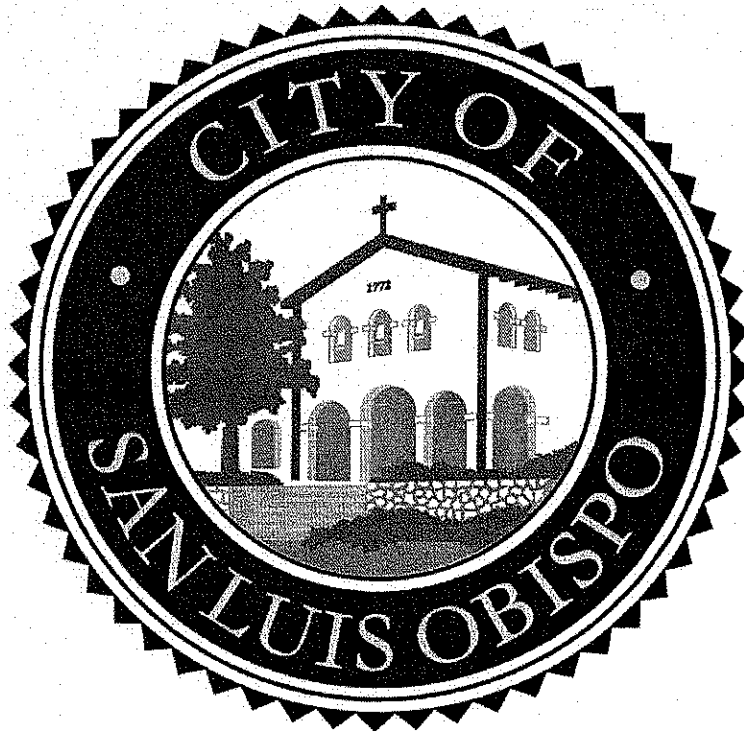


**City of San Luis Obispo  
Storm Water Management Plan  
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System  
NPDES  
Phase II  
2008**



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document serves as the City of San Luis Obispo (City) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) prepared in response to State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order 2003-0005-DWQ for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II General Permit No. CAS000004 (State General Permit). The overall objective of the City's Storm Water Management Program is to comply with the NPDES Phase II regulations and State General Permit, and to meet water quality standards contained in the Statewide Water Quality Control Plan, the California Toxics Rule, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan.

The City SWMP defines strategies and guidelines for the protection of water quality and reduction of pollutant discharges to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) within the City. Through existing environmental programs and services as well as established land development policies, the City of San Luis Obispo has a number of programs that meet the intent of the NPDES Phase II regulations and the State General Permit requirements. As a result, the SWMP achieves two objectives. It documents how the City currently meets many NPDES requirements and it identifies key areas where the City will expand its efforts to achieve compliance within the five year permit term. The City's SWMP will be used by the City organization, hired contractors, and the general public. The SWMP is an evolving program that will be monitored and revised as necessary in order to address changes in the compliance programs or in the State General Permit requirements.

On March 10, 2003, the City of San Luis Obispo filed a Notice of Intent to apply for coverage under the State General Permit (see Appendix A). As required, the NOI and this SWMP contain the following information:

- The area covered by the SWMP
- Best management practices (BMPs) for each of the six minimum control measures
- Measurable goals for each of the BMPs including the years for scheduled

- actions and the frequency of the action
- Persons who will implement or coordinate the SWMP and each MCM

## 1.1 Regulatory Background

Public awareness and concern for controlling water pollution led to the enactment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972. As amended in 1977, this law became commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA). The CWA establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States. It gives the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to implement pollution control programs such as setting wastewater standards for industry. The CWA also sets water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters. The CWA makes it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is obtained.

The NPDES program is designed to track point sources of pollution. Point sources are defined as single, identifiable sources that discharge pollutants into the environment. They require the implementation of controls necessary to minimize the discharge of pollutants. The NPDES program initially targeted easily detected sources of water pollution such as municipal sewage and industrial process wastewater and was successful in improving water quality. However, the NPDES program did not address other significant sources of water quality impairment such as storm water runoff.

In 1987 the CWA was amended to address the environmental impact of storm water by adding Section 402(p), which established a comprehensive, two-phase approach to storm water control. Phase I and Phase II storm water regulations treat storm water discharges from municipalities as point sources of pollution. As a result, local governments covered by the Phase I and Phase II regulations must, like all point source dischargers obtain federally enforceable NPDES permits under the CWA.

Phase I was promulgated on November 16, 1990. The Phase I regulations require large sources of storm water discharge to apply for NPDES permits. Large sources include medium and large municipal storm drain systems serving 100,000 people or more and several categories of industrial activities including construction activity disturbing five or more acres of land. The NPDES permits require cities to develop a storm water management program, track and oversee industrial facilities that are also regulated under the NPDES storm water program, conduct monitoring, and submit periodic reports.

Phase II regulations were promulgated on December 8, 1999 and expand the scope of the NPDES program to include smaller local municipalities serving populations of less than 100,000. As with Phase I, Phase II requires local governments, referred to as small municipal separate storm sewer systems, or "Small MS4," to obtain NPDES permit coverage. These local governments must design a storm water management program to include the development and implementation of six specified measures that reduce storm water pollution to the maximum extent practicable. Evaluation and reporting measures are also required. In addition, the rule sets requirements for construction activity that disturbs between one and five acres and extends a previously set deadline for municipalities that operate industrial activities regulated under Phase I.

The Phase II NPDES Program is intended to reduce adverse impacts to water quality and aquatic habitat by instituting the use of controls on the unregulated sources of storm water discharges that have the greatest likelihood of causing continued environmental degradation. Storm water discharges from urbanized areas are a concern because of the high concentration of pollutants found in these discharges. Concentrated development in urbanized areas substantially increases impervious surfaces, such as city streets, driveways, parking lots, and sidewalks, on which pollutants from human activities settle and remain until a storm event washes them into nearby storm drains. Common pollutants may include sediment, nutrients, bacteria and viruses, oil and grease, organic compounds, and gross pollutants such as trash. Storm water runoff picks up, transports and discharges these pollutants, untreated, to waterways via storm drain systems. These discharges can result in the loss of wildlife habitat, reduced aesthetic value, and contamination of recreational waterways that can

threaten public health.

The NPDES Phase II program is implemented by California State government under the 1990 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and its regional agencies are responsible for both interpreting the regulations and issuing the permits to local agencies that operate industrial facilities and MS4s. The State of California NPDES Small MS4 General Permit requirements were adopted on April 30, 2003.

## **1.2 General Permit Applicability To The City of San Luis Obispo**

The General Permit adopted on April 30, 2003, requires permits for storm water discharges from Small MS4s and regulates storm water discharges from Small MS4s. The SWRCB defines an MS4 as:

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

The General Permit also defines a "Small MS4" as

*...an MS4 that is not permitted under the municipal Phase I regulations, and which is "owned or operated by the United States, a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity...." (40 CFR §122.26[b][16]). Small MS4s include systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as*

*systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares, but do not include separate storm sewers in 2 very discrete areas, such as individual buildings.*

Small MS4s regulated under the General Permit are designated in one of the following ways:

1. Automatically designated by U.S. EPA pursuant to Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR, Section 122.32[a]) because it is located within an urbanized area as defined by the Bureau of the Census, or
2. Individually designated by the SWRCB or RWQCB after consideration of the following factors: (a) high population density (1,000 residents per square mile), (b) high growth or growth potential (growth greater than 25% between 1990 and 2000 or anticipated growth greater than 25% over a 10-year period), (c) a significant contributor of pollutants to an interconnected permitted MS4, (d) a discharger to sensitive water bodies, and/or (e) a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States.

These factors were considered by the SWRCB and/or RWQCB when evaluating whether a Small MS4 should be required to obtain coverage under the General Permit and then develop and implement a SWMP. An MS4 and the population that it serves need not meet all the factors to be designated. The City of San Luis Obispo is a Small MS4 subject to the General Permit because it meets most of the criteria considered by the SWRCB and RWQCB and was designated by the U.S. EPA as a regulated Small MS4 in the Phase II Final Rule.

Since the City is an area subject to high growth and serves a population of near 50,000, the City of San Luis Obispo is also subject to Attachment 4 to the General Permit ([Appendix A-1](#)). Attachment 4 outlines supplemental provisions for large and fast-growing Small MS4s and establishes the following:

- a. Receiving Water Limitations.** Dischargers shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards contained in a

Statewide Water Quality Control Plan, the California Toxics Rule (CTR), or the Regional Water Quality Control Board's Basin Plan and shall comply with Receiving Water Limitations through timely implementation of control measures and other actions to reduce pollutants in the discharges in accordance with the SWMP and other requirements of the General Permit including any modifications; and

**b. Post Construction Requirements or Design Standards.** Regulated Small MS4s subject to this requirement must adopt ordinance or other document to ensure implementation of the Design Standards included within the General Permit or a functionally equivalent program that is acceptable to the RWQCB.

### **1.3 Water Quality Protection Conditions**

In a Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board letter dated February 15, 2008, titled Notification to Traditional, Small MS4s on Process for Enrolling Under the State's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges and a July 10, 2008 Follow Up to Notification to Traditional, Small MS4s on Process for Enrolling Under the State's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges (Appendix B-1, B-2), the Central Coast Water Board defined a newly established process and schedule for SWMP approval and described expectations for SWMP content necessary for General Permit compliance. In particular the City's SWMP is required to include an array of BMPs to achieve four additional water quality protection conditions not specifically defined within the General Permit. These conditions and their associated implementation requirements are as follows:

#### **1. Maximize Infiltration of Clean Storm Water, and Minimize Runoff Volume and Rate**

This condition requires the City to present a schedule for developing and adopting control standards for hydromodification. The schedule for adopting hydromodification control standards is required to include:

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

## **2. Protect Riparian Areas, Wetlands, and Their Buffer Zones**

This condition requires the City to present a strategy to adopt and implement BMPs and/or other control measures to establish and maintain a minimum 30-foot buffer zone for riparian areas and wetlands.

## **3. Minimize Pollutant Loading**

This condition requires the City develop a strategy to reduce pollutant loading through the use of BMPs and/or other control measures including volume- and/or flow-based treatment criteria.

## **4. Provide Long-Term Watershed Protection**

This condition requires the City to present a strategy to develop a watershed-based Hydromodification Management Plan (HMP). The Central Coast Water Board recommends the HMP incorporate Low Impact Development (LID) strategies with the goal of post construction storm water management that achieves an effective impervious area of no more than 3 to 10 percent of watershed area within the City's jurisdiction, depending on local conditions.

## **1.4 Achieving The Water Quality Conditions**

The City acknowledges the importance of maintaining a healthy watershed, protecting water quality, beneficial uses and the biological and physical integrity of its watersheds and is committed to attain compliance with the General Permit and the aforementioned Water Quality Conditions. Therefore, specific BMPs have been selected and defined in this SWMP to realize these goals. The City, with the support of the public, staff, developer/contractors and Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board is confident it can reduce the discharge of pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP), establish and effectively manage hydromodification controls, and address specific water quality challenges it currently faces.

## **1.5 Storm Water Phase II Program Goal and Objectives**

The Phase II program requires that a Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) be developed and implemented by describing Best Management Practices (BMPs) with the goals of:

1. Reducing the discharge of pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) as specified in Section 402(p) of the CWA.
2. Protecting water quality.
3. Satisfying the requirements of the CWA.

To meet these goals, the Phase II Program requires small MS4s to develop, implement, and enforce a storm water management program that includes six Minimum Control Measures (MCMs):

1. Public Education and Outreach
2. Public Participation/Involvement
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Runoff Control
5. Post-Construction Runoff Control
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

The SWMP must include specific BMPs for each of the above six MCMs and must define measurable goals for the MCMs. BMPs for storm water management are defined as schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, the use of pollution control devices and other management practices used to prevent or reduce the amount of pollutants introduced to receiving bodies of storm water runoff. Recommended BMPs for each of the six MCMs are provided in Section 2.0 of this document.

## **1.6 City of San Luis Obispo Location**

The City of San Luis Obispo is located halfway between San Francisco and Los Angeles, in a coastal valley approximately 10 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean. Its Mediterranean climate provides for mild and dry summers and cool winters with an average rainfall of about 20 inches. The City of San Luis Obispo covers an area of approximately 9.5 square miles and has a population of 43,700 (See Appendix I). The City has a large transient population due to being the County seat and the student population from California Polytechnic University which is located just outside of the City limits.

## **1.7 Local Watershed and Land Use**

San Luis Obispo Creek (SLO Creek) and its tributaries are the receiving water for the City's storm sewer system. SLO Creek originates in the foothills of the Santa Lucia Range near Cuesta Grade and flows approximately 29 km (18 miles) to the Pacific Ocean at San Luis Bay, near the community of Avila Beach. The watershed is approximately 217 km<sup>2</sup> (84 mi<sup>2</sup>). The City of San Luis Obispo is located near the center of the watershed, with the remaining watershed area in County jurisdiction. The major tributaries to SLO Creek within the City limits are Perfumo, Stenner, Brizzolari, and Old Garden Creeks. The Creeks south of Bishop Street, including Sydney, Bishop, Arlita – Carla and Orcutt Creeks flow into Acacia Creek which joins the East Fork of the SLO Creek south of the City

limits.

The main stem of SLO Creek flows through residential, business and industrial areas of the City. In the downtown area, SLO Creek flows through a tunnel for approximately 1200 feet under Higuera Street businesses, just north of Osos Street to south of Chorro Street. The upper portion of the tunnel is wooden. Utilities such as water, sewer, and electricity are suspended from the tunnel ceiling. The City is responsible for the street crossings and the water and sewer mains suspended in these areas. The property owners are responsible for the tunnel ceiling and walls below their structures and any sewer or water services for his or her buildings.

## **1.8 Total Maximum Daily Load Requirements**

The Creek has listed beneficial uses, including Municipal and Domestic Water Supply, (MUN), water contact recreation (REC-1), non-water contact recreation (REC-2) and is designated to support shellfish harvesting and aquaculture at the mouth of the Creek. SLO Creek was placed on the CWA 303(d) list as impaired by nutrients and pathogens in 1994 and 1996 respectively. Nutrients were listed due to data that showed the levels exceeded of the Basin Plan's objective for protecting MUN beneficial use, while pathogens were listed due to data indicating fecal coliform exceeded the RWQCB's Basin Plan objectives for the protection of the REC-1 beneficial use. Because of these impairment listings, the RWQCB is required to establish load and waste allocations known as Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

The pathogen TMDL was approved by the California Office of Administrative Law (OAL) and became effective on July 25, 2005. The pathogen TMDL applies to the segment of the SLO Creek from the east end of the tunnel down to Marsh Street. The required implementation actions, monitoring plan and reporting for this TMDL is included in this SWMP because the fact that the sources of fecal coliform can be attributed to storm water runoff. BMPs that aim at reducing the levels of fecal coliform in SLO and Stenner Creeks are included in this plan.

The monitoring plan requires five samples to be taken at 4 locations, on a quarterly basis and analyzed for fecal coliform (See Appendix J). The results of the sampling will be included in the storm water annual report.

**Table 1 – Required Pathogen TMDL Implementation Actions**

<b>REQUIRED PATHOGEN TMDL IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS</b>			
<b>ITEM</b>	<b>REQUIRED BMPS</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b>	<b>BMP</b>
<b>1A</b>	Public Participation and Outreach	Educate the public regarding sources of fecal coliform and associated health risks of fecal coliform in surface waters. Educate the public regarding actions that individuals can take to reduce loading.	PE1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 11 & 13
<b>1B</b>	Pet Waste Management	Develop and implement enforceable means (e.g. an ordinance) of reducing/eliminating fecal coliform loading from pet waste.	ID 3 & 4
<b>1C</b>	Wild Animal Waste Management	Develop and implement strategies to reduce/eliminate fecal coliform loading from wild animals inhabiting the tunnelized area of the Creek	ID 5
<b>1D</b>	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Develop and implement strategies to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (whether mistaken or deliberate) of sewage to the Creek.	ID 6, 8, 9 Table 11: E-24 & 25
<b>1E</b>	Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping	Develop and implement strategies to reduce/eliminate fecal coliform loading from streets, parking lots, sidewalks and other urban area potentially collecting and discharging fecal coliform to the creek.	MO 8 Table 11: E-9, 17, 18, 24 & 34
<b>1F</b>	Human Source Elimination and Prevention	Maintain the sewage collection system, including identification, correction, and prevention of sewage leaks.	ID 6 & 8, MO 9 & 10. Table 11: E 24 & 25

The nutrient TMDL became effective on August 4, 2006 when it was approved by OAL. The monitoring requirements for the nutrient TMDL will be included in the 2007 NPDES permit for the WRF. The results of the monitoring will be reported in the WRF's annual report. Although the TMDL identifies the WRF as the major point source for nutrients in the Creek, BMPs will be implemented for sources of nitrates and discussed in the annual report.

In 1998, SLO Creek was listed on the 303(d) list as impaired for priority organics due to high levels of Polychlorinated Biphenyls, HCH and chlordane exceeded the Maximum Tissue Residue Levels (MTRL) and Elevated Data Levels (EDL). However, MTRLs and EDLs are no longer considered criteria for placing water bodies on the 303(d) list and the RWQCB has recommended that this water body pollutant should be removed from the 303(d) list.

## 1.9 Pollutants of Concern

The City has identified the following Pollutants of Concern (POC) and will implement BMPs to reduce/eliminate these sources. Table 2 identifies the potential sources of each of the POCs and lists the location of the BMPs.

**Pathogens:** As stated above in section 1.5, TMDL Requirements, fecal coliform levels exceed the RWQCB's Basin Plan Objectives for the REC-1 beneficial use. The RWQCB has identified wild animals, pet waste and sewage spills from private and City sewer lines as the source of fecal coliform.

The pathogen TMDL identifies pigeons and bats in the tunnel as a source of pathogens. The wood ceilings, stone walls and suspended infrastructure in the lower section of the tunnel provide habitat for pigeons and bats. The City is currently developing strategies to remove the pigeons from the tunnel as discussed in BMP, ID 5. However, the removal of the bats from the tunnel would be in conflict with the California Department of Fish and Game. Of the seven species of bats that live in San Luis Obispo County, the pallid bat is considered to be a Species of Special Concern by the Department of Fish and Game. This designation is intended to result in special consideration for these animals by the Department, land managers, consulting biologists and others, and is intended to focus attention on the species to help avert the need for costly listing under federal and state endangered species laws. Fish and Game required bat boxes to be installed permanently in the upper portion of the tunnel as a mitigation measure for replacing the original wood ceilings with smooth concrete during the Higuera Street bridge project. The City is not allowed to remove these mitigation measures.

Improper disposal of pet waste on City and private property can also be a source of pathogens. Mutt Mitts are provided in 45 locations for residents to pick up after their pets on City property. The City will promote the proper disposal of all pet waste in a public education campaign.

The City has a large transient population that lives in the wooded areas along the creeks and under the bridges which cross various creeks. This population uses the creeks for their personal needs and functions. City staff has observed human waste in the creeks and in the areas directly adjacent to the creeks. In some areas, groups live together in encampments which become significantly impacted by litter, trash, debris and human waste. When discovered, City Rangers evict tenants and remove the debris left behind on City property while land owners are responsible for encampments located on private property.

Sewage spills occur from both private and City-owned systems. The City has an active preventative maintenance program to prevent overflows in the City's system which includes routine video and cleaning of mains that are noted to have had problems. The City also educates private property owners regarding the responsibility and legal requirements to maintain private sewer laterals. City staff also assists City residents with private sewer lateral issues and concerns.

**Nutrients:** Nutrients, including nitrates, can enter the waterways by improper disposal of pet waste and the excessive application of fertilizer which can be washed into the storm water system by over watering or by storm water.

The City's Conservation Program has an active public education program which distributes information on water conservation and proper use and disposal of fertilizers. This program also enforces Section 10.07.020 of the Municipal Code that prohibits runoff of any water delivered by the City water system. As stated above, the City will be promoting the proper disposal of all pet waste in a public education campaign.

**Priority Organics:** The source of priority organics is undetermined. Subsequent sampling of the Creek since 1998 has come up non-detect for these constituents. RWQCB staff has removed priority organics from the 303(d) list for the water body.

**Chlorine:** Chlorine is used as a disinfectant in the potable water delivered to customers and also in swimming pools and spas. Although chlorine rapidly dissipates, it can enter the waterways if discharged in close proximity to a waterway. Common sources of chlorine-laden water in residential area is from draining swimming pools and spas, runoff from landscaping, washing cars, or washing off hard surfaces. Businesses may also discharge water with chlorine from runoff of landscaping and washing off hard surfaces.

The current City Municipal Code, Section 13.08.130(B) prohibits any person from discharging or causing to be discharged any sewage, garbage, rubbish, rubble or otherwise polluted water to any storm drain or natural outlet. Therefore, the City does not allow water from swimming pools, spas, or runoff from cleaning to be discharged to any waterway. Additionally, Section 13.07.020 prohibits any water delivered by the City water system to flow away from the property into a ditch, gutter or other manner which constitutes water runoff. Residents and businesses found to be in violation of these code sections are issued Notice of Violations.

**Sediment:** Sediment can come from many sources. Construction projects can have soil erosion, saw cutting slurry and concrete truck wash out. Sediment can also be washed off of unprotected slopes and paved surfaces by citizens cleaning around their properties or businesses.

The discharge of sediment is also enforced under Section 13.08.130(B). Additionally, Section 7-1.01G, Water Pollution, of the City Engineering Standard Specifications requires the contractor to abide by the provisions in the State Standard Specifications and Section 20-3, "Erosion Control" of these Standard Specifications.

**Oil and Grease:** Oil and grease is washed off of the pavement during the wet season from parked cars that leak fluids, and from normal use of the streets.

Occasionally residents will illegally dispose of used motor oil from autos to the soil or the gutter. Discharging oil or grease to the soil considered illegal disposal of hazardous waste and is handled by the Fire Department who is authorized to enforce the Hazardous Waste Control Laws and Regulations.

Restaurants can also be a source of oil and grease if mats, garbage cans and other kitchen equipment are washed outside. Restaurants are inspected annually as part of the Fats, Oil and Grease (FOG) program in the Industrial Waste program. Restaurants owners and managers receive educational materials with BMPs to prevent grease from entering the sewer system and BMPs for preventing non-storm water discharges.

**Surfactants:** Surfactants can enter the waterways from cleaning paved surfaces and washing vehicles. The public education materials on the storm water program and water quality will include information on cleaning paved surfaces and washing vehicles. As stated above, Section 13.08.130(B) prohibits the discharge of water containing surfactants to any waterway. The Industrial Waste program responds to complaints of pressure washing or other discharges. Residents and businesses found to be in violation of these code sections are issued Notice of Violations.

**Table 2 – Pollutants of Concern**

Pollutant of Concern	Source	Location of BMPs
Pathogens	Wild animals Pet Waste Homeless encampments Wastewater spills Residential – laterals Municipal – General & SSOs Businesses – laterals	ID 5 PE 7, 11, ID 3, 4, Table 11; E-9, 17 ID 15, Table 11; E-34  PE 1, 2, & 11, 13, ID 8, ID 8, Table 11, E-24 PE 2, 11, ID 8, Table 11, E-24, 25
Nutrients	Fertilizers Pet waste	BMPs: PE 1, 2, 7, 12, 15, ID 12, 14 PE 1, 2, 7, 11, Table 11; E-17
Priority Organics	Undetermined	PE 1, 7, 12, 13, ID 7, 9 & 14
Sediment	Construction sites Residential	CO 6, 8 PE 1
Chlorine	Residential	PE 1, 2, ID 7, 12

**Table 2 – Pollutants of Concern**

Pollutant of Concern	Source	Location of BMPs
	Municipal operations	Table 11; E-20 – 23, 29, 31
Oil and Grease	Residential Vehicles Businesses Restaurants Auto shops	PE 1, 2, 13 ID 14  PE 1, 16, ID 9, 10 PE 1, 16, ID 9, 10
Surfactants	Residential Car washing Cleaning paved surfaces Businesses Cleaning paved surfaces	PE 1, 2, 7, ID 7 PE 1, 2, & 7 PE 1, 2, & 7 ID 7, 9, 10 PE 3 & 7, ID 7
Trash	Residential Businesses Construction	PE 1, 2, 7, ID 14, 15, & 17 PE 16, ID 14 CO 2, 6

## **1.10 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Description**

The City's storm sewer system dates back to the mid 1800's. The system consists of a variety of materials including corrugated metal, reinforced concrete, high density polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride pipe and smaller amounts of steel, clay, iron and brick pipe. The current system includes approximately 59 miles of storm sewer, with 2,148 Drainage Inlets (DIs) and 490 storm drain manholes.

## **1.11 City Organization**

To implement this SWMP, various City departments will work together. A brief description of the responsibilities of each of the City departments that will be involved in the implementation of this plan is provided below.

**Community Development Department:** The Community Development Department is comprised of two main divisions; Building and Safety, and Planning. The Building and Safety Division conducts plan reviews of all

proposed construction and conducts on-site inspections or permitted work to assure compliance with all State and local requirements. The Planning Division implements public policy and provides project review for new development in the City. The Planning team provides project review and environmental processing for all planning entitlement proposals including subdivisions, planned unit developments, commercial and residential design review, use permits, variances and annexations.

These two divisions will be involved in the implementation of BMPs in the Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control section. These activities are described in detail in Section 2.4 of this Plan.

**Fire Department:** The Fire Department is a Participating Agency in the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) dealing with hazardous waste and material management and storage. The department conducts site inspections to ensure compliance with the various State regulations and local codes in regard to the storage and disposal of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes.

The Fire Department also provides emergency response for hazardous materials spills. One of their principle goals is to prevent hazardous material from entering the storm drain system, thereby protecting water quality.

**Public Works:** The Public Works Department is responsible for maintaining the City's street system, City buildings, parks, and public landscapes and trees. However, the storm drain maintenance will be conducted by Wastewater Collection in the Utilities Department. Public Works administers and oversees private construction activities which take place in the public right-of-way. Public Works is also responsible for implementing the City's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). Such as the design and construction of new parks, buildings, streets, water and sewer lines. The department also provides internal services to other City departments by maintaining all government buildings and an extensive fleet of vehicles.

The Public Works Department also provides development review and public works inspection services for new residential, commercial, and industrial developments within the City of San Luis Obispo. Review services ensure that public improvement plans, final/parcel maps, building permits, and excavation permits comply with City policies, codes and Engineering Standards and Specifications. These inspections will verify that the BMPs and procedures specified in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) plans are followed.

The Public Works Department will be involved in the implementation of BMPs in the Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control, Post-Construction Storm Water Management and Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations. These activities are described in detail in Sections 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6 of this Plan.

**Utilities Department:** The Utilities Department is responsible for maintaining the water distribution and sewer collection systems, water and wastewater treatment, water conservation, pretreatment programs, and refuse disposal and recycling.

Utilities and Public Works Department personnel will be involved in the implementation of BMPs in the Public Information and Outreach, Public Participation, Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination and Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping of Municipal Operations Minimum Control Measures (MCMs). These activities are described in detail in Sections 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.6 of this Plan.

**Natural Resources Program:** The Natural Resources Program was created to bring greater guidance and a more proactive approach to the City's resource protection efforts. The program has two major areas of activity: community programs and organizational support. Many other natural resource protection policies and programs are in place and are carried out by staff throughout the City. Program activities include Greenbelt Preservation, Land Stewardship, and Natural History Education, and Environmental Restoration.

The Natural Resources Program will be involved in the implementation of BMPs

in the Public Information and Outreach and Public Participation/Involvement MCMs. These activities are described in detail in Sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 of this Plan.

## 1.12 Legal Authority

The City's legal authority to implement and enforce this SWMP includes the General Plan, existing ordinances, solid waste regulations, building and development plan reviews process, design requirements to reduce the discharge of pollutants, right to inspect, and approved Engineering Standards and Standard Specifications.

**City Municipal Code:** The City's Municipal Code contains the following sections that are currently used to protect water quality and prohibit non-storm water discharges:

- **Section 13.08.30(B): "storm water and unpolluted drainage"**, states: "No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any sewage, garbage, rubbish, rubble or otherwise polluted water to any storm drain or natural outlet."
- **Section 13.08.270: "Unlawful to dump on land"** states: "It is unlawful for any person to dump or discharge raw or chemically treated sewage from any source onto the surface of any lands within the City."
- **Section 13.07.020: "Water runoff prohibited"** states: A. "No person shall cause any water delivered by the City water system to flow away from property owned, occupied or controlled by such person in any gutter, ditch or any other manner over the surface of the ground, so as to constitute water waste runoff", B. "Water waste runoff means water flowing away from property which is caused by excessive application(s) of water beyond reasonable or practical flow rates, water volumes or duration of application."
- **Section 17.16.025: "Creek Setbacks."** Protect scenic resources, water quality, and natural creekside habitat, including opportunities for wildlife habitation, rest, and movement.

- **Section 17.18.050: “Discharges to water or public sewer system”** states: “Discharges to groundwater or waterways, whether direct or indirect, shall conform to the requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the California Department of Fish and Game.” Since the NPDES Phase II Program is under the RWQCB’s jurisdiction, this section is directly related to the ordinance requirement of the illicit discharge program.
- **Chapter 8.05: Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling Program**
- The Municipal Code requires that all construction and renovation projects within the City, the valuation of which are, or are projected to be, greater than or equal to \$50,000, must recycle or reuse, at a minimum, 50% of the projects construction and demolition debris. Failure to comply with this requirement results in a fine of 2% of the project’s valuation.
- **Section 1.24.020(A): Administrative Citations – “Enforcement of the Municipal Code”** This chapter makes any violation of the provisions of the San Luis Obispo Municipal Code, including but not limited to all uniform construction codes adopted by reference and as amended pursuant to Title 15 of the code, subject to administrative fines.
- **Sections 13.08.390 and 13.08.400** set forth the civil and criminal penalties for violations of chapter 13.08.

The City has successfully used the above ordinances to prevent illicit discharges to the storm drain system. However, a separate storm water ordinance will be developed and adopted which will address the additional requirements of the Phase II Storm Water Program.

**Waterway Management Plan:** A Waterway Management Plan (WMP) has been developed for the San Luis Obispo Creek and its tributaries and has been adopted by the City of San Luis Obispo’s City Council. The studies for this plan were funded by the San Luis Obispo County Zone 9 Flood Control District. The plan involved extensive environmental analysis and evaluation of the watershed and had an extended period of public review and comment. The plan includes drainage design standards for private and public projects, maintenance and

management program for private and public properties along the creek and a master plan for creek capacities to reduce flood hazards. The plan has three volumes:

- Volume I contains creek and habitat inventory information and a detailed hydrologic/hydraulic analysis of the watershed.
- Volume II is the Stream Management and Maintenance Program (SMMP). This volume outlines the planning and permitting approach the City and County will use for routine stream maintenance activities, such as vegetation management, bank repair, and sediment removal, and the policies and BMPs for these activities.
- Volume III is the Drainage Design Manual (DDM), which contains revised policies for floodplain and stream corridor management and guidelines, and design criteria for the design of channel, storm drain systems and detention facilities.

The WMP has replaced the Pink Book, which contained the City's Flood Management Policy. It was adopted by City Council in June 1983 and included standards for the design and construction for waterways, storm drains and drainage inlets.

**City Engineering Standard Specifications:** The Standard Specifications are required for use on all construction projects taking place on the City property. They outline the requirements for various aspects of construction work and are based on and reference the California Department of Transportation Standard Specifications. The Standard Specifications contain the following sections that are currently used to prohibit non-storm water discharges:

- **Section 7-1.01G, Water Pollution:** In addition to the provisions in the State Standard Specifications, the Contractor shall comply with the requirements of Section 20-3, "Erosion Control" of these Standard Specifications.

The Contractor shall submit a Water Pollution Control Plan for the work anticipated on the project. Water Pollution Control Plans shall include control for rainy weather when the project work will occur between October 15<sup>th</sup> and

April 30<sup>th</sup>. As part of the Water Pollution Control Plan, the Contractor is responsible to keep enough sand bags or other filter bags at the job site at all times to cover all drainage inlets in the daily work area in the event of an unanticipated spill.

For the purposes of this section, all drainage inlets shall be considered as flowing to a waterway protected under this section. The Contractor shall not put anything but storm water into such an inlet, the inlet shall be covered to prevent materials such as stockpiled base, fog seals or tack coats from entering the drain.

Approval of the Water Pollution Control plan by the Engineer does not release the Contractor from the responsibility of allowing only clean rainwater to leave the site. The Contractor is responsible to make immediate changes in the control system as needed. Any penalties levied against the Contractor and/or the City shall be the responsibility of the Contractor. Retention for penalties will be made in accordance with the provisions in Section 7-1.01K for permit violations.

If the work contemplated will interfere with established drainage patterns, ample provisions shall be made to provide for drainage as may be directed by the City Engineer.

- **Section 3-1.03A, Encroachment Permit:** Any Encroachment Permit issued is revocable or subject to modification or abrogation at any time, without prejudice, however, to prior rights, including those evidenced by joint use agreements, franchise rights, reserved rights, or any other agreements for operating purposes in the public right-of-way.

If, in the opinion of the Engineer, the Contractor has violated any of the conditions of the permit, including but not limited to work hour restrictions, approved traffic control plan or time of completion, or violated air pollution or water pollution control requirements, the permit will be revoked. The Contractor will be responsible to obtain a new permit including repayment of fees. The Contractor is also responsible to reimburse the City for any costs incurred to

maintain the work site until a new permit could be obtained and the work completed by the Contractor. Contractors, who are found to be out of compliance with permit conditions a second time, shall be prohibited from working within City Right of Way for a period of two years.

No party other than the named permittee or their agent is authorized to work under any permit.

Unless otherwise stated on the permit or other separate written agreement, all costs incurred for work within the public right-of-way pursuant to this Encroachment Permit shall be borne by the permittee, and permittee hereby waives all claims for indemnification or contribution from the City for such work.

This permit shall not be effective for any purpose unless, and until the permittee files with the City a surety bond when required by the City Engineer in the form and amount required by the City's Municipal Code. A bond is not ordinarily required of any public corporation or publicly or privately owned utility, but will be required of any utility that fails to meet any obligation arising out of the work permitted or done under an Encroachment Permit or fails to maintain its' plant, work, or facilities. The said bond shall remain in force for a period of one (1) year after acceptance of the work by the City (see M.C. Section 12.04.050).

This permit is issued with the understanding that any particular action is not to be considered as establishing any precedent; (1) on the question of the expediency of permitting any certain kind of encroachment to be erected within the public right-of-way; or (2) as to any utility of the acceptability of any such permits as to any other or future situation.

Permittee understands and agrees that whenever permitted facilities conflict with future City improvements and projects, new construction, reconstruction or maintenance work in the public right-of-way, said facilities shall be relocated, removed, modified or adjusted at permittee's sole expense.

- **Section 19-2.01A, Pavement and Curb, Gutter & Sidewalk Removal:** Saw cutting slurry shall be vacuumed up at the same time the cutting is occurring.

The dust and slurry shall be removed from the site by vacuuming and **not** washed or dumped into City sewers or storm drains or left to sit in the street or gutters. Alternate methods of removal shall be approved in writing by the Engineer prior to implementation by the Contractor.

▪ **Section 1010B, Uniform Design Criteria – Drainage**

General: All new development or redevelopment shall comply with the criteria and standards set forth in the Waterways Management Plan – Drainage Design Manual.

**Water Quality:** Storm water runoff from all improved areas of a development or redevelopment site resulting in 930 m<sup>2</sup> of impervious surface, shall be treated in accordance with the Best Management Practices (BMPs) published in the most current edition of the California Storm Water Quality Association's Best Management Practice Handbook. For the purpose of water quality design, peak flow BMPs shall be designed to treat the runoff from 28% of the two year storm event and volumetric BMPs shall be designed to treat the runoff from a 25mm/24-hour storm event. For the purposes of this section, redevelopment means on an already developed parcel, the creation or addition of impervious surfaces, structural development including construction, installation or expansion of a building or another structure, and/or replacement of impervious surface that is not part of a routine maintenance activity; and land-disturbing activities associated with structural or impervious redevelopment that results in a total of 930 m<sup>2</sup> of impervious surface. Roof areas and roof replacements are exempt from this water quality requirement.

The City's Municipal Code, Engineering Standards and Specifications and WMP are available on the City's web site under the Public Works Department at [www.sloCity.org](http://www.sloCity.org).

## **1.13 Administration and Funding**

The administration of the City's Phase II Storm Water program is in the Public Works Department and funded by the General Fund.

Effective September 1, 2005, the Building and Safety Division of the Community Development Department began collecting a 7% surcharge to any permit for projects requiring an SWMP. This fee was developed to help cover the expense of the additional project review and inspection associated with storm water requirements.

## **2.0 MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURES**

The State General Permit Phase II Storm Water Program requires that the following six Minimum Control Measures (MCMs) be implemented in the SWMP:

- 1. Public Education and Outreach**
- 2. Public Participation/Involvement**
- 3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination**
- 4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control**
- 5. Post-Construction Storm Water Management**
- 6. Pollution Prevention for Municipal Operations**

Specific BMPs and measurable goals will describe how the City plans to meet the requirements of each of the six MCMs. The City of San Luis Obispo is concerned with water quality and has existing activities, programs, and regulations that meet or can be modified to meet the goals of the Phase II Storm Water Program. These existing activities are listed as BMPs, along with the proposed BMPs under each of the six MCMs.

## **2.1 Public Education and Outreach**

The City of San Luis Obispo understands and embraces the importance of a comprehensive Public Education and Outreach Program when implementing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program. Without the public's understanding and participation, the program will not succeed.

### **2.1.1 Permit Requirements**

The following is the State's General permit requirement for the public education/outreach component of the Storm Water Program:

"Implement a public education program which distributes education materials or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies, and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff."

### **2.1.2 Responsible Departments for Implementation of this MCM**

Utilities Department

Staff: Industrial Waste Coordinator and Utilities Conservation Coordinator

Public Works Department

Staff: City Engineer, Stormwater Manager and Code Enforcement Officer

Community Development Department

Staff: Building Official

Administration Department

Staff: Natural Resources Manager and City Biologist

### **2.1.3 Best Management Practices**

**PE 1:** Publish educational materials on the City's Phase II program and how their actions affect water quality including brochures, fact sheets for the residential community, business and industrial sector, construction and

development communities and City staff. These materials will be distributed at public events, by mail, through enforcement activities, available at City offices and on the City's storm water web site: [www.slocity.org/publicworks..](http://www.slocity.org/publicworks..) The following topics will be covered:

General

- Creek Care guide
- Pet Waste
- Common Aquatic Life
- Storm Water Pollution
- Winter Weather Readiness Guide

Residential Topics:

- Home maintenance/construction
- Automobile care
- Household hazardous waste
- Solid waste/yard waste
- Water Conservation: leak detection (e.g. water service leaks, outdoor faucets, etc.)
- Landscaping/irrigation
- Pools/spas
- Fecal Coliform Sources

Business and Industrial Sector Topics:

- General topics: good housekeeping, spills, and pollution prevention, water conservation
- Specific topics targeting: Repair shops, auto detailing, and restaurants
- Pressure Washing Guide

Construction Sector Topics:

- Storm Water Requirements
- Storm Water References
- Housekeeping
- Saw cutting, concrete and plaster work
- Painters

- Solid Waste disposal
- Construction and debris recycling requirements

Development Community Topics:

- Storm Water Requirements
- References
- Grading
- City Codes, standards and engineering specifications

City Staff Topics:

- Information on the Phase II Storm Water Program
- Municipal operations that can affect water quality
- Setting an example

**PE 2:** The Utilities Department produces a newsletter which is mailed quarterly to all City residents.

- Write and publish articles on water conservation, water quality, storm water to educate City residents on storm water pollution prevention, resource conservation, and other related subjects such as;
  - a. water supply issues,
  - b. solid waste management
  - c. fecal coliform

**PE 3:** Work with the downtown businesses and pressure washing contractors to eliminate runoff from sidewalk cleaning.

- Notify business owners of the storm water regulations and their responsibility to ensure that hired contractors properly dispose of the wastewater from pressure washing;
- Notify pressure washing contractors that all wastewater from pressure washing must be recovered and properly disposed of;
- Issue Notice of Violations to contractors who discharge wastewater from pressure washing to the storm drain system;
- Issue Administrative Citations to the business owner and the contractor as

required.

**PE 4:** Work with the SLO County Partners for Water Quality to share public education and outreach resources and activities.

- Actively participate in bi-monthly meetings;
- Provide financial assistance as needed;
- Use the Sammy the Steelhead icon, which the City developed and donated the use of, to represent the SLO County Partners and continue to work with a local public relations firm to provide professional consulting service on how best to reach the public and redesign Sammy the Steelhead as needed;
- Use the slogan “You are the Solution to Storm Water Pollution” which was adopted by the SLO Partners in the storm water educational materials whenever appropriate.

**PE 5:** Promote the Sammy’s Kids Club and distribute educational materials and activities on storm water pollution prevention to children pre-school through Grade 6. Topics to include:

- Why storm water pollution prevention is important;
- Impacts of storm water on local water bodies and ecosystems;
- What kids and their families can do to prevent storm water pollution’

**PE 6:** Work with SLO Partners for Water Quality, community and nonprofit groups to promote public events related to water conservation, sustainable landscape, water quality and storm water pollution prevention.

- Promote and participate in public events;
- Provide incentives and financial support when needed.

**PE 7:** Broadcast Public Service Announcements (PSAs) and paid advertising to reach a wide audience on storm water pollution prevention. PSAs will include tips on proper disposal of pet waste and solid waste, automobile care and proper use of fertilizers. Implementation will include:

- Television PSAs
- Radio PSAs

**PE 8:** Promote and fund the Utilities Department storm water education program geared towards 4<sup>th</sup> through 6<sup>th</sup> grades and middle school to include a classroom storm water presentation that can be used throughout the County, using the complimentary interactive storm water display.

- Contract with an environmental education consultant to promote and present storm water presentation in schools throughout the City and the County;
- The environmental education consultant will continue to update the interactive display for storm water showing how everyday activities at home can effect storm water quality.

**PE 9:** Provide support and financial assistance to the “Our Water, Our World Program” (OWOW) which provides information on less toxic choices for the garden and pest control. Eleven businesses throughout the County now display information about less toxic pesticide products in their stores. Two of the stores are located in the City. Customers can visit participating stores and find free fact sheets on specific pest problems and the “Our Water, Our World” logo next to a variety of less toxic products on the shelves to help customers make more informed choices when purchasing pesticide products.

- Promote OWOW events;
- Provide financial support when needed;
- City staff will work with two local stores to provide brochures for displays, fund workshops for customers and employees, and other items as needed.

**PE 10:** Partner with Cal Poly University to provide storm water pollution and water quality materials. Topics will include:

- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Tips;
- Proper disposal of solid and household hazardous waste;
- Proper disposal of animal waste;
- Existing and future applicable Municipal Codes.

**PE 11:** Distribute educational materials to the public on fecal coliform and the associated health risks of fecal coliform in surface waters and actions that individuals can take to reduce loading including:

- Proper disposal of pet waste;
- Proper maintenance of private sewer laterals.

**PE 12:** Work with the City's Utilities Conservation Program to revise/expand existing education materials and information regarding water and other resource management topics to include storm water pollution preventing information. The Utilities Conservation Program contracts with a local public relations firm to provide professional consulting service on how best to reach the public on water conservation, storm water issues, and other resource conservation issues. The program's public education and outreach materials include;

- Sustainable landscape, including the use of native plants in landscapes;
- Water conservation; leak detection;
- Proper use and disposal of fertilizers and chemicals typically used in landscape applications;
- Use of compost and mulch to decrease or eliminate the need to use chemicals;
- Recycling solid and green waste;
- Proper disposal of solid waste;
- Proper irrigation management techniques to avoid water overspray and runoff;
- Home and business water audits;
- Participation at local public events;

- Direct mail outreach on specific resource conservation topics.

**PE 13:** Expand the storm water web page on the City's web site that will have information for residents, businesses, contractors and developers on:

- Storm water pollution prevention;
- Water quality;
- How residents and businesses can help;
- Sources of fecal coliform;
- Copies of educational materials;
- Copy of the City's SWMP;
- Links to other storm water sites;
- Links to requirements and storm water references for developers and contractors;
- Information on where the public can report illegal discharges, clogged storm drains or problems with construction sites.

**PE 14:** Mark all City owned storm drain inlets with markers to raise public awareness of the connection of the storm drains to the waterways and ocean.

- The City worked with the Land Conservancy in the spring of 2006 to mark the City owned storm drains using volunteers;
- The City will maintain storm drain markers and replace them as necessary;
- Storm drain markers will be available for local businesses and contractors to purchase;
- Revise City Engineering Standards and Specifications to require contractors to install storm drain markers in new developments.

**PE 15:** Partner with the SLO County Integrated Waste Management Authority (IWMA) to:

- Distribute information for residential and small commercial generators on the disposal of:
  - a. household hazardous waste
  - b. solid waste

- c. green waste
- d. used motor oil
- Offer residents and small business the opportunity to dispose of small quantities of materials at the Cold Canyon Household Hazardous Waste Facility;
- Provide support in the production of the recycling guide in the phone book on the safe handling and disposal of household hazardous waste and the recycling of green and solid wastes.

**PE 16:** Provide storm water pollution prevention education to businesses during the annual industrial waste inspection.

- Educate businesses and industries on the storm water requirements;
- Distribute educational materials to restaurants in the Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) program regarding proper grease removal and disposal, good housekeeping practices;
- Require all restaurant staff to be trained annually on BMPs for:
  - a. Preventing non-storm water and polluted storm water discharges related to housekeeping practices;
  - b. Proper grease removal and disposal to prevent Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) and illegal disposal of grease.

**PE 17:** Provide contact phone numbers for the public to report non-storm water discharges.

- Citizens can call the City's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Hotline at 783-7876;
- Education materials printed by the City and posted on the City's web site list phone numbers for the City's departments that are responsible for responding to illicit discharges to the waterways.

### 2.1.4 Measurable Goals and Implementation Schedule

Table 3 – Public Education and Outreach

BMP ID #	BMP	BMP INTENT	MEASURABLE GOAL & EFFECTIVENESS	SCHEDULE
PE 1	Publish educational materials on the Phase II Municipal Storm Water Program and water quality issues including brochures, fact sheets, for City residents, business and industrial sector, construction and development community and City staff. Distribute materials at the public events, by mail, through enforcement activities, available at City offices, and will be available on the storm water web site when it is developed.	Educational materials provide information for the various community sectors on how they can help prevent storm water pollution.	<p><b>PE 1.1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of educational materials published and distributed to each of the targeted groups each year.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. General</li> <li>b. Residential</li> <li>c. Business and Industry</li> <li>d. Construction</li> <li>e. Development</li> <li>f. City staff</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Post all materials on the City's storm water web site.</li> <li>▪ Publish the website address on all storm water program materials</li> </ul> <p><b>PE 1.2</b></p> <p><b>PE 1.3</b></p>	<p>Years 1-5</p> <p>Years 1-5</p> <p>Year 2</p>
PE 2	The Utilities Department produces a newsletter which is mailed quarterly to all City residents. Continue to write and publish articles on water conservation water quality, storm water, or hints that will pertain to the popular activities for the particular season to educate City residents on storm water pollution prevention, resource conservation, and other related subjects.	To inform residential customers about water conservation, water quality issues and storm water.	<p><b>PE 2.1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of articles and hints published each year. 19,500 newsletters mailed reaching 100% of single and multiple family units, 4 times per year.</li> </ul>	Years 1-5

**Table 3 – Public Education and Outreach**

<b>BMP ID #</b>	<b>BMP</b>	<b>BMP INTENT</b>	<b>MEASURABLE GOAL &amp; EFFECTIVENESS</b>	<b>SCHEDULE</b>
<b>PE 3</b>	Work with the downtown businesses and pressure washing contractors to eliminate runoff from sidewalk cleaning.	To reduce and eliminate pollution caused by discharging wastewater from pressure washing activities in the downtown business area	<p><b>PE 3.1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct pressure washing BMP workshop and certify owner/operators on proper control methods to prevent illicit discharges.</li> </ul> <p><b>PE 3.2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Notify business owners once a year of the storm water regulations and responsibility to ensure that hired contractors properly dispose of the wastewater from pressure washing.</li> </ul> <p><b>PE 3.3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Notify pressure washing contractors that all wastewater from pressure washing must be recovered and properly disposed of.</li> </ul> <p><b>PE 3.4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Issue Notice of Violations to contractors who discharge wastewater from pressure washing to the storm drain system.</li> </ul> <p><b>PE 3.5</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Issue Administrative Citations to the business owner and the contractor as required.</li> </ul>	<p>Year 1</p> <p>Years 1-5</p> <p>Year 1</p> <p>Years 1-5</p> <p>Years 1-5</p>
<b>PE 4</b>	Work with the SLO County Partners for Water Quality to share public education and outreach resources and activities.	Work with stakeholders to increase the number of citizens reached and raise the awareness of storm water issues by providing educations materials on what each person can do to reduce storm water pollution and non-storm water discharges.	<p><b>PE 4.1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of joint educational materials utilized each year.</li> </ul> <p><b>PE 4.2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of joint activities participated in.</li> </ul>	<p>Years 1-5</p> <p>Years 1-5</p>

**Table 3 – Public Education and Outreach**

BMP ID #	BMP	BMP INTENT	MEASURABLE GOAL & EFFECTIVENESS	SCHEDULE
PE 5	Promote the Sammy's Kids Club and distribute educational materials and activities on storm water pollution prevention to children pre-school through Grade 6. Topics to include: Why storm water pollution prevention is important, impacts on local water bodies and ecosystems, what kids and their families can do to prevent storm water pollution.	Educate children on storm water pollution prevention issues which will foster behaviors that will prevent storm water pollution.	PE 5.1  PE 5.2  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide Sammy's Kid's Club educational materials and activities for children pre-school – Grade 6.</li> <li>▪ Provide Sammy the Steelhead activity books for pre-school through grade 1 children.</li> </ul>	Years 1-5  Years 1-5
PE 6	Work with SLO Partners for Water Quality, community and nonprofit groups to promote public events related to water conservation, sustainable landscape, water quality and storm water prevention.	Reach a wide audience at public events and distribute storm water, water quality, and water conservation information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participate in at least 2 public events per year.</li> <li>▪ Number of participants that attend.</li> </ul>	Years 1-5  Years 1-5

Table 3 – Public Education and Outreach

BMP ID #	BMP	BMP INTENT	MEASURABLE GOAL & EFFECTIVENESS	SCHEDULE
PE 7	Broadcast Public Service Announcements (PSAs) on television and radio on storm water pollution prevention. PSAs will include tips on proper disposal of pet waste and solid waste, automobile care and proper use of fertilizers.	Reach a wide audience with information regarding storm water pollutants that impair local waterbodies and specific actions the public can take to prevent storm water pollution.	<p><b>PE 7.1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of television PSAs ran per year. Target is to reach 180,000 individuals using 30 second PSAs broadcast on at least one local TV channel at least two times per year.</li> </ul> <p><b>PE 7.2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of radio PSAs ran per year. Target is to reach approximately 60,000 individuals using 30 second radio PSAs broadcast on at least on local radio station at least two times per year.</li> </ul>	<p>Years 1-5</p> <p>Years 1-5</p>
PE 8	Promote and fund the storm water education program geared towards 4 <sup>th</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup> grades and middle school to include a classroom storm water presentation that can be used throughout the City and County. Continue to update the complimentary interactive storm water display.	Educating children can help create behaviors that will prevent storm water pollution and create water quality awareness.	<p><b>PE 8.1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct 7 classroom presentation per year which is 20% of targeted classes.</li> </ul> <p><b>PE 8.2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disseminate follow-up questionnaire surveys to teachers and achieve a 75% return in filled out surveys.</li> </ul>	<p>Year 1-5</p> <p>Years 1-5</p>
PE 9	Provide support and financial assistance in the "Our Water, Our World Program" which provides information on less toxic choices for the garden and pest control.	This program reduces the amount of toxic chemicals entering the waterways and creates awareness of water quality issues.	<p><b>PE 9.1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monthly, restock fact sheets at participating OWOW stores.</li> </ul> <p><b>PE 9.2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of fact sheets distributed per year.</li> </ul> <p><b>PE 9.3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Recruit 2 store participants.</li> </ul>	<p>Years 1-5</p> <p>Years 1-5</p> <p>Years 3-5</p>
PE 10	Work with Cal Poly University to provide information to students	Reduce non-storm water discharges and	<p><b>PE 10.1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of education materials developed and distributed each year.</li> </ul>	<p>Years 1-5</p>

**Table 3 – Public Education and Outreach**

<b>BMP ID #</b>	<b>BMP</b>	<b>BMP INTENT</b>	<b>MEASURABLE GOAL &amp; EFFECTIVENESS</b>	<b>SCHEDULE</b>
	<p>on storm water pollution prevention, proper pet waste disposal, solid and household hazardous waste, and water quality issues.</p>	<p>storm water pollution by educating college students on the actions they can take to reduce storm water pollution.</p>		
<b>PE 11</b>	<p>Distribute educational materials to educate the public on fecal coliform and the associated health risks of fecal coliform in surface waters and actions that individuals can take to reduce loading.</p>	<p>Increase awareness of the problems associated with improper disposal of pet waste and to reduce the number of sewage overflows from private laterals by educating property owners on lateral maintenance.</p>	<p><b>PE 11.1</b>                      ▪ Mail post cards to all residents in the City. (19,500 post cards)  <b>PE 11.2</b>                      ▪ Number of brochures on Pet Care Tips distributed and one article/tips included in the quarterly newsletter (1 Article per year).  <b>PE 11.3</b>                      ▪ Number of brochures on private sewer laterals distributed or articles/tips included in the quarterly newsletter (1 article per year)  <b>PE 11.4</b>                      ▪ Materials posted on the City's storm water web site.</p>	<p>Years 1 &amp; 3                      Years 1-5                      Years 2-5                      Years 2-5</p>
<b>PE 12</b>	<p>Work with the City's Utilities Conservation Program to revise/expand existing education materials and information regarding water and other resource management topics to include storm water pollution prevention information.</p>	<p>Increase public awareness of how water conservation, landscaping, and proper use of pesticides and herbicides can affect water quality and what citizens can do to</p>	<p><b>PE 12.1</b>                      ▪ Number of educational materials revised.</p>	<p>Years 1-5</p>

Table 3 – Public Education and Outreach

BMP ID #	BMP	BMP INTENT	MEASURABLE GOAL & EFFECTIVENESS	SCHEDULE
PE 13	Expand the designated storm water web page on the City's web site that will provide information for residents, businesses, contractors and developers.	reduce storm water pollution. Provide easy access to storm water information to all sectors and ages of the public.	<p><b>PE 13.1</b> <b>PE 13.2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Storm water web page expanded.</li> <li>▪ Number of website hits per year.</li> </ul>	Year 1 Years 2-5
PE 14	Mark all City owned storm drains.	Raise public awareness of the connection of the storm drains to the waterways and ocean.	<p><b>PE 14.1</b> <b>PE 14.2</b> <b>PE 14.3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ City owned storm drains marked.</li> <li>▪ Replace markers on a continuous basis as needed.</li> <li>▪ Revise City Engineering Standards to include storm drain markers.</li> </ul>	Completed Years 1-5 Year 3
PE 15	Partner with the SLO County Integrated Waste Management Authority to provide educational materials on proper disposal of solid waste, green waste, motor oil and offer residents the opportunity to dispose of household hazardous waste. The City also provides support for the recycling guide in the phone book.	Educate the public on proper disposal of solid waste, green waste and household hazardous waste reduces the amount of these wastes that are illegally disposed.	<p><b>PE 15.1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of educational materials distributed.</li> </ul>	Years 1-5
PE 16	Provide storm water pollution prevention materials to businesses during annual	Educate employees and business owners on measures that can be taken to prevent storm	<p><b>PE 16.1</b> <b>PE 16.2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distribute specific storm water information to all auto shops during annual inspections.</li> <li>▪ Distribute storm water information to all</li> </ul>	Year 2 Years 3-5

**Table 3 – Public Education and Outreach**

BMP ID #	BMP	BMP INTENT	MEASURABLE GOAL & EFFECTIVENESS	SCHEDULE
	industrial waste inspections.	water pollution.	<p>other businesses and industries during annual inspections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distribute educational materials to all restaurant owners in the FOG program.</li> </ul>	Current and Year 3
<b>PE 17</b>	Provide contact phone numbers for the public to report non-storm water discharges and provide an electronic reporting form on the City's web page.	To provide the public a means to report illicit discharges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>PE 16.3</b></li> <li>▪ <b>PE 17.1</b></li> <li>▪ <b>PE 17.2</b></li> <li>▪ <b>PE 17.3</b></li> <li>▪ <b>PE 17.4</b></li> </ul>	<p>Develop and implement a Storm Water Hotline tracking form intended to document the details and resolution of each community call.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Advertise the hotline through the City's website, PEO brochures, and in newspaper and radio advertising.</li> <li>▪ Track the number of calls received as well as the City's response to each call.</li> <li>▪ Respond to community calls within 24 hours (72 hours if the call is made during the weekend) for 100% of calls received.</li> </ul>
				Years 1-5
				Years 1-5
				Years 1-5
				Years 1-5

## **2.2 Public Participation/Involvement**

The public's participation and involvement in planning the City's storm water program is the key to the success of any program that is developed and implemented. By including the public in the process, a heightened awareness of urban runoff pollution issues will be achieved. The City currently has many activities and forums which encourage participation by community members. The City will use these activities and forums as a foundation to build and increase the public's participation and involvement in the development of the Storm Water Program.

### **2.2.1 Permit Requirements**

The following is the State's General Permit requirement of the public participation/involvement component of the Storm Water Program to:

“Comply with State and local public notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/participation program.”

### **2.2.2 Responsible Departments for Implementing this MCM**

Utilities Department

Staff: Industrial Waste Coordinator, Utilities Conservation Coordinator

Public Works Department

Staff: City Engineer, Stormwater Manager, Stormwater Code Enforcement Officer

Administration Department

Staff: Natural Resources Manager and City Biologist

### **2.2.3 Best Management Practices**

**PP 1:** The City will comply with all applicable state and local public notice requirements:

- The City complies with the Brown Act which requires advance noticing and public access to meetings and allows the public to speak. The City Council meetings are open to the public and also aired on radio and television. The agendas for the Council meetings and staff reports are available on the City's web site and by request. A public comment period and hearing is held when reviewing California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents and when any changes or additions to the municipal code are proposed;
- The City is an active member of the San Luis Obispo County Zone 9 Flood Control District which was formed after the floods of 1973 to gather information about San Luis Obispo Creek and to develop a plan to reduce or eliminate flooding. Monthly meetings are held which are advertised, open to the public, and begin with a public comment period. These meetings can act as a forum to discuss water and water quality issues.

**PP 2:** Participate in storm water stakeholders meetings:

- Assist in organizing and actively participate in the Regional SLO Partners in Water Quality meetings to include community groups, government agencies and environmental groups;
- Assist in organizing and participate in the San Luis Obispo County Zone 9 Flood Control District meetings.

**PP 3:** Partner with local environmental groups through SLO Partners to promote and conduct annual creek clean-up prior to the start of the wet season.

- Promote public participation in annual creek clean-up day by providing financial support for advertising and incentives for participation when needed.

**PP 4:** Conduct public opinion surveys to determine the public's knowledge of storm water issues, willingness to reduce pollution sources, and effectiveness of public education program.

- Distribute a survey to residents via the Utilities Department's quarterly newsletter during the first and fifth year of the program.

**PP 5:** The City will solicit public participation/input on the City's Storm Water Program.

- Promote a public participation and input page on the storm water web page for the public to provide their input and suggestions on the storm water program.

**PP 6:** Provide opportunities for the public to inform the City about illicit discharges.

- Promote the 788-FISH and list the appropriate City phone numbers for citizens to report non-storm water discharges, construction site concerns and water quality concerns on all storm water educational fact sheets and materials;
- Promote the public service requests on the City's web site for reporting problems at construction sites and illicit discharges concerns.

### 2.2.4 Measurable Goals and Implementation Schedule

Table 4 – Public Participation/Involvement

BMP ID #	BMP	BMP INTENT	MEASURABLE GOAL & EFFECTIVENESS	SCHEDULE
PP 1	The City will comply with all applicable state and local public notice requirements.	To ensure compliance with public notice requirements.	PP 1.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain records for public participation and involvement events.</li> </ul>	Years 1-5
PP 2	The City will participate in storm water stakeholder meetings.	To receive comments from stakeholders.	PP 2.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist in organizing and participate in the Regional SLO Partners in Water Quality meetings to include community groups, government agencies and environmental groups.</li> </ul> PP 2.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist in organizing and participate in the San Luis Obispo County Zone 9 Flood Control District meetings.</li> </ul>	Years 1-5  Years 1-5
PP 3	Partner with local environmental groups through SLO Partners to promote and conduct annual creek clean-up prior to the start of the wet season.	Promote watershed awareness through annual creek clean-up days.	PP 3.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual creek clean-up day promoted</li> </ul> PP 3.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of trash collected and number of volunteers participated.</li> </ul>	Years 1-5 Years 1-5
PP 4	Conduct public opinion surveys to determine the public's knowledge of storm water issues, willingness to reduce pollution sources, and effectiveness of public education program.	Public survey will help the City determine the effectiveness of the storm water program.	PP 4.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Place the survey on the storm water web page and distribute a survey to all City residents via the Utilities Department newsletter. (19,500 surveys)</li> </ul> PP 4.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of surveys completed on the storm water page and number of surveys returned.</li> </ul>	Years 1 & 5  Years 1 & 5

**Table 4 – Public Participation/Involvement**

BMP ID #	BMP	BMP INTENT	MEASURABLE GOAL & EFFECTIVENESS	SCHEDULE
PP 5	The City will solicit public participation/input on the City's Storm Water Program on the web page.	To promote public participation in the City's storm water program.	<p><b>PP 5.1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public participation and input page developed on the storm water web page and number of responses.</li> </ul>	Years 1 & 5
PP 6	Provide opportunities for the public to inform the City about illicit discharges.	To reduce the amount of illicit discharges to the storm drain system.	<p><b>PP 6.1</b></p> <p><b>PP 6.2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of complaints or reports received.</li> <li>▪ Number of public service requests received for storm water issues.</li> </ul>	Years 1-5 Years 1-5

## **2.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination**

An illicit discharge is any discharge to a storm drain or natural outlet that is not composed entirely of storm water. Illicit discharges may enter the storm sewer system through direct connections (mistaken or deliberate connections to storm sewers), or indirect connections.

The City of San Luis Obispo is concerned about the water quality of waterways in San Luis Obispo and continually works to identify and correct inflow sources of pollutants to the waterways. The City has a variety of programs in place to detect and eliminate illicit discharges as described in BMPs ID 6 through 15.

### **2.3.1 Permit Requirements**

The following are the State's General Permit requirements of the Illicit Discharge and Elimination component of the Storm Water Program:

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