE AREAS</b>			
4. The following areas are cleaned in such a manner that all wash water is discharged to the sanitary sewer or is collected for proper disposal:			
a. Sidewalk or outdoor seating			
b. Drive thru			
<b>DUMPSTERS AND RECYCLING CONTAINERS</b>			
5. Food waste bagged and sealed before disposal.			
6. Dumpsters and recycling containers are covered.			
7. Spilled materials around containers are picked up regularly.			
8. Wash water is discharged to the sanitary sewer or is collected for proper disposal.			
<b>EMPLOYEE EDUCATION/ AWARENESS</b>			
9. Brochures or posters displayed.			
10. BMPs observed.			
<b>OVERALL RATING</b>			
	<b>GOOD</b>	<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>NEEDS IMPROVEMENT</b>
<b>COMMENTS:</b>			
Received by:	Env. Health Specialist:	Badge #	

If additional information is required, contact the Storm Water/Clean Water Protection Program of the Cities and County of Riverside at (800) 506-2555.





## **Local Agency Contacts**

For questions about the program in a specific city, contact the local agency.

City of Banning  
Public Works Department  
Banning, CA 92220  
Ph: (909) 922-3130

City of Beaumont  
Beaumont, CA 92223  
Ph: (909) 769-8520

City of Calimesa  
Department of Public Works  
Calimesa, CA 92320  
Ph: (909) 795-9801

City of Canyon Lake  
Canyon Lake, CA 92587  
Ph: (909) 244-2955

City of Cathedral City  
Environmental Conservation  
Cathedral City, CA 92234  
Ph: (760) 770-0340

City of Coachella  
Department of Public Works  
Coachella, CA 92236  
Ph: (760) 398-5744

Coachella Valley Water District  
Coachella, CA 92236  
Ph: (760) 398-2651

City of Corona  
Corona, CA 91720  
Ph: (909) 736-2447

City of Desert Hot Springs  
Public Works Department  
Ph: (760) 329-6411, Ex 232

City of Hemet  
Hemet, CA 92545  
Ph: (909) 765-3712

City of Indian Wells  
Indian Wells, CA 92210  
Ph: (760) 776-0237

City of Indio  
Indio, CA 92201  
Ph: (760) 342-6530

City of Lake Elsinore  
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530  
Ph: (909) 674-3124

City of La Quinta  
La Quinta, CA 92253  
Ph: (760) 777-7043

City of Moreno Valley  
Moreno Valley, CA 92552  
Ph: (909) 413-3115

City of Murrieta  
Murrieta, CA 92562  
Ph: (909) 698-1040

City of Norco  
Engineering Department  
Norco CA 92860-0428  
Ph: (909) 270-5628

City of Palm Desert  
Palm Desert, CA 92260  
Ph: (760) 346-0611 (Main)  
Ph: (760) 776-6218 (Direct)

City of Palm Springs  
Palm Springs, CA 92263  
Ph: (760) 323-8242

City of Perris  
Perris, CA 92570  
Ph: (909) 943-5003

City of Rancho Mirage  
Rancho Mirage, CA 92270  
Ph: (760) 770-3224

City of Riverside  
Industrial Waste Section  
Ph: (909) 351-6145

City of San Jacinto  
San Jacinto, CA 92583  
Ph: (909) 487-7330

City of Temecula  
Temecula, CA 92590  
Ph: (909) 694-6411

For questions about the program in the unincorporated area of Riverside County, contact the following:

Riverside County Flood Control  
& Water Conservation District  
Ph: (909) 955-2901

## HAZARDOUS WASTE/ HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FACILITY STORM WATER COMPLIANCE SURVEY FORM

FACILITY DBA	TELEPHONE	DATE	
ADDRESS	CITY, ZIP		
MAILING ADDRESS (if different from site address)	MAILING CITY, ZIP		
CONTACT	FACILITY#	SIC CODE	
<b>Compliance Areas</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>*OUTSIDE AREAS (Free of staining &amp; debris; provides good housekeeping; maintained in a manner to prevent runoff.)</b>		<b>Requires follow up</b>	
1. CHEMICAL STORAGE * The outside storage area is kept to minimize the possibility of a release. Chemicals / materials are protected from precipitation / storm water runoff and the containers show no signs of leaking.			
2. DUMPSTER * No liquids are leaking from dumpster; surrounding area is free of trash.			
3. ABOVEGROUND TANKS * No ground staining, no spillage observed and no discharge to storm drain. Tanks are maintained to minimize the possibility of a release (secondary containment).			
4. ONSITE STORM DRAIN* Protected from accidental discharge other than water.			
5. POWER WASH OR STEAM CLEAN* (discharge to sewer) Drains to oil/water separator connected to a sanitary sewer and not a septic system. Steam cleaning not discharged to parking lot, storm drain or soil.			
6. PARKING LOT / DRIVE WAY* Free of excess trash, chemical staining or liquids other than water.			
7. OTHER* Non-storm water discharge (i.e. non-hazardous process discharge).			
8. MOP WATER TO SANITARY SEWER VIA CLARIFIER. Mop water is not dumped to the soil, parking lot, gutter, or other areas susceptible to storm water drainage.			
9. STORM WATER EDUCATIONAL BROCHURES GIVEN TO FACILITY OR POSTERS DISPLAYED FOR EMPLOYEES. If no, what informational material should be sent to the facility?			
10. IF A SWPPP IS REQUIRED, WAS IT AVAILABLE FOR REVEIW? See storm water handout for industrial facilities.			
OVERALL EVALUATION/ COMMENTS:			
RECEIVED BY:	HAZ MAT SPEC:	BADGE #	
Agency referred to as indicated on the back of this page.			

If additional information is required, contact the Storm Water /Clean Water Protection Program of the Cities and County of Riverside at (800) 506-2555.



## Local Agency Contacts

For questions about the program in a specific city, contact the local agency.

City of Banning  
Public Works Department  
Banning, CA 92220  
Ph: (909) 922-3130

City of Beaumont  
Beaumont, CA 92223  
Ph: (909) 769-8520

City of Calimesa  
Department of Public Works  
Calimesa, CA 92320  
Ph: (909) 795-9801

City of Canyon Lake  
Canyon Lake, CA 92587  
Ph: (909) 244-2955

City of Cathedral City  
Environmental Conservation  
Cathedral City, CA 92234  
Ph: (760) 770-0340

City of Coachella  
Department of Public Works  
Coachella, CA 92236  
Ph: (760) 398-5744

Coachella Valley Water District  
Coachella, CA 92236  
Ph: (760) 398-2651

City of Corona  
Corona, CA 91720  
Ph: (909) 736-2447

City of Desert Hot Springs  
Public Works Department  
Ph: (760) 329-6411, Ex 232

City of Hemet  
Hemet, CA 92545  
Ph: (909) 765-3712

City of Indian Wells  
Indian Wells, CA 92210  
Ph: (760) 776-0237

City of Indio  
Indio, CA 92201  
Ph: (760) 342-6530

City of Lake Elsinore  
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530  
Ph: (909) 674-3124

City of La Quinta  
La Quinta, CA 92253  
Ph: (760) 777-7043

City of Moreno Valley  
Moreno Valley, CA 92552  
Ph: (909) 413-3115

City of Murrieta  
Murrieta, CA 92562  
Ph: (909) 698-1040

City of Norco  
Engineering Department  
Norco CA 92860-0428  
Ph: (909) 270-5628

City of Palm Desert  
Palm Desert, CA 92260  
Ph: (760) 346-0611 (Main)  
Ph: (760) 776-6218 (Direct)

City of Palm Springs  
Plan/Bldg. Dept  
Ph: (760) 323-8186

City of Perris  
Perris, CA 92570  
Ph: (909) 943-5003

City of Rancho Mirage  
Rancho Mirage, CA 92270  
Ph: (760) 770-3224

City of Riverside  
Industrial Waste Section  
Ph: (909) 351-6145

City of San Jacinto  
San Jacinto, CA 92583  
Ph: (909) 487-7330

City of Temecula  
Temecula, CA 92590  
Ph: (909) 694-6411

For questions about the program in the unincorporated area of Riverside County, contact the following:

Riverside County Flood Control  
& Water Conservation District  
Ph: (909) 955-2901

**APPENDIX J**  
**Consolidated Program**  
**for Water Quality Monitoring**

Insert copy of Consolidated Water Quality Monitoring Program.

**APPENDIX K**  
**Co-Permittee Standardized Reporting Forms**

Insert copy of Co-Permittee standardized reporting forms.