

Appendix L Existing Institutional Programs

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BMP Program

The City of Los Angeles Stormwater Program is managed by the Department of Public Works (DPW) Bureau of Sanitation (BOS) Watershed Protection Division (WPD), but extends over many city departments and bureaus. The WPD is responsible for a variety of support activities and acts as a technical advisor to city departments, outside agencies, and the public on the use of best management practices (BMPs). These activities include the identification, analysis, and testing of potential BMPs for city use. Critical factors such as cost, pollutant removal, suitability of location, ease of implementation, and maintenance are considered to evaluate the effectiveness of the BMPs before implementation.

A summary of the BMP program of the city is presented in *Reference Guide for Stormwater Best Management Practice* (City of Los Angeles, 2000). A list of the current BMPs for source control follows:

- S-1 - Housekeeping Practice
- S-2 - Public Education/Participation
- S-3 - Employee Training
- S-4 - Conserve Natural Areas/Vegetation Controls
- S-5- Protect Slopes and Channels
- S-6 - Provide Storm Drain System, Stenciling, and Signage
- S-7 - Trash Storage Areas
- S-8 - Outdoor Material Handling and Storage Areas
- S-9 - Loading/Unloading Dock Areas
- S-10 - Waste Handling and Disposal
- S-11 - Vehicle Fleet Maintenance
- S-12 - Repair/Maintenance Bays
- S-13 - Parking Areas
- S-14 - Provide Proof of Ongoing BMP Maintenance

Education and Outreach Programs

The Countywide Stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requires a comprehensive educational public outreach program to (1) measurably increase the knowledge of the target audiences regarding the storm drain system, the impacts of urban runoff pollution on receiving waters, and potential solutions to implement BMPs to reduce pollution; and (2) change behavior by encouraging the target audiences to implement appropriate solutions. The City of Los Angeles has developed and implemented stormwater outreach programs for the four target audiences (General Public, Industrial/Commercial, Schools, and Public Agency Employees) as outlined in the DPW *Stormwater/Urban Runoff Public Education Program, Five-Year Public Education Plan*.

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), under its current statewide stormwater permit, has been carrying out an independent public education program. The program includes a variety of methods to educate the public about the importance of managing storm water. The general approach of the public education program is to:

- Inform the public regarding the stormwater quality issues that pertain to Caltrans properties, facilities and activities; and
- Encourage public behavior changes regarding the release of potential pollutants (e.g., litter, spilled loads, and oil leaks).

Caltrans' stormwater outreach program consists of a variety of written materials, monthly and quarterly bulletins, a Web site, workshops, storm drain stenciling, anti-litter signs, a statewide Adopt-a-Highway Program, along with many local municipality partnerships. "Pathogens in Storm Drain Discharges Brochure" is an example of written materials that is most directly related to bacteria.

Caltrans District 7 has jurisdiction over Groups 2 and 3. In addition to the preceding statewide campaign, District 7 implements "No Dumping" and "Litter Free" signs at selected locations on highways and freeways, and stenciled warnings at drain inlets to prohibit discharges into drainage systems at park-and-ride lots, rest areas, vista points, and other areas with pedestrian traffic.

Under the 2001 Los Angeles County Municipal NPDES Permit, the County is required to implement a comprehensive Public Information and Participation Program (PIPP) on behalf of its 84 co-permittee cities. The purpose of this program is to increase knowledge of stormwater pollution and urban runoff among targeted groups of Los Angeles County residents and to measurably change their polluting behaviors. The Permit also requires the County to develop and implement outreach to communities and businesses through culturally effective methods. The PIPP consists of a General Market Advertising component. Paid advertising is a key component in reaching Los Angeles County's vast and diverse populations. Complementing the earned media exposure garnered through LADPW's Stormwater/Urban Runoff Pilot Programs, the Department's *Can It!* and Spanish-language counterpart, *¡MantenLA Limpia!*, paid advertising campaign allows absolute control over placement and message content to ensure that target audiences receive the most direct and behavior-changing messages with maximum exposure. The general market advertising campaigns includes partnerships with network television and radio stations, cable television spots, newspaper and billboard advertising in targeted areas. Collectively, the *Can It!* paid advertising campaign generated 348.7 million audience impressions in Year I, as determined by an independent media buying firm.

General Public

The City of Los Angeles public education program consists of a combination of printed materials, videos, presentations, and performances. These include a speaker's bureau to deliver presentations on the stormwater program to community groups and to conduct interviews with the media, participation in community festivals and other events, and the use of various media to reach a wide audience (e.g., billboards, bus ads, etc.) This activity also includes catch basin stenciling, which the City has conducted since 1993. More than

30,000 catch basins have been stenciled with the "NO DUMPING - THIS DRAINS TO OCEAN" message.

The BOS also works in partnership with other agencies to develop and execute programs and educational materials. For example, in partnership with the City of Los Angeles Department of Animal Services, the Stormwater Program Public Education staff created the guide *What's the Scoop* for pet owners, which provides information about pet adoption, picking up pet waste when in public areas, spaying and neutering, and washing pets indoors using less toxic shampoos.

The City of Santa Monica has similar public education programs. For example, the Stormwater Environmental Educational Partnership (SWEEP) pilot program was funded by the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project and is being implemented by the City in partnership with Heal the Bay. The program aims to increase public awareness about urban runoff pollution by training local junior high and high school students to make presentations to business and community groups and to distribute public education door hangers throughout the community. The City has also produced educational videos about urban runoff that have aired on the Santa Monica cable television station and have a catch basin stenciling program. They have developed and distributed educational posters and posters for the restaurant and auto maintenance industries outlining BMPs to reduce urban runoff contamination and volume due to their operations.

Since 1994, the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission (SMBRC) has offered Los Angeles communities the Public Involvement and Education (PIE) Program. Through this mini-grants program, the SMBRC encourages communities, local organizations, and businesses to take a leadership role in educating peers and residents about the need to protect and restore the Bay.

In 1999, the City of Santa Monica adopted a new community outreach program called the Green Team Project. These teams consist of six to eight members that meet six times over a 12-week period. They work together to improve their quality of life through adopting sustainable practices, such as reducing household waste, limiting toxic chemicals in the home and work place, and increasing individual community involvement. The participants receive step-by-step guidance and support from Green Team Project staff.

The City of El Segundo also provides a variety of printed materials for various industries outlining BMPs to reduce urban runoff. In addition, educational posters are distributed to local schools and informational mailers have been sent to local residents. Finally, catch basin stenciling is also considered part of our public education program and all catch basins are stenciled with the "NO DUMPING - DRAINS TO OCEAN" message.

Public Agency

The City of Los Angeles BOS has prepared a *Public Agency Activities Stormwater Guide* describing the NPDES permit requirements applicable to City activities that may have an impact on stormwater quality, organized according to the following major categories of activities performed by City staff:

- Sewage systems operations
- Public construction activities management

- Vehicle maintenance/material storage facilities management
- Landscape and recreational facilities management
- Storm drain operation and management
- Streets and roads management
- Parking facilities management
- Public industrial activities
- Emergency procedures

In addition to listing specific NPDES permit requirements (such as catch basin cleaning and street sweeping), each section of the guide highlights BMPs that may be implemented to further improve the quality of both wet weather and dry weather runoff. More than 290 copies of the *Public Agency Activities Stormwater Guide* have been distributed to 47 City departments and agencies. Training of City employees on the *Public Agency Activities Stormwater Guide* emphasizes the impact that their daily activities can have on the quality of urban runoff.

Most of the City facilities that conduct vehicle and equipment repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication serve as salvage yards or chemical storage facilities; have landscaping or parking facility management; or serve as temporary storage areas for waste oil are required to develop and implement site-specific stormwater pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs). SWPPPs identify potential sources of pollution that may affect the quality of stormwater discharge from a facility and also describe and ensure the implementation of BMPs to reduce the pollutants. Employee training programs for the SWPPPs are also conducted at these facilities. The City conducts both planned and surprise audits of its facilities to ensure compliance with the SWPPPs.

The City of Santa Monica provides NPDES Urban Runoff Training for City Employees. The City's Urban Runoff Coordinator conducts urban runoff training sessions for all city staff as required by the County's NPDES permit. The training involves a presentation on urban runoff concerns and BMPs related to city operations as well as feedback from the employees on how to improve stormwater management at their job sites. The training sessions have resulted in significant improvement of the city's SWPPPs due to employee recommendations of procedural and structural changes to help reduce runoff volume and toxicity.

Caltrans operates under a statewide NPDES permit that governs management of its stormwater activities. As part of its stormwater activity, Caltrans has developed an approved Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) that addresses storm water pollution control related to planning, design, construction, maintenance and operation of all transportation facilities as an ongoing part of Caltrans normal business practices. An important component of the SWMP is the Project Planning and Design Guide (PPDG), which provides specific design guidance for incorporating BMPs into projects during the planning and design phases of a project. These include treatment BMPs, design pollution prevention BMPs, and critical construction site BMPs. Other components of the SWMP include research and development of BMPs, monitoring of stormwater activity through regional work plans and annual reporting, and continual funding of storm water research and public education.

The City of El Segundo also provides NPDES Urban Runoff Training for its employees and has realized improvements to its programs because of this training.

Industrial/Commercial

Site visits by the Industrial/Commercial Education Program are primarily intended to be educational and to provide designated businesses with information regarding the City of Los Angeles Stormwater Program and guidance in complying with stormwater regulations using BMPs. The inspectors visit the targeted businesses at least twice to ensure that the facilities have been furnished with all the necessary information they need to reduce the discharge of pollutants from their business operations into the storm drain system. These facilities vary from small restaurants to large refineries.

The City of Los Angeles also has created several posters and brochures that are applicable to specific business types. There are posters specific to industries such as the automobile repair industry and the food and restaurant industry. There is a series of pamphlets that describe storm drain protection for different industries as follows:

- Auto Maintenance and Car Care
- Food Service Industry
- Fresh Concrete and Mortar Application
- General Construction and Site Supervision
- Heavy Equipment and Earthmoving Activities
- Home Repair and Remodeling
- Horse Owners and Equine Industry
- Landscaping, Gardening, and Pest Control
- Painting
- Pet Care
- Private Sewage Disposal Systems
- Roadwork and Paving

The City of El Segundo also distributes the same series of pamphlets described by the City of Los Angeles.

School Education Program

The City of Los Angeles school education program consists of a combination of printed materials, videos for classroom discussion, and presentations and performances at school assemblies. In addition, the city has developed colored vinyl stickers with sayings such as "Oil Makes Eels Ill," "You Otter Not Pollute," and others. The "Clean Water Patrol" coloring book for children teaches them about their "urban forest" and how neighborhood behavior can affect the environment.

Street Maintenance

Street maintenance is an important element in reducing or eliminating the amount of pollutants, including bacteria, that are swept into the stormwater collection system during a rain event. It includes street sweeping, picking up litter, and maintaining trash receptacles.

The City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Services provides roadway maintenance of approximately 7,300 miles of public streets, alleys, pedestrian tunnels, and public stairways. They clean these facilities using a variety of methods including machine sweeping in commercial, industrial, and residential areas on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis. They remove litter and illegally dumped debris from public streets and alleys. They also provide special cleaning before and after parades and special civic events.

The Bureau services more than 3,000 trash receptacles citywide. Bureau policy is to install litter receptacles on public property at major intersections, bus stops, and crosswalks where heavy pedestrian traffic generates considerable litter. During the day, litter receptacles and curb returns are serviced on various frequencies.

Under the Adopt-a-Basket program, litter baskets are furnished by the Bureau of Street Services to civic or community organizations or individuals provided that service responsibility is assumed by the participant(s). Organizations or individuals may request placement of a limited number of special green receptacles at approved locations. They are not intended for the convenience of individual property owners. Receptacles placed under this program are monitored and, if adequate service levels are not maintained, they are removed by Bureau forces.

The City Council has also approved a bus bench franchise, whereby the franchisee shall supply, maintain, and service trash receptacles at bench site locations determined by the Bureau. Under this bus bench program, up to 2,000 trash receptacles will be placed; however, it is anticipated that half of these receptacles will be placed where the Bureau has an existing receptacle. In this case, the Bureau's receptacle will be relocated to a different location. In addition to these programs, there are 1,140 receptacles at bus shelters that are currently serviced by Metropolitan Transit Authority.

As part of its Urban Runoff Management Program, the City of Santa Monica sweeps all city streets at least once per week. The City of El Segundo also sweeps all city streets at least once per week.

The County sweeps streets and alleys in the unincorporated areas at a minimum of once per month and performs annual catch basin cleanout for all Los Angeles County Flood Control District owned catch basins. In addition, the County sweeps public beach parking lots and collects trash from these parking lots on a daily basis.

Storm Drain Maintenance

Storm drain maintenance includes cleaning catch basins and inspecting and cleaning the storm drain pipe and channels on a monthly, quarterly, or as-needed basis. The City of Los Angeles, through the Wastewater Collection Systems Division that is part of the BOS, cleans catch basins throughout the year. For example, in the 2000/2001 fiscal year, more than 36,550 catch basins were cleaned and more than 1,170 tons of material was removed. They have several phone contact persons to accept the public observations and complaints and to provide information regarding planned cleanup operations and repair operations.

As part of its Urban Runoff Management Program, the City of Santa Monica removes debris and contaminants from the streets and catch basins that might otherwise be carried onto the

beaches and into the Bay by stormwater flow. The catch basins in the city are cleaned at least twice a year, as needed.

The City of El Segundo cleans all of its catch basins at least once a year and many are cleaned more often as needed. Last year, 3 tons of material was removed from the City's catch basins that would have otherwise been deposited on local beaches from stormwater flows.

Sanitary Sewer Inspection

The City of Los Angeles has a regular sanitary sewer inspection program which includes the inspection of sewers, siphons, diversion structures, maintenance holes and closed-circuit television. Storm drains are prohibited from being connected to the sanitary sewer system by the Municipal Code because it overwhelms the system during heavy rains and causes wastewater overflows.

To eliminate illegal connections and reduce the risk of future sewer spills during rainstorms, the City conducted dye or smoke tests to verify whether or not there are any illegal connections from private properties connected to the City's sewer system that should be connected to the City's storm drain system. If storm drain connections to the City's sewer system are found, private owners are notified to bring their property into proper compliance by disconnecting these drainage pipes and properly connecting them to the City's storm drain system.

Land Use Planning and Management

Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plans (SUSMPs) are intended to address stormwater pollution from new development and redevelopment by the private sector, as well as equivalent public works projects. The SUSMP is a specific requirement of the Development Planning Model Program element required by the NPDES permit. It outlines the necessary BMP design standards that must be incorporated into design for private and commercial development as well as parking lots, restaurants, gas stations, and auto repair shops. The SUSMP does not directly regulate public development (other than parking lots and auto repair or gas stations that may be owned by a public agency); rather, it is a part of the stormwater program that the city must implement.

The countywide NPDES permit requires that prior to the issuance of any building or grading permit, appropriate wet weather erosion control plans (WWECPs) and SWPPPs must be prepared to include appropriate construction BMPs. These BMPs are intended to minimize the impact of construction activities, including earth disturbance, erosion, sedimentation, fertilization of new landscaping, and construction debris including washwater runoff and handling of cleaning agents and other construction materials. The WWECP is required for projects that will entail soil disturbance during the rainy season.

To support this effort, the city prepared the *Development Best Management Practices Handbook*, a handbook to guide private developers and contractors in the selection, design, and application of urban runoff BMPs (City of Los Angeles, 2002). City plan checking, engineering, and inspection staff have been trained in the requirements for construction activities. These requirements also apply to public projects. The City has a construction activity inspection program in place to monitor compliance with these requirements.

Ordinances and Codes

Several of the ordinances within the City of Los Angeles municipal code that provide source control for stormwater are described here. The City's Stormwater and Urban Runoff Pollution Control Ordinance No. 172176 became effective on October 1, 1998. This ordinance provides the city with the necessary legal authority to comply with the requirements of the NPDES permit. The scope of the ordinance is to provide for control and regulation of discharges to the storm drain system and receiving waters through a program of education and enforcement of general and specific prohibitions and requirements. Specifically, the ordinance prohibits illicit discharges into storm drains. The ordinance applies to all discharges in the city into any storm drain or receiving water from any discharger. The Los Angeles DPW administers the ordinance. Violations are considered a misdemeanor.

The City drafted an ordinance of the Los Angeles Municipal Code to provide the necessary legal authority to enforce the requirements for the implementation of SUSMPs; this ordinance was effective on February 15, 2001, and has the following goals:

- Minimize impacts from urban runoff on the geological integrity of natural drainage systems and water bodies.
- Maximize the percentage of permeable surfaces to allow more percolation of stormwater into the ground.
- Minimize the amount of urban runoff directed to impermeable areas and to the storm drain system.
- Minimize parking lot pollution.
- Provide permanent controls to reduce the pollutant load from urban runoff produced by the development.
- Establish limits on the clearing of vegetation from the project site.

The County also requires any new development of ten or more unit homes to address stormwater impacts after development. The impacts are then addressed through incorporation of permanent structural BMPs in the design phase of the project.

The City of Los Angeles' Annual Weed Abatement Ordinance includes removing illegally deposited debris from approximately 5,000 private and public lots.

The City's Pick Up After Your Pet ordinance is presented in the Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 53.49. This ordinance requires that anyone walking a dog must carry a "pooper scooper" or plastic bag to pick up the pet's waste. Otherwise, animal-waste-carrying bacteria can wash into gutters and storm drains.

The City of Los Angeles Building and Safety Code currently requires that site stormwater drainage be directed to the street. As part of this Implementation Plan, this code requirement will be revised to encourage routing of stormwater to pervious surfaces to promote percolation of runoff prior to runoff onto streets. This will require coordination among the various city departments that are involved in street and storm drain design and permitting.

The City of El Segundo uses Ordinances 1348 and 1357 for legal authority to comply with the requirements of the NPDES permit.

Enforcement

Enforcement activities that facilitate stormwater source control include site visits by the City of Los Angeles Inspection and Enforcement Unit and the Illicit Connections and Discharges Program. Although the primary emphasis of the Inspection and Enforcement Unit is educating business owners, in cases of serious violations of the Stormwater Ordinance, the staff are trained to work with other environmental agencies (i.e., offices of the District Attorney, State Attorney General, and U.S. Attorney) to ensure proper and effective punishment and recovery of punitive damages.

The City's Illicit Connections and Discharges Program meets the permit requirements of identifying and eliminating illicit connections and illicit discharges to the storm drain system to the maximum extent practicable.

To support these efforts, the Watershed Protection Division operates the Stormwater Hotline to receive public complaints and reports of abandoned wastes, chemical spills, dumping of pollutants, and illicit discharges affecting city streets, alley sidewalks and storm drain systems. The hotline is operated by an inspector or duty officer who dispatches two other inspectors to respond to the reported incidents, by way of coordinating cleanups and abatements, and performing investigations. The inspectors perform investigations and coordinate cleanup operations if necessary. Enforcement actions are taken if a violation occurs and if the responsible party is determined. More than 2,000 calls were received in fiscal year 1999/2000.

More than 1,000 incidents of waste abandonment and accidental spills were abated. Approximately 6,075 gallons and 121,300 pounds of hazardous wastes were removed from the City alleys and sidewalks. Among the most commonly abandoned wastes were waste oil, organic solvents and solids, and household wastes. The inspectors also investigated 625 cases of illicit discharges and storm drain connections, most of which resulted in the cessation of the discharges.

The County conducts routine inspection of underground storm drain system and investigates public complaints of illicit discharges and connections. A 24-hour emergency hotline, 1-800-CLEAN LA, is operated by Public Works to receive complaints. The 1-800 number is available to all county residents. Public Work's dispatch group refers calls to their proper jurisdiction or the appropriate field office within the Department of Public Works for investigation and enforcement.

**Table M-1
Select BMPs for Public Sites**

Seq. No.	Site Name	Area	Topography	% Landscaped	% Paved / Buildings	% Native	County Soil Class	Infiltration Capacity	Applicable BMP(s)	Selected BMP(s)	Notes
G-1	Santa Monica Fire Station #5	1.6	flat	0%	100%	0%	14	Poor	3	3	1, 2
G-2	DMV	3.3	flat	5%	95%	0%	16	Poor	3	3	1, 2
G-3	St. John's Hospital and Health Center	10.9	flat	5%	95%	0%	13/16	Poor	3	3	1, 2
G-4	Santa Monica Fire Stations #3 and #4	0.9	flat	0%	100%	0%	13	Poor	3	3	1, 2
G-5	Santa Monica - UCLA Hospital	5.8	flat	10%	90%	0%	14	Poor	3	3	1, 2
G-6	Post Office	2.1	flat	10%	90%	0%	13	Poor	3	3	1, 2
G-7	Santa Monica City Hall	2.1	flat	50%	50%	0%	13/16	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
G-8	County Courthouse	9.0	flat	25%	75%	0%	13	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
G-9	Santa Monica Civic Auditorium	4.7	flat	30%	70%	0%	13/14	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
G-10	Main Library	1.7	flat	5%	95%	0%	13	Poor	3	3	1, 2
G-11	Santa Monica Fire Headquarters Station #1	0.9	flat	0%	100%	0%	13	Poor	3	3	1, 2
G-12	J. Paul Getty Museum	11.6	flat	50%	35%	15%	21	Good	All	1, 4 or 5, 7, 8	4
G-13	LAFD Station #5	0.8	flat	10%	90%	0%	10	Poor	3	3	1, 2
G-14	Loyola Village Branch Library	6.7	flat	50%	50%	0%	11	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
G-15	Post Office	3.5	flat	0%	100%	0%	?	Poor	3	3	1, 2
G-16	El Segundo City Hall	2.0	flat	50%	50%	0%	?	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
G-17	LAFD Fire Station #63	2.2	flat	25%	75%	0%	16	Poor	3	3	1, 2
G-19	Post Office	2.1	flat	0%	100%	0%	23	Fair	3	3	1, 2
G-20	LAFD Fire Station #69	0.9	flat	25%	75%	0%	23	Fair	3	3	1, 2

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Select BMPs for Public Sites**

Seq. No.	Site Name	Area	Topography	% Landscaped	% Paved / Buildings	% Native	County Soil Class	Infiltration Capacity	Applicable BMP(s)	Selected BMP(s)	Notes
G-21	LAFD Fire Station #23	1.3	flat	20%	80%	0%	?	Fair	3	3	1, 2
P-2	Clover Park	13.5	flat	80%	20%	0%	14	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
P-3	Virginia Avenue Park	6.2	flat	85%	15%	0%	14	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
P-4	Schader and/or Park Dr. Park	4.8	flat	100%	0%	0%	16	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
P-6	Douglas Park	5.4	flat	65%	35%	0%	13	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
P-7	Memorial Park	11.3	flat	80%	20%	0%	16	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
P-8	Marine Park	7.1	flat	95%	5%	0%	9/14	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
P-9	Los Amigos Park	6.9	flat	95%	5%	0%	14	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
P-10	Ocean View Park	0.8	flat	50%	50%	0%	14	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
P-11	South Beach Park	16.9	flat	90%	10%	0%	3	Good	All	1, 4 or 5, 7, 8	4, 5
P-14	Beach Park	4.6	flat	30%	70%	0%	14	Poor	None	None	1, 2, 13
P-15	Joslyn Park	2.9	medium slope	75%	25%	0%	13	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
P-16	Mary Hotchkiss Park	2.9	medium slope	100%	0%	0%	14	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3, 6
P-17	Crescent Bay Park	4.4	flat, 2 tier	100%	0%	0%	13/14	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
P-18	Christine Emerson Reed Park	7.0	flat	80%	20%	0%	13	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
P-19	Palisades Park (California Incline)	20+	steep slope	5%	0%	95%	13	Poor	None	None	1, 7
P-20	Will Rogers State Historic Park	36.5	mixed	5%	1%	94%	23	Fair	2, 6	2	1, 8
P-21	Del Rey Lagoon Park	8.5	flat, lagoon	45%	5%	50%	10	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
P-22	Westchester Golf and Recreation Center	22.3	small slope, pond	90%	10%	0%	?	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3

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Select BMPs for Public Sites

Seq. No.	Site Name	Area	Topography	% Landscaped	% Paved / Buildings	% Native	County Soil Class	Infiltration Capacity	Applicable BMP(s)	Selected BMP(s)	Notes
P-23	Vista del Mar Park	1.6	flat	50%	50%	0%	3	Good	All	1, 4 or 5, 7, 8	4
P-24	Library Park	3.1	medium slope	10%	90%	0%	?	Poor	None	None	1, 2, 13
P-25	Recreation Park	20.5	flat	25%	75%	0%	?	Poor	None	None	1, 2, 9, 13
P-28	Hilltop Park	3.0	flat, 2 tier	30%	65%	5%	?	Poor	None	None	1, 2, 13
P-29	The Lakes at El Segundo Golf Course	14.7	rolling hills	100%	0%	0%	?	Poor	2, 6	6	1, 3, 10
P-30	Constitution Park	7.0	flat	100%	0%	0%	?	Poor	2, 6	6	1, 3
P-31	Westminster Park	3.2	medium slope	100%	0%	0%	16	Poor	2, 6	6	1, 3, 6
P-32	Oakwood Recreation Center	5.1	flat	80%	20%	0%	12/13	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
P-33	Penmar Recreational Park	14.4	flat	80%	20%	0%	9/14	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
P-34	Barrington Recreation Center	1.5	flat	80%	20%	0%	13	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
P-35	Rustic Canyon Recreation Center	13.0	flat	45%	50%	5%	23	Fair	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
P-36	Palisades Park (Below Temescal Canyon)	10+	steep slope	5%	0%	95%	23	Fair	None	None	1, 7
P-37	Temescal Canyon Park	9.0	mixed, steep/flat	30%	10%	60%	23	Fair	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3, 11
P-40	Santa Ynez Canyon Park	50+	mixed, steep/flat	5%	5%	90%	22	Fair	2, 3, 6	2	1, 8, 12
V-1	Between Clover Park and Santa Monica Airport	6.4	flat	90%	10%	0%	14	Poor	2, 3, 6	6	1, 3
V-6	Lincoln Bl. & Tijera Bl (by Westchester Rec Center)	2.4	flat	10%	90%	0%	?	Poor	None	None	1, 2, 13
V-7	Sepulveda Blvd and E Grand Ave	0.7	flat	100%	0%	0%	?	Poor	2, 6	6	1, 3

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Select BMPs for Public Sites**

Seq. No.	Site Name	Area	Topography	% Landscaped	% Paved / Buildings	% Native	County Soil Class	Infiltration Capacity	Applicable BMP(s)	Selected BMP(s)	Notes
V-8	E. Imperial Hwy & California St.	2.6	medium slope	100%	0%	0%	10	Poor	2, 6	6	1, 3
V-10	E. Grand Ave & Illinois St.	4.3	flat	0%	50%	50%	?	Poor	2, 3, 6	2	1, 8

Notes:

- 1 The soil infiltration capacity is fair or poor. Any BMP relying on infiltration may not be effective on this site as flooding could occur during some rain events.
- 2 Most of the site is paved so there is little room available to install a BMP or landscaping to use the runoff other than BMP 3 (green roofs) and BMP 8 (pervious pavement).
- 3 A cistern or onsite storage and reuse system is preferable to wetlands where there is sufficient landscaping to utilize the runoff. However, if the existing irrigation system at the site is pressurized, the water is distributed by sprinklers, and public access cannot be restricted during irrigation, water that meets Title 22 treatment standards may be required. If so, a wetlands would be preferred.
- 4 Soil infiltration capacity is good so all infiltration BMP (with the least O&M requirements of the BMP) can be used to infiltrate runoff.
- 5 This site is three parcels (P-11, 12, and 13).
- 6 Topography is a medium slope. It is assumed that an area is available for a cistern or a wetlands system.
- 7 Topography is a steep so there is little room for a BMP. There is only limited landscaping (most plants are native) to use captured runoff from a cistern.
- 8 There is only limited landscaping (most plants are native) to use captured runoff from a cistern. A wetland could be used to treat runoff collected off-site.
- 9 This site is three parcels (P-25, 26, and 27).
- 10 This site may be receiving recycled water from WBMWD for irrigation. If so, a wetlands would be preferred for this site.
- 11 This site is three parcels (P-37, 38, and 39).
- 12 This site is three parcels (P-40, 41, and 42).
- 13 These sites do not have roofs.

