

City of Buellton

Storm Water Management Program

City of Buellton
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Prepared for the City of Buellton by:
MNS Engineers, Inc.

Contacts:

William Albrecht
Public Works Director
(805) 688-2177

Shelly Ingram
Storm Water Compliance
(805) 688-5200

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ACRONYMS

Basin Plan	Central Coast Basin Water Quality Control
BIIP	Business and Industry Inspection Program
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAO	City Attorney's Office Covenants
CASQA	California Storm Water Quality Association
CC&R	Conditions and Restrictions Central Coast
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCWQP	Central Coast Water Quality Preservation, Inc
CCRWQCB	Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
CDD	Community Development Department
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CTR	California Toxics
CWA	Clean Water Act
DPR	Department of Pesticide Regulation
EHS	County Environmental Health Services Division
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
FCD	Flood Control District
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GGCP	Green Gardener Certification Program
GH	Good Housekeeping
GIS	Geographic Information System
HMP	Hydromodification Management Plan
IDDE	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
LUDP	Land Use Development Policy
MCM	Minimum Control Measure
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Plan
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
ND	Negative Declaration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOV	Notice of Violation
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OWOW	Our Water, Our World
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PCA	Pest Control Advisors
PCW	Project Clean Water
PDF	Portable Document Format
PEO	Public Education and Outreach
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PW	County Public Works Department
RFQ	Request for Qualifications
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SBCAMM	Santa Barbara County Association of Storm Water Managers
SCWRC	South Coast Watershed Resource Center
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SUSMP	Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plans
SWMP	Storm Water Management Plan
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

INTRODUCTION

The City of Buellton (the City) must comply with federal and state regulations related to environmental protection. One of the primary environmental laws impacting the City is the Clean Water Act (CWA) and associated implementing regulations. The purpose of the CWA is to protect and restore the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of our nation's waterways by controlling and limiting discharges of pollutants to these waterways.

In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has determined that urban runoff is a leading cause of pollution throughout the state and that it contributes pollutants of concern such as sediments, non-sediment solids, nutrients, pathogens, oxygen-demanding substances, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, floatables, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), trash, and pesticides to waterways. In addition, the impervious nature (i.e. pavement and hardscape) of most urban communities has resulted in storm water discharges that have greater volumes, velocity, and pollutant loads than pre-development runoff.

The impacts of these changes include damaging effects on both human health and aquatic ecosystems. However, when water quality impacts are considered during the planning stages of a project, new development, or many redevelopment projects, a municipality can more efficiently incorporate measures to protect water quality.

The SWRCB identified the City of Buellton as a small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) requiring coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) *General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)*, Water Quality Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ (General Permit). A requirement of the General Permit is development of a Storm Water Management Program designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable and to protect water quality. The General Permit also requires the development and implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to address six Minimum Control Measures (MCMs), which include (1) Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts; (2) Public Involvement and Participation; (3) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination; (4) Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control; (5) Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment; and (6) Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.

I.1 PURPOSE

This Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) has been prepared by the City of Buellton pursuant to the General Permit and describes the City's program necessary to comply with the General Permit. More importantly, this SWMP will serve as a framework for identifying, assigning, and implementing control measures and BMPs intended to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 and protect downstream water quality. In addition to these primary objectives, this SWMP will

- Serve as a planning and guidance document to be used by the City's regulatory body, all City departments, contractors, and the general public;
- Be dynamic and adaptively managed to address changes in General Permit requirements, organizational structure, responsibilities, and goals;
- Define techniques and measurable goals for measuring BMP effectiveness; and
- Define a five-year schedule for Storm Water Management Program implementation to comply with the requirements of the General Permit.

I.2 STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN ORGANIZATION

Section I introduces the background and requirements associated with the General Permit and summarizes the purpose of this SWMP; provides an overview of the City, including current land use, City facilities, the watershed, waterbodies, and water quality challenges; Sections 1.0 - 7.0 describe the SWMP implementation; and identify and describe the BMPs and associated measurable goals that will fulfill the requirements of the six MCMs outlined in the General Permit. Section 8.0 outlines references used.

I.3 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

In 1972 the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, known as the Clean Water Act, was enacted. The CWA established the baseline goal of attaining fishable, swimmable waters throughout the United States. In 1987, the CWA was amended to add Section 402, which established a framework for regulating discharges from MS4s as a special category of point source discharges under the NPDES Program. In 1990, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) promulgated regulations for permitting MS4s serving a population of 100,000 or more. These regulations, known as the Phase I regulations, require operators of medium and large MS4s to obtain storm water permits. The U.S. EPA adopted the Phase II Final Rule in December 1999. The Phase II regulations address storm water discharges from MS4s with a population of less than 100,000 (Small MS4s).

The SWRCB administers both the Phase I and Phase II programs in California, as established by the Porter- Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1962 and regulated under Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). The Phase II Final Rule promulgated by the U.S. EPA prompted the SWRCB to adopt the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems, Water Quality Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ on April 30, 2003. A copy of this General Permit is included as Appendix A.

The Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB, or Water Board) is one of nine RWQCBs in California and has jurisdiction over a 300-mile-long by 40-mile-wide section of California's Central Coast. Its geographic area includes the City of Buellton and, therefore, the Water Board is responsible for the coordination and control of water quality locally, including compliance oversight associated with the General Permit.

I.4 GENERAL PERMIT APPLICABILITY TO THE CITY OF BUELLTON

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 of the factors to be designated. The City of Buellton is a Small MS4 subject to the General Permit because it meets the criteria specified in items 2 a and b of the above referenced 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.

I.5 WATER QUALITY PROTECTION CONDITIONS

In a letter dated February 15, 2008, and titled *Notification to Traditional, Small MS4s on Process for Enrolling Under the State’s General Permit for Storm Water Discharges* (Central Coast Water Board 2008a, included in Appendix B), 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.

I.6 ACHIEVING THE WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS

The City acknowledges the importance of protecting water quality, beneficial uses, and the biological and physical integrity of its watersheds and is determined 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, and Central Coast Water 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.

I.7 CITY DEPARTMENTS AND COORDINATION

Implementation of the City of Buellton SWMP involves several City departments and requires total City involvement and support. Dedicated efforts stem from the staff of the Public Works, Engineering, Planning and Building, Recreation and Parks and the offices of the City Manager and City Attorney. The Program will be managed by the Engineering Department with significant support from the Planning and Public Works Departments Contact information for those directly involved in the implementation and planning is provided in Table I-1;

Table Buellton Staff Contacts

Department	Name	Title	Phone
City Manager	Steve Thompson	City Manager/City Clerk	686-0137
Planning/ Building	Marc Bierdzinski	Planning Director	688-7474
City Attorney Office	Ralph Henson	City Attorney	949-863-3363
Public Works	William Albrecht	Public Works Director	686-0086
Engineering	MNS Engineers	City Engineers	688-5200
	Shelly Ingram	Stormwater Compliance Officer	688-5200
Recreations and Parks	Kyle Abello	Parks and Recreation Coordinator	688-PLAY

I.8 TIMELINE

The City of Buellton original SWMP was submitted to the Central Coast Water Board in accordance with the timeline established by the Phase II Final Rule. The Phase II Final Rule required the City to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) and SWMP to the Central Coast Water Board on or before September, 2003.

The initial submittal received comments and review from the Regional Water Board and was re-submitted in November of 2005. In February of 2006 letters recommending further revisions were received by the Water Board from Santa Barbara Channelkeeper and Heal the Ocean. These organizations requested the addition of BMPs with regard to public involvement and education, enforcement actions against violators, and stronger guidelines for construction activities. This 2009 revision of the SWMP endeavors to address those concerns.

The SWMP will be implemented over the term of the permit coverage as described in Sections 1.0 through 7.0. Each MCM and its associated BMPs have their own implementation schedule based on program priorities.

I.9 LEGAL AUTHORITY AND ENFORCEMENT

The City of Buellton has adopted numerous ordinances over the years to create and maintain a healthy, safe, and pleasant environment in which to live, work, and play. In order to maintain and enhance the quality of life in Buellton, the Code Compliance Division of the City Attorney's office investigates and resolves municipal code violations on private property, including:

- Building or remodeling without permits;
- Garage conversions;
- Substandard housing such as lack of heat, hot water, or sanitation;
- Inoperative vehicles on private property such as vehicles supported on blocks or jacks; burned or abandoned; or vehicles stored with flat tires;
- Vehicles parked on lawns;
- Zoning complaints such as a business in a residential district;
- Noise complaints, including noise from dogs and roosters;
- Blighted property such as abandoned or open structures;
- Weeds, junk, and debris on private property; and
- Signs unlawfully displayed.

Sources of the City's legal authority to enforce this SWMP include the General Plan, the Municipal Code, the building and development plan review and grading permit processes, Public Works Department's Standard Specifications, and solid waste regulations. The City has adequate legal authority to enforce the current ordinance already in place to protect water quality, but is committed to write and adopt additional ordinances to the Municipal Code to specifically implement the SWMP. The City will maintain its legal authority to implement and enforce the SWMP to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP and to protect water quality.

The City's Engineering Department is responsible for inspecting all new development and construction sites and facilitating any enforcement actions that may result.

The City's Department of Public Works is responsible for inspecting existing commercial and industrial facilities. A list of these facilities is included in Appendix D. The City is committed to enforcing the SWMP and the Municipal Code up to and including prosecution, administrative remedies, penalties, costs or other legal actions.

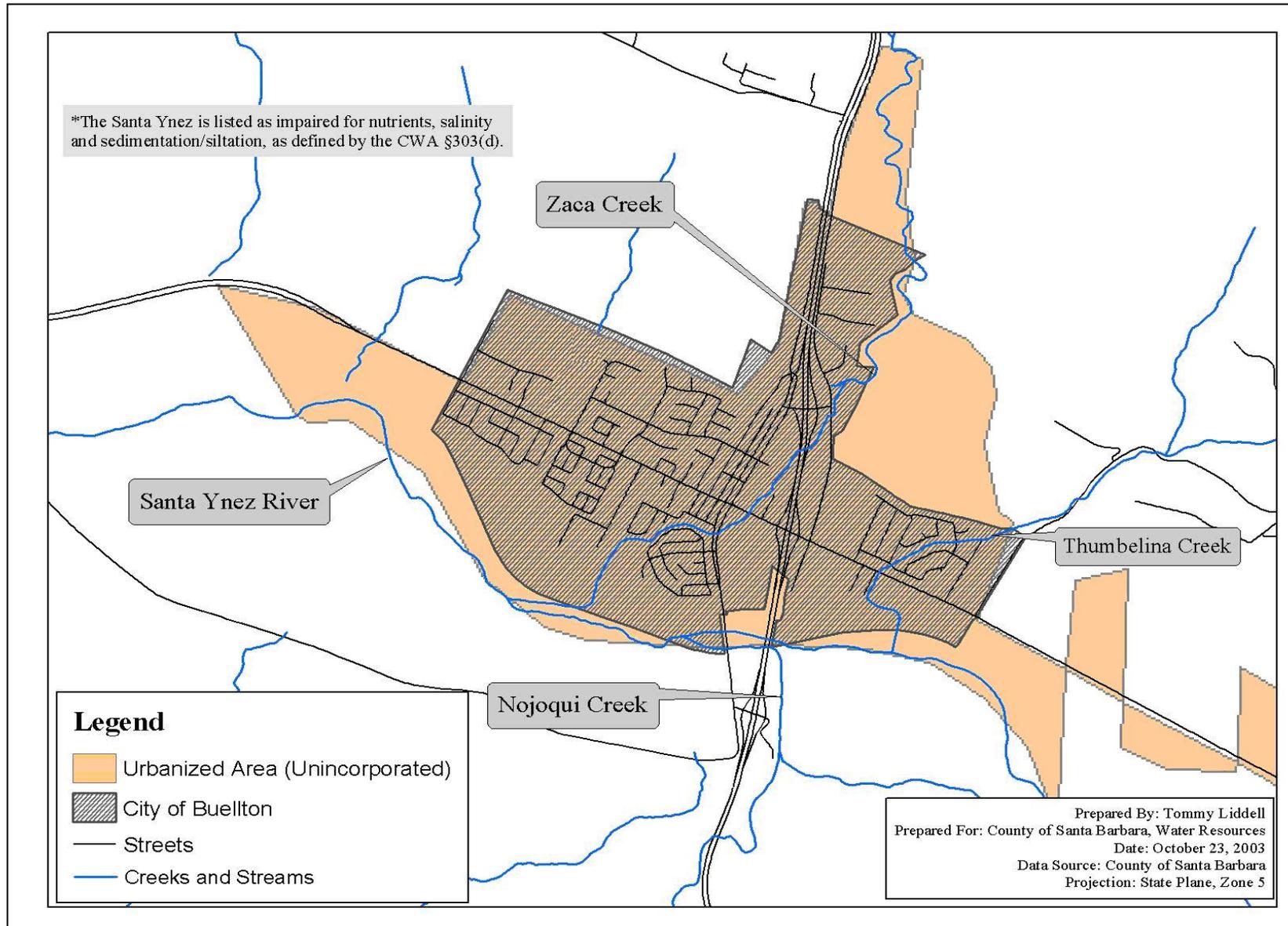
The City expects to have on staff a certified Stormwater Compliance Officer by May 2009 to support implementation of the SWMP and enforcement of the Municipal Code as it relates to storm water quality, illicit discharges and connections, construction storm water controls, and post-construction storm water controls and maintenance.

I.10 ENFORCEMENT PROCESS

City Departments coordinate internally to expedite investigation into violations observed or reported via a direct call or written complaint to any City Department or the Santa Barbara County hotline. Once received by the Stormwater Compliance Officer and based on the merits of each individual case, an appropriate municipal code section is applied to the violation (if any). Depending on the individual factors associated with a particular case as outlined in Municipal Code Chapter 1.28 CODE VIOLATIONS, PENALTIES AND ENFORCEMENT. If compliance is not achieved, legal action may include the issuance of an administrative citation, criminal prosecution, injunctive relief or a compliance order followed by hearing before the .

The Planning Department has an established process for verifying resolution of a Municipal Code violation. Verification can be addressed by the Code Compliance Officer or by a representative from another Department. All phases of the enforcement process are tracked by the Planning Department using an Excel spreadsheet which is updated on a monthly basis.

Figure 1-1. City of Buellton



CITY OF BUELLTON OVERVIEW

Buellton is located on US Highway 101 in Santa Barbara County. Founded in 1920 and incorporated in 1992, the City today has an estimated population of 4,600 a 17% increase since the previous census figures of 3,828 in 2000. The population is approximately 82.5% Caucasian 14.6 % Hispanic/Latino and 2.9% other races combined. The median age is 38 and median annual income is approximately \$70,243. Los Angeles is two hours south of Buellton on US 101, and San Francisco is about a five-hour drive north on US 101 or scenic Highway 1.

Buellton is one of eight incorporated cities within Santa Barbara County. The City’s present Sphere of Influence (SOI) corresponds to the City Limits. The City operates under a five-member City Council, five-member Planning Commission, five member Parks and Recreation Commission and City Manager form of government. The City adopted a general plan and also established a Redevelopment Agency for a project area of about 180 acres in November 1993. The City Council members also serve as members of the Redevelopment Agency, and the City Manager holds the title of Executive Director of Redevelopment.

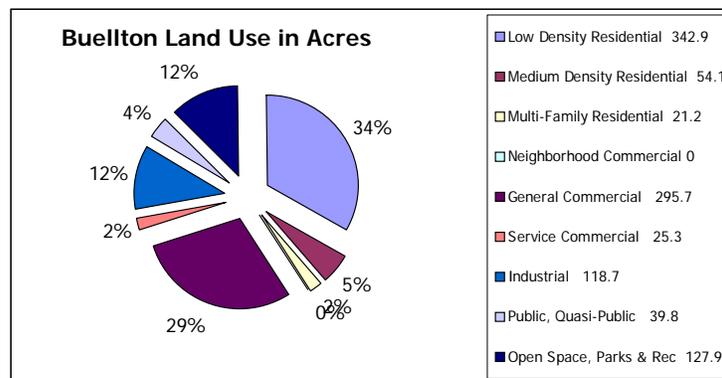
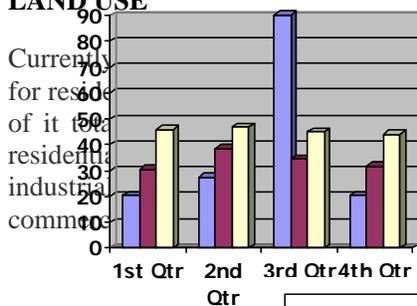


CLIMATE

Buellton enjoys a Mediterranean coastal climate with mild, dry summers and cool, wet winters. Typical summer temperatures are in the 80s and winter temperatures hover in the 60s. Winter lows are generally in the 30s with an occasional frosty dip below freezing. Yearly precipitation averages about 13 inches between the months of November and March. Storms usually come from the northwest during the winter months. Offshore afternoon winds from the northwest occur throughout the year. “Santa Ana” winds also occur during the fall and winter. These are warm, dry northeasterly winds of 15-20 mph. Although the surrounding areas of the Santa Ynez Valley are known for their agricultural uses, the City of Buellton itself does not contain any Agriculturally zoned areas.

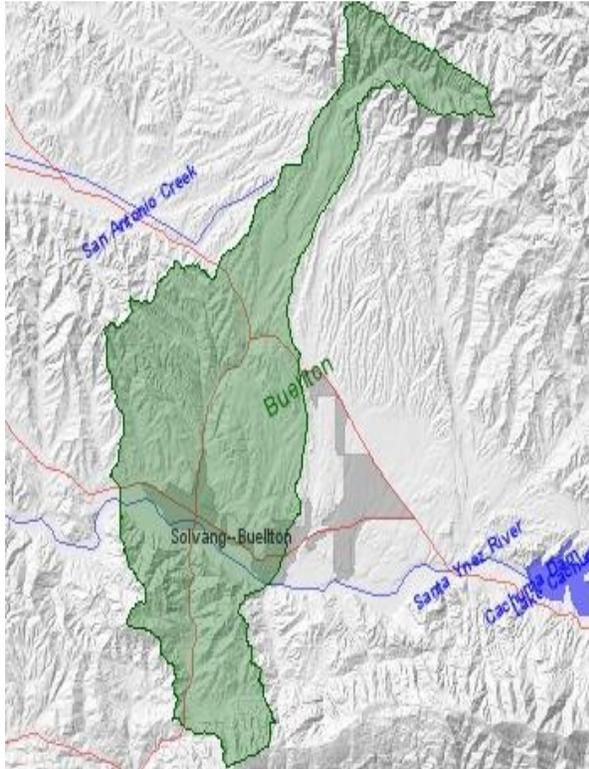
LAND USE

Currently 5 acres are built out. Estimated build out dates fall between 2009 and 2024 for residential and commercial land. The city currently has 42% of its land developed within the City. Of the land currently developed within the City 39% is residential, 17% commercial, 17% industrial, future development will primarily take the form of residential and commercial. The ratio of developed and undeveloped land is 40% residential and 43% commercial, with 17% being held in City owned property.



WATERSHED AND SURFACE WATERS

Buellton is part of the Buellton Uplands Groundwater Basin of the Santa Ynez River Watershed. Available Storage in the Buellton Uplands Basin is estimated to be 154,000 AF. Based on an estimated average of 26% return flows, Safe Yield for gross pumpage (Perennial Yield) is estimated to be 3,740 AFY. Estimated pumpage from the basin is 2,599 AFY (gross) and 1,932 AFY(net). Thus, the basin is considered by the Water Agency to be in a state of surplus with natural recharge exceeding pumpage by a net 800 AFY.



The Buellton Uplands Groundwater Basin encompasses about 29 square miles located about 18 miles east of the Pacific Ocean and directly north of the Santa Ynez River. The basin boundaries include the impermeable bedrock of the Purisima Hills to the north, the Santa Ynez River Fault to the south, a limited connection to the Santa Ynez Upland Groundwater Basin to the east and a topographic (drainage) divide with the Lompoc Basin to the west. The Santa Ynez River Riparian Basin sediments overlie portions of the Buellton Uplands in the southeast part of the basin.

While not a part of the Santa Ynez River system, the Santa Ynez, Buellton and Lompoc Uplands provide extracted groundwater to meet demands in their respective areas within the watershed. Two groundwater systems are associated with the Santa Ynez River. These are divided at the Lompoc Narrows. The groundwater system east of the Narrows is considered as the subsurface flow of the Santa Ynez River. The system to the west is known as the Below Narrows Groundwater Basin and is defined as a percolating groundwater system.

The City’s MS4 consists of curbs and gutters, a network of open and closed storm water drains and portions of Zaca and Thumbelina creeks. Zaca Creek is identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as having a 100 year peak discharge value of 3,250 cubic feet per second (cfs) with five existing breakouts; at the MacMurray Road culvert, at U.S. Highway 101, at State Highway 246, at the Anderson Inn culvert, and at Avenue of the Flags. Thumbelina Creek has been identified by FEMA as having a 100 year peak discharge value of between 930 and 970 cfs.

The larger storm water conveyance ditches, channels, and basins are primarily owned and maintained by Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (FCD). The City’s MS4 essentially discharges to the FCD’s MS4; City flow then co-mingles with County flow and agricultural tailwater. The entire flood control system was initially constructed with the intent to manage and convey flood waters many years before water quality issues were a concern. In recent years it has become recognized that this co-mingled surface flow is impacting both groundwater and the Santa Ynez River. The Santa Ynez River is under the jurisdiction of the County of Santa Barbara and is currently listed as “impaired” by the State of California for nutrients, salinity and sedimentation/siltation. The River itself and the origination points of those creeks passing through the City’s SOI are current areas designated as under the County’s jurisdiction.

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURES

The implementation and evaluation of the six minimum control measures, listed on pages 7-8 and detailed below, comprise the heart of the City's Storm Water Management Program. Within each MCM category, specific BMPs were selected based on a number of factors including input from community members and the results of physical observations of local creeks. Information collected by the City and other reports pertaining to this SWMP may be reviewed at the City offices (City of Buellton, 140 W. Highway 246, Buellton, California 93427) or at the City website at www.cityofBuellton.com. The information collected by the County is summarized in annual reports and other studies posted on the County website at www.countyofsb.org/project_cleanwater.

1.0 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

This minimum control measure is intended to ensure greater public support and compliance for the storm water management program. Specifically these efforts are to teach the public the importance of protecting storm water quality, both for the benefit of the environment and human health. The role of each community member, both at home and work, are a particular emphasis. The City has already begun and will continue to partner with other local municipalities, such as the County of Santa Barbara and the Cities of Lompoc, Santa Maria, Solvang, Goleta, Santa Barbara, and Carpinteria to develop educational materials and host civic events.

1.1 Minimum Requirements

USEPA guidelines establish the following "Best Management Practices" for Public Education and Outreach Minimum Control Measure (*Fact Sheet 2.3 – Public Education and Outreach Minimum Control Measure, 01/00*):

- Distribute educational materials on the impact of storm water discharges and steps that can be taken to reduce storm water pollution
- Brochures or fact sheets
- Alternative information sources such as web sites, bumper stickers, and refrigerator magnets
- A library of educational materials
- Volunteer citizen educators
- Event participation
- Educational programs for school children
- Storm drain stenciling
- Storm water hotlines

1.2 Best Management Practices

Those BMPs that are or will be implemented are described in more detail below.

- **Brochures:** The City will partner with the County of Santa Barbara and other local municipalities to have available and distribute a series of informational brochures on storm water quality targeting gardeners, dog and horse owners, creekside residents, and homeowners. Additional informational brochures include a general storm water brochure called “The Ocean Starts at Your Door”, and a brochure on proper disposal of and alternatives to hazardous household products. These materials are all produced in both English and Spanish. These brochures will be available at City offices and distributed at special events, city council and chamber meetings, by mail, through enforcement activities, and by request. Since June of 2008 storm water information including that gleaned from these brochures has also appeared in the “Buellton Banner” a quarterly newsletter that is mailed to each resident within the city limits.
- **Alternative information sources:** The City has added a page to their existing web site to explain storm water issues and include a copy of the SWMP. The City has linked to the County of Santa Barbara’s web site, which features general information, copies of reports, studies, and educational materials, and a calendar of events. The City has distributed materials that list the web site address and a hotline phone number (described below).
- **Event participation:** The City will participate in relevant public events (i.e. Pollution Prevention Week, Creek Week) to distribute information about the storm water program.
- **Educational programs for school children:** The City has sponsored distribution of Storm water activity books published by Project WET to teachers in the grade schools located within the City limits for each child enrolled in grades K-8. In 2008 an art contest for all children enrolled in Buellton public schools featuring aspects of storm water management, was planned. Twelve winners were to be selected during Pollution Prevention week and beginning in January 2009 each of the winning posters would have been displayed for one month in the City Hall, Post Office, Planning Department, City Chamber of Commerce and Public Library. Unfortunately no entries were received. A park cleanup day was also held on Saturday September 20th, 2008 (see Appendix C). Future plans are to distribute the booklets in September to grades K-6, with appropriate age level “kits” or other materials distributed to the grades 7-8. Park clean up will extend to streets surrounding the City parks and will be held the Saturday following Halloween. Advertising of these events will be broadened and advanced and will include publication in the “Banner” a local newspaper and on local radio. The City will also include a storm water exhibit as part of its proposed botanical garden to be located in River View Park.
- **Storm drain marking:** The City will complete marking all storm drain drop inlets with markers that say “Only Rain - Down the Storm Drain”. (see Appendix C)
- **Storm water hotline:** The regional Water Quality Hotline is accessible at 1-877-OUR-OCEAN. The City will be included so that callers from Buellton can report water quality issues or get information such as where to dispose of hazardous waste. In addition, residents may call the City directly to report a water quality issue.
- **Media Campaigns:** Each of the quarterly issues of the Buellton Banner will contain either an article or advertisement addressing something pertaining to Storm water management. Other print ads or articles will appear in local newspapers as deemed appropriate and necessary.
- **Business Outreach:** The City will distribute homeowner information sheets and appropriate brochures to all applicants seeking zoning clearance. Brochures and posters,

in English and Spanish, which target restaurants, automotive services, construction contractors, and mobile cleaners will also be on display in City offices and distributed during site visits by City staff and EHS restaurant inspectors. The City will also coordinate its ongoing outreach from the Buellton Wastewater Treatment Plant to offer BMP training to restaurant managers. (see Appendix C)

1.3 Measurable Goals

The City will educate the general public about storm water quality issues and their role in the solutions by outreach to the community, school children, and businesses. Measurable goals for each BMP are listed below.

BMP: Brochures, Alternative Information Sources, Event Participation

- Compile the number of brochures and alternative information sources distributed, web site hits, and events attended with displays as well as the number of people who attended the event.
- Reach 80% of the permit area population each year for 5 years.

BMP: Educational programs for school children

- A minimum of 50% of school children (K-8) in the permit area will be educated annually on storm water quality by providing school districts with storm water curriculum tools and information for teachers.

BMP: Storm Drain Marking

- Maintain storm drain decals in the City by checking decals annually and replacing as necessary.
- 5%-10% of all City storm drains are currently marked
- 100% of all storm drains in the City shall have decals in good condition at the completion of year 3.

BMP: Water Quality hotline

- Promote use of the hotline by publicizing the number on all printed materials and through the City's web site.
- Respond to 100 % calls and/or email contacts within 24 hours.

BMP: Business outreach

- Compile the number of businesses reached through the zoning clearance information distribution.
- Maintain outreach efforts to targeted businesses, compiling the number of brochures distributed.
- Measure participation in the restaurant outreach program with Buellton Wastewater Treatment Plant; include 20% of the restaurants in the outreach program each year for 5 years.

BMP: Media Campaign

- Sponsor one media campaign per year for 5 years associated with Earth Day, Pollution Prevention Week, Watershed Month, or Creek Wee.
- Compile the number of print ads run, and storm water related press releases/media coverage.

Reporting

The data collected for each measure (such as number of brochures distributed, number of print ads run, number of students in attendance, etc.) will be compiled, reviewed and summarized in annual reports. Significant variance from targets will be assessed and discussed in annual reports. Progress in implementing goals that have multi-year timelines (such as educational programs, event participation, and media campaign) will be reported annually. Implementation of existing BMPS will be fine tuned as needed. Measurable goals will be adjusted as appropriate, and the basis for any changes will be included in the next annual report.

**Table 1-1
BMP Implementation: Public Education & Outreach**

Year	BMP	Current Status	Implementation Details	Measurable Goal	Responsible Party
1 thru 5	Brochures Events Direct Mail in "Banner"	Brochures and posters are available in English and Spanish.	Brochures provide info on how community members can prevent storm water pollution. Storm Water page has been added to City web site.	Compile number of residents receiving the Banner, brochures and alternative information sources distributed, add web page and document web site hits, number of people attending public events. Target is to reach 80% of permit area annually for 5 years.	Engineering/ Storm Water Compliance Department
1 thru 5	Educational Programs for children	Ongoing	Project WET curriculum information distributed to teachers in all public schools. Annual art contest sponsored	Educate 50% of school children (K-8) every two years. Compile the number of informational books distributed, number of entrants in the Art contest and number of school participants in any cleanup activities sponsored	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department
1 thru 3	Storm drain marking	Decals applied to approximately 10% of City storm drain inlets.	Install Decals reading "Only Rain in the Storm Drain"	Install decals on 30% of City storm drain inlets each year for 3 years. Check decals and repair/replace every year as needed for the life of the permit.	Public Works Department
1 thru 5	Storm water hotline	Regional hotline is established	Hotline directs complaints and gives information.	Promote use of hotline through printed materials and web site.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department 1-877-OUR-OCEAN
1 thru 5	Business Outreach	Current program focuses on restaurants, automotive services, mobile cleaners, and construction trades. Add additional distribution of information at the time of zoning clearance.	Written materials and brochures are distributed to businesses, during complaint response, at events and at time of zoning clearance. A Restaurant Recognition Award is presented annually.	Compile number of materials/brochures, zoning clearance information distributed annually to businesses. Target is to reach 20% of business in permit area.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department and Planning Department
1 thru 5	Media Campaign	Media campaigns are run on an annual basis.	Media campaigns are run around events such as Pollution Prevention Week.	Sponsor one media campaign each year. Compile number of print ads and amount of press coverage annually.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department and Administrative Department

2.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

This minimum control measure is intended to foster active community support for the SWMP and direction as to its implementation. Participation by the public ensures that the program reflects community values and priorities and thus has the highest potential for success. All public notices related to this minimum control measure will be conducted in compliance with all State and local public notice requirements.

2.1 Minimum Requirements

USEPA guidelines recommend the following “Best Management Practices” for the Public Participation/Involvement minimum control measure (*Fact Sheet 2.4 Public Participation/Involvement Minimum Control Measure, 01/00; and “Measurable Goals Guidance for Phase II Small MS4s”*):

- Establish a steering committee
- Hold regular public meetings
- Establish regular coordination among agencies
- Volunteer water quality sampling
- Community clean-ups

These BMPs assure that the program will be supported by City residents and provide input to guide development of the program in the future.

2.2 Best Management Practices

Since the established North County Stakeholders meetings have proven to garner few if any attendees, the City will not attempt to establish a steering committee but instead focus on regularly attended public forums (see below).

The City will implement the Best Management Practices described below.

2.2.1 Hold regular public meetings

Annual NPDES permit reports will be presented in a public forum, such as at a City Council meeting (initial presentation October 9, 2008, 30 members of the public in attendance in addition to staff and Council members, see Appendix C), to update the community on the storm water program, address any storm water concerns, City accomplishments, and future goals. In addition, City staff will work with other local Phase II permittees and the Regional Water Quality Control Board to explore alternative public forums on water quality.

2.2.2 Establish regular coordination among local agencies/stakeholders

Since 1998, the County has hosted a quarterly meeting of local, state and federal agencies with interests in local and regional storm-water issues. This meeting of the “intergovernmental

committee” includes both regulators (such as RWQCB) and regulated entities such as the City. The City will participate in this Intergovernmental Committee (now recognized as the Santa Barbara County Association of MS4 Managers -SBCAMM). Topics for discussion are suggested by participants and include development and interpretation of non-point source regulations, opportunities for cooperative efforts, emerging technology and sharing of water quality information. The City is a member of the California Storm Water Quality Association (CASQA), which facilitates the exchange of information and joint research and efforts among Phase I and Phase II agencies statewide. CASQA meets on a bimonthly basis.

2.2.3 Community clean-ups

Each year the City will sponsor at least one clean-up effort within the City limits. The City will solicit community participation through the local school district, local clubs and youth organizations. In 2008 the cleanup was scheduled to coincide with Pollution Prevention Week and took place on Saturday, September 20th, 2008. In 2009 the clean-up will take place Saturday November 7 and will in compass the City’s Park’s and surrounding surface streets. Generally, it is anticipated that the annual clean-up events will occur the Saturday immediately following October 31st.

2.2.4 Additional Measures

Water Quality Hotline

See discussion under “Public Education & Outreach” Minimum Control Measure. The hotline encourages community members to report water quality problems that they observe. The hotline is promoted on all printed materials and through the City and County web sites.

2.3 Measurable Goals

Public involvement and participation has been essential to the development and ongoing activities of the City storm water program, insuring that our program reflects community concerns and priorities while improving creek and ocean water quality. Measurable goals for each BMP are listed below.

BMP: Hold regular public meetings

- NPDES annual report will be presented in a public forum (i.e. Council and Commission meetings) and the number of attendees will be documented. Updates were presented at both the October 9 Council (30 attendees) and October 17 Planning Commission (24 attendees) meetings in 2008. Both meetings were noticed in the local paper with special notices sent to any agency or individual who commented on the second draft of the City’s SWMPP.

BMP: Establish regular coordination among agencies

- The City will attend quarterly meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee (now recognized as the Santa Barbara County Association of MS4 Managers -SBCAMM), and attendance and actions will be documented. In addition the City will also coordinate with the County of Santa Barbara, other area communities, and agencies including but not

limited to Cal-Trans, on information, discussions, updates on storm water BMPs, and other findings at CASQA meetings.

BMP: Community clean-ups

- The City will sponsor a volunteer community clean-up annually and record location and number of attendees. Amount of waste collected will be quantified by total weight or number of bags collected. In 2008 – 5 people attended the park cleanup and three bags of waste were collected.

BMP: Water quality hotline

- See Public Education and Outreach Measurable Goals

Table 2-1

BMP Implementation: Public Participation

Year	BMP	Current Status	Implementation Details	Measurable Goal	Responsible Party
1 thru 5	Regular Public meetings		NPDES annual report will be presented in a public forum and the number of attendees will be documented	Present report annually.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department and Public Works Department
1 thru 5	Coordination among agencies	Ongoing	Attend the Intergovernmental Committee quarterly	Attend IC meetings, document attendance, and coordinate with County on CASQA and document.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department and Public Works Department
1 thru 5	Community Clean-ups		The City will sponsor community clean-ups annually.	Document community clean-up locations and attendance. Try to increase attendance annually.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department and Public Works Department
1	Water Quality Hotline	See Public Education and Outreach section			

2.4 Reporting

The data collected for each measure will be compiled, reviewed and reported in annual reports. Significant variance from targets will be assessed and discussed in annual reports. Measurable goals will be adjusted as appropriate; the basis for any changes will be included in the next annual report. Feedback from the community interest groups and other sources will be used to improve implementation of all six minimum control measures.

3.0 ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

This minimum control measure of the Storm Water Management Program is designed to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff to receiving waters. It requires the development and implementation of a system to identify and eliminate sources of illicit discharge and illegal dumping. The City will enhance its current system to identify and eliminate illicit discharges throughout the permit area. This system will primarily depend on City employees periodically

reviewing and inspecting common problem areas in the City. City staff, which will contain at least 1 certified Storm Water Inspector, will also work closely with the County, and Cal-Trans officials to provide adequate storm water protection for areas within the City’s jurisdiction. A map clearly identifying “trouble spots and potential illegal dumping areas” in the City has been developed and will be continually updated as areas are cleared or new areas identified Both the City Planning Commission and Council have provided input for the current edition of the map. (see Attachment B). The system will also depend on input and reporting by the public on illegal dumping by contacting the City or the hotline as previously described in this SWMP. The specific requirements for this system are described in detail below, including measurable goals for determining effectiveness.

3.1 Minimum Requirements

USEPA guidelines establish the following “Best Management Practices” for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Minimum Control Measure (*USEPA Fact Sheet 2.6, 01/00*):

- Develop, implement and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges
- Develop a storm sewer system map, showing the location of all outfalls and the names and location of all waters of the United States that receive discharges from those outfalls
- To the extent allowable under State or local law, effectively prohibit, through ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, non-storm water discharges into the storm sewer system and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions;
- Develop and implement a plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges, including illegal dumping, to the system; and
- Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste.

The following discharges may be exempted from being regulated discharges unless they are determined to be a significant source of pollution or a nuisance. Currently the city utilizes existing ordinances, BMPs and storm water controls to prevent any of these activities from making a significant contribution of pollutants.

**Table 5-1:
Discharges Exempted From SWMP Regulation**

Irrigation Water	Emergency Fire Fighting Discharges
Landscape Irrigation	Springs
Diverted Stream Flows	Water from Crawl Space Pumps
Rising Ground Waters	Footing Drains
Lawn Watering	Dechlorinated Swimming Pool Discharges
Foundation Drains	Uncontaminated Pumped Ground Water Air
Individual Residential Car Washing	Conditioning Condensation
Flows from Riparian Habitats and Wetlands	

Items listed above have such a minimal affect on the storm water quality of the area that they can be exempted from the SWMP. City staff will continue to monitor the City’s drain system to further evaluate whether or not any of the items listed should they be identified as significant. Though they are not addressed specifically in this SWMP it is still important to educate the public and City employees on the BMPs regarding these items to prevent them from becoming a POC. For example:

1. Street and sidewalk washing is mentioned in this SWMP section 6.2.4 while car washing is addressed in section 6.2.3 under training of Vehicle Maintenance.
2. Water line Flushing is mentioned in this SWMP in Table 6-2 under water pressure testing and fire hose testing.
3. Swimming pool discharge is neglected due to the minimal number of pools in the City.
4. Irrigation in the City is mentioned in section 6.2.7 of this SWMP, and its affects are limited by the use of native and drought resistant plants.
5. Rising Groundwater, pumped groundwater, foundation and footing drains, etc. issues are on a case by case basis and installed with BMPs such as leach lines and gravel and filter fabric wraps where necessary.
6. Diverted stream flows are also neglected due to the fact the streams are allowed to flow on their natural path.

3.2 Best Management Practices

The City intends to maintain ongoing efforts to control illicit discharges at current levels and will implement additional suggested “Best Management Practices” listed in this section. Currently the City’s ordinance related to illicit discharges is the same as the County of Santa Barbara, adopted by reference. The City has begun the process of evaluating the need for a storm water ordinance or other regulatory mechanism and recognizes accepted BMPs for use within the City’s jurisdiction. The future ordinance must provide “right of entry” to private property for the inspection of individual sources of illicit discharges.

3.2.1 Storm Drain System Mapping

The City has an atlas of its underground storm drains that shows major pipes and outfall locations of the City’s storm drain system. Additional research is necessary to confirm the completeness of the storm drain system map, in particular storm drain inlet locations, particularly in most recently developed areas. This existing storm drain system map is attached for reference. It is anticipated that the storm drain atlas will be completed by the end of year two. The atlas will be continually updated as new development installs drainage structures within the City. Work to identify the sub-watershed areas within the City has resulted in a drainage flow map. (see Appendix B).

Currently approximately 955.28 acres of the City’s total 1,025.6 acres are built out, estimated built outdates fall between 2009 and 2024 for residential land, and between 2020 and 2025 for commercial and industrial lands. See attached table Appendix B.

3.2.2 Storm Water Ordinance

The City and County share jurisdiction over various facilities and potential dischargers (such as restaurants and schools). The City and County currently have a number of ordinances prohibiting inappropriate waste disposal, including prohibitions against unpermitted discharge of liquid waste, and illegal disposal of solid waste. These ordinances also apply to and regulate the prevention of storm water impairment through the prohibition, enforcement and abatement remedies that they encompass. Although these ordinances have been sufficient to meet storm water protection objectives to date, a future evaluation of existing City ordinances is part of this SWMP.

The need for an additional ordinance to specifically address non-storm water discharges will be initiated in year two of the permit. At the completion of year one the City will evaluate the scope of existing ordinances and the level of success in addressing illicit discharge under existing regulations. All appropriate City departments will evaluate existing regulations in the context of a new blanket storm water ordinance to ensure that any new ordinance does not conflict, interfere with, duplicate or negate existing law and enforcement. Due to the extent of build-out already attained in the city (approximately 93% - with 18,563,569 sq. ft. of impervious surface area recorded) logically the primary focus of the City's new ordinances will be to introduce BMPs for existing and remodeled areas with a secondary focus on new building practices.

Authority for detection and elimination of illicit dischargers and illegal connections are referenced or described in:

- Adoption of "conditions of approval" for new development projects. Per AB 3180 (PRC 21081.6). The City has established a program to monitor CEQA mitigation measures adopted as conditions of approval on new development projects
- City Excavation and Grading Code, which includes preparation and implementation of erosion control plans.

The City will evaluate the effectiveness of existing laws to ensure that they are adequate to address pet/animal waste and other sources of potential creek contamination. To the extent that new regulations are necessary to meet the objectives of NPDES Phase II regulations and the State's General Permit, the City will adopt appropriate regulations before the completion of year five (5).

The following evaluations will be part of this assessment to determine the current needs and abilities of the City to regulate and enforce water quality protection measures through a new ordinance:

- Primary enforcement responsibilities may need to be further clarified among the various City Departments and other enforcement entities.

- A determination will be made regarding whether additional staff resources are needed for enforcement. Additional funding sources for enforcement, if necessary, will be provided to the appropriate departments.

Existing ordinances and laws will be reviewed by City staff to determine effectiveness and what will be done for improvement. Enforcement is conducted by City staff and includes items such as stop work notices and fines. These enforcement measures will still be applicable until they are reviewed by the City staff and determined how effective they are. Effectiveness can be measured by number of violations, repeat offenses, and reports of illicit discharge in the City recorded in the Excel spreadsheet maintained by the City Planning Department and updated monthly.

Table 3-2: Legal References

Animal waste	Liquid discharge from commercial vehicles
County Code Chapter 17 Solid Waste	
County Code Chapter 26 Parks & Recreation	Health and Safety Code §§5410 et. seq.
Health and Safety Code §§5410 et.seq.	Water Code §§13000 et. seq.
Water Code §§13000 et.seq.	Fish and Game Code §§5650 et.seq.
Fish and Game Code §§5650 et.seq.	Penal Code §§374.3 et. seq.
Penal Code §§374.3 et.seq.	
General dumping of trash	Discharge of liquid waste from recreational vehicles
County Code Chapter 17, Solid Waste	County Code Chapter 17
County Code Chapter 24 Prohibition of Dumping in Watercourse	Code Chapter 24 County
Health and Safety Code §§5410 et.seq.	County Code Chapter 26 Parks & Recreation
Health and Safety Code §§117550	Health and Safety Code §§117550
Water Code §§13000 et.seq.	Water Code §§13000 et.seq.
Fish and Game Code §§5650 et.seq.	Fish and Game Code §§5650 et.seq.
Penal Code §§374.3 et. seq.	Penal Code §§374.3 et.seq.
	Health and Safety Code §§5410 et.seq

3.2.3 Education & Outreach

One effective action in the elimination and prevention of illicit discharges is the education and cooperation of a concerned public. Education is a primary tool of enforcement activities. The efforts for educating the community about eliminating illicit discharges, listed below, are discussed in greater detail in Section 1.0 - Public Education and Outreach:

- City and County web sites
- Regional Water Quality Hotline (1-877-OUR-OCEAN)
- Business outreach
- Sanitary system pre-treatment inspections
- Brochures

- Public events
- Media campaign

Since many illicit discharges can occur due to a lack of awareness on the part of the discharger, education is an important tool of enforcement activities. Often, simply pointing out the error and suggesting best management practices to be used in the future is enough to convince businesses and homeowners to cease discharging, dumping or to eliminate an illegal storm-drain connection. In most cases the individual responsible can be motivated to do the right thing, and will implement appropriate BMPs.

Outreach to the community

Targeted information brochures are currently available from the County addressing homeowners, creek-side residents, owners of domesticated animals, and various businesses to educate them on appropriate BMPs to reduce these types of violations. Informational brochures have been developed for issuance along with each new zoning application.(See Appendix C)

Municipal employees

The City has arranged to partner with the City of Santa Maria to use the illicit discharge detection and elimination pocket guide they have developed for Buellton City staff. The purpose of the pocket guide is to provide additional information and guidance for staff to identify and report illicit discharges, connections, or activity encountered during their regular duties. Staff participation and recognition of illicit discharges will greatly reduce the economic, health, and environmental consequences associated with illicit connections and discharges into the MS4. This pocket guide will be distributed to City staff during Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SWP2) training sessions, beginning in year 1.

3.2.4 Identification and Elimination of Illicit Discharge Sources

In order to maximize the limited resources available, potential sources of illegal dumping and illicit connections are identified and prioritized based in part on public access and contact to the area (or storm drain), and characterization of nearby land uses as industrial, commercial, and older residential areas. In addition, the sources shown in Table 3-3 will be evaluated on an on-going basis for their potential impacts to the storm water quality within City watersheds.

(See table following page)

Table 3-3: Potential Illicit Discharge Sources

Accidents	Illicit Connections
Spills of Vehicle Fluids (antifreeze, gas, oil, grease, hydraulic fluids, lubricants)	Residential
	Commercial
	Industrial
Glass	Illegal Dumping
Asbestos Brake Fibers	Solids
Auto Dealers	Liquids
Auto Shops	Industrial Cooling Water
Auto - Residential Cleaning	Oil Drips/Fuel Leaks (new/used)
Businesses Wash down	Commercial
Commercial Irrigation	Residential
Construction	Apartments
Sediment	Paint
Asphalt Cuttings	Parking Lots
Carpet/Residential Cleaning	Pools and Spas
Cement Washing	Residential
Equipment Cleaning	Grey Water
Food Facility Cleaning	Hazardous Materials
Facility Cleaning - gray water	Pesticides
Cooking Equipment - grease, oil and hazardous cleaning agents	Fertilizers
	Sediments
Grease Trap	RV Waste
Dumpsters	Sewage Spills
Gas Stations/Vehicle Service Stations	Septic Spills
Car Wash	Sumps/Dewatering

The City’s existing program for identification and elimination of illicit discharge sources comprises two parts:

1. Spill and/or Complaint Response
2. Field Investigation and Abatement

These two program elements are discussed in more detail below. City Public Works, County Environmental Health Services, County Flood Control/Water Resources, the County Fire Department, Cal-Trans and other agencies are all engaged in detection and elimination of illicit discharge activities within the City of Buellton.

The following procedures are used to address the ongoing identification and abatement of illicit discharges:

Spill and Complaint Response

- Receive complaint or notice of the spill, discharge or illegal connection. Complaints are often received from other local agency staff or through the Project Clean Water Hotline at

1-877-OUR-OCEAN. They will also be fielded through they City’s direct contact noted on the City webpage and through the email link. These contacts are: (805) 688-5200 and singram@mnsengineers.com.

- Identify the potential source of the discharge to determine appropriate response agency.
- Document response and track the spill/discharge to source.
- Use education and enforcement to eliminate the discharge to the storm drain/sewer or ground surface.
- Impose BMPs if applicable to assure on-going compliance.
- Maintain records of response to establish database, and to identify re-occurrence patterns.
- Establish ongoing compliance through subsequent site visits/inspections.

Field Investigation and Abatement

- Identify and prioritize areas of potential illicit discharge and/or illegal connections for residential, commercial and industrial locations based on specified criteria
- Conduct annual creek walks to identify potential sources
- Conduct field/manhole/site inspections
- Verify illicit discharge/illegal connection and identify the source
- Use education and/or enforcement to eliminate the discharge to the storm drain/sewer or ground surface
- BMPs if applicable to assure on-going compliance
- Maintain records of response to establish data base and to identify reoccurrence patterns
- Establish ongoing compliance through subsequent site visits/inspections

Enforcement of existing policies and ordinances is crucial to the effort of maintaining water quality in the creeks and oceans. The City and County use a “single point’ system for reporting water quality problems, tracking follow-up, and insuring enforcement of water quality policies/ordinances. These efforts include a water quality reporting hotline (1-877-OUR-OCEAN for County and general reporting, and (805) 688-5200 for direct reporting for incidents within the City of Buellton), coordination between various enforcement agencies and personnel, and increased report follow-up.

The initial approach to prevention and elimination is education on what the pollution source is, what effects it has on our watershed and how the problem may be eliminated through best management practices. When necessary, education can be used in combination with legal enforcement in order to achieve elimination of the illicit discharge.

In addition to complaints, creek walks conducted in each watershed will identify places where solid waste has been discarded into the creek or along the creek banks on a monthly basis. To address these issues, letters and informational brochures are sent to property owners whose parcel is clearly identified as the source of contamination. For example, if a large pile of green waste is seen directly on the creek bank behind a home, a letter would be sent to the owner of that parcel explaining the impacts green waste has on water quality and outlining alternative methods of disposal or composting of green waste. Existing water-quality brochures, such as “Creekside Concerns”, “A Dog-Owner’s Duty”, and are included in the letter as appropriate.

Educating the general public, business owners, industries, school children, teachers, and regulatory personnel on the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste is being accomplished in a number of ways. A detailed discussion on storm water educational outreach and participation is made in Sections 1.0 and 2.0 of this document. In addition to educating the public, City employees will also participate in in-house training to increase awareness at work and at home of illicit discharges and the hazardous effects they have and the best management practices to implement.

Activities to identify and eliminate illicit discharges are summarized by City and County departments below:

City Public Works: City staff responds to complaints regarding water quality throughout the year. Response occurs within twenty-four hours of notification, resulting in compliance with the performance measures regarding service response. Complaints range from illegal dumping of trash, horse manure and green-waste in the creeks to the illegal disposal of liquid waste. Complaint response may require the cooperation of many agencies. Callers are not always aware of the boundaries between incorporated and unincorporated areas, so a call referral system has been established so that calls can be efficiently redirected to the correct agency.

The “Mutt Mitt” program consists of providing pet waste disposal bags at City parks and open spaces for use by the public. This program is successful in eliminating pet waste pollution. The City will evaluate new Mutt Mitt stations and more visible signage at various parks and trails as needs are identified. City Park facilities and operations are discussed in Section 6.0.

County Environmental Health Services (EHS): Another program that abates illicit discharge violations is the EHS Community Health Program. District Specialists perform routine annual inspections and complaint investigations at all retail food facilities. EHS has expanded their normal inspection techniques (such as time and temperature controls for perishable foods) to include storm water management activities. Due to increased public awareness, EHS has received a greater number of complaints associated with unlawful discharges from permitted food facilities. Illegal activities include floor mat and floor wash-down discharge to storm drains. EHS responds to each complaint and takes appropriate enforcement action. The appropriate Health and Safety Code authority is cited for each violation and abatement obtained.

Additionally, EHS also cooperates with the staff of the Cities of Buellton, Solvang, Santa Barbara, Goleta and Carpinteria to create a regional outreach and recognition program for restaurants that have established good operational practices to prevent the discharge of liquid waste off-site and into storm drains. See County of Santa Barbara Storm Water Management Program.

EHS Liquid Waste Program: This program investigates and abates violations of liquid waste discharge. Illegal and/or illicit discharges of liquid waste onto the ground surface and/or into the storm drain collection system may be the result of discharges from faulty sewer laterals, sewer mains or failing septic systems. Correction notices are issued to owners of deficient septic systems, requiring them to make repairs or upgrades as necessary to meet current septic system

sanitary standards. Inspections to ensure remediation of the problem may be made by EHS and/or City Planning staff.

In an effort to prevent illicit discharges from faulty septic systems, in April 1999, Environmental Health Services revised Chapter 29 of the County Code to include mandatory reporting of septic system servicing and inspection. This ongoing reporting system of voluntary septic system servicing reveals operational problems in existing septic systems. These systems are required to make repairs or modifications to meet minimum operational sanitary standards.

County Fire Department – Protection Services: Labeling and storage of hazardous material is within the jurisdiction of the County Fire Department. For new businesses that use or store hazardous materials, conditions of approval are included in the standard conditions and mitigation measures enforced by this department. These require that a safe, storage area for pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers be designed to contain spills. In addition, a Hazardous Materials Business Plan must be submitted to the Fire Department for review and approval for each business in order to detect potential hazards associated with the chemicals.

The Fire Department is responsible for inspecting sites and monitoring their compliance with hazardous materials best management storage practices and spill response. First responders and the hazardous materials response team, may conduct a spill response, depending on the hazard level and severity of the spill. Emphasis is made on containment and cleanup with public health and safety as the foremost consideration in an environmentally sensitive manner. The Fire Department facilities and operations are discussed in Section 6.0.

3.2.5 Wastewater Programs

City of Buellton Public Works

The City operates a wastewater treatment plant serving the City. The system serves approximately 1,328 connections and collects, treats and disposes of 450,000 gallons of wastewater per day. Wastewater is generated primarily from approximately 1,300 domestic sources with 28 connections from non-domestic sources but does not include storm water collection. The City maintains one lift station and approximately 20 miles of collection sewers. All of the water is treated and discharged to percolation basins located south of the main developed area of City.

The wastewater treatment plant meets or exceeds all permit requirements. The City's maintenance program includes flushing of the collection system every two years. In addition, preventative maintenance is provided on a regular basis for older portions of the system. Pipeline video inspection is done routinely to further assess the system's condition. Identified trouble spots are then scheduled for repair. At this time, the City has only a few minor industrial discharges and does maintain a set of requirements for pretreatment for these facilities. The State Water Resources Control Board permits the wastewater treatment plant.

Pursuant to their permit, the treatment facility employs procedures designed to discover illicit discharges and illegal connections to the storm sewer system. These include:

- Good housekeeping and preventative maintenance of facility equipment and machinery to capture and prevent spills and discharges.
- Smoke testing of the City sewer system. Smoke testing is used to detect interconnections and leaks (cross connections) between the sewer system and the storm drain system, groundwater, and creeks. The City also performs smoke testing to detect illicit storm drain connections to the sewer, including residential rain gutters and other hard piped connections collecting surface runoff to the sewer. Diverting storm water discharge away from the sewer prevents sewer overflows to storm drains and creeks in wet weather conditions.
- Closed circuit television video of sewer lines is part of their ongoing program to assess the condition of the sewer lines. As part of their maintenance program the City can prioritize problem areas and detect and fix leaks, plugs, root balls, oil and grease buildup, and replace aging sewer lines.
- Development of public education programs. The City’s compliance inspector conducts outreach during inspections of facilities of non-domestic sources as part of pre-treatment inspection program to teach them about the hazards of illicit discharges and illegal connections.

3.3 Measurable Goals

The following measurable goals for best management practices have been selected to ensure that illicit discharges are detected, eliminated and prevented. The effectiveness of the best management practices for this minimum control measure will be evaluated by tracking and evaluating the following:

BMP: Storm Drain System Mapping

- Verification of existing mapping of storm drain system and 100% complete map by end of year 2. Update atlas as necessary with new development and accurate drainage system flow through the end of year 5.

BMP: Storm Water Ordinance

- Assessment of existing ordinances/policies (see table 5-2) during years 1-4
- Development and adoption of storm water ordinance or other regulatory mechanism by end of year 5.

BMP: Education & Outreach

- Articles that appeared and numbers of addressees receiving each “Banner”
- The number of brochures that are printed and delivered to target groups (See Section 1.0)
- The number of commercial training events and the number of attendees that visit each event
- 100% City employee participation in annual in-house training for illicit discharge awareness and best management practices at work and home.

- The quantity of mutt mitts for pet waste disposal that are provided and annual updates of newly designated Mutt Mitt Station locations.

BMP: Spill & Complaint Response

- Response to complaints of illicit/illegal discharge within 24 hours of receiving the complaint, referral or notice
- Numbers of complaints, notices and referrals received/responded to will be documented and recorded in an Excel spreadsheet, updated monthly

BMP: Illicit Discharge Field Investigation & Abatement

- Inspection of targeted creeks within the City on a routine basis of once per year with follow-up inspections as appropriate to ensure abatement of violations.
- Response to inspection reports from septic system pumpers that identify deficiencies in order to ensure that the deficiencies are repaired or eliminated. Corrections of reported septic system failures with surfacing sewage (failures that are repaired, modified, replaced to meet minimum sanitary standards)
- Number of septic to sewer conversions
- Numbers of Notices to Correct issued to septic system owners
- Numbers of illegal connections identified by the City Wastewater Division

BMP: Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Response Program

- Development of a standard SSO Response Program that would outline and identify the procedures and forms required to respond to a sanitary sewer overflow and prevent contact with surface water, by end of year 2.

3.4 Reporting

The data collected for each BMP will be compiled, reviewed and reported in annual reports. Significant variance from targets will be assessed and discussed in annual reports. Measurable goals will be adjusted as appropriate; the basis for any changes will be included in the next annual report. Feedback from Community Interest Groups and other sources will be used to improve implementation of all six minimum control measures.

**Table 3-4
BMP Implementation: Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination**

Year	BMP	Current Status	Implementation Details	Measurable Goal	Responsible Party
1 thru 2	Storm Drain Mapping	The City’s storm drain system is approximately 85% complete	Update and revise map to 100% complete by the end of year 2. Utilize maps to track sources of illicit discharges.	100% complete map by the end of year 2.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department
3 thru 5	Storm Drain Mapping		Update and revise Storm drain map with new development.	100% complete map annually from years 3 to 5.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department

Year	BMP	Current Status	Implementation Details	Measurable Goal	Responsible Party
1	Storm Water Ordinance	Reliant on existing City ordinances	Evaluate scope of existing ordinances to determine need for new ordinance at end of year one.	Have evaluation of existing ordinances complete by end of year 1.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department
2 thru 5	Storm Water Ordinance		Following evaluation at end of year 1, develop and adopt new ordinance if needed.	Develop and adopt new ordinance if needed by end of year 5.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department
1 thru 5	Education & Outreach	Ongoing	Continue to utilize web sites, hotline, brochures, public events, and media campaigns to educate the community and in-house training for City staff.	Document education material handouts annually; document training session attendance annually; also documentation in accordance with the measurable goals stated in Section 1.0 Public Education and outreach.	All City Departments
1 thru 5	Spill & Complaint Response	Ongoing	Respond to complaints received through the water quality hotline, observations, and reports from field personnel and public.	Respond to complaints within 24 hours of receiving complaint, referral or notice. Document number of complaint responses.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department and Public Works Department and Planning Department (Code Enforcement)
1 thru 2	SSO Response Program	Ongoing	Development of formal program with forms and procedures for response to a sanitary sewer overflow.	Develop and adopt.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department
1 thru 5	Field Investigation & Abatement	Ongoing	Perform field investigations to identify and abate septic system problems	Inspect creeks annually to identify illicit discharges. Respond to septic inspection reports to insure repair or elimination of deficiencies. Document number of septic to sewer conversions, Notices to Correct, and illegal connections.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department and Public Works Department

4.0 CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL

The purpose of construction site runoff controls is to prevent soil and construction waste from entering storm water. Sediment is usually the main pollutant of concern; during a short period of time, construction sites can contribute more sediment to creeks than can be deposited naturally over several decades. The resulting siltation, and the contribution of other pollutants from construction sites can cause physical, biological, and chemical harm to local waterways.

4.1 Minimum Requirements

USEPA guidelines establish the following “Best Management Practices” for Construction Site Runoff Control Minimum Control Measure (*Fact Sheet 2.6 - Construction Site Runoff Control Minimum Control Measure, 01/00*):

- Ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, as well as sanctions to ensure compliance
- Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs
- Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as...
 - Procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts
 - Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public
 - Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures

The State General Permit for NPDES Phase II requires local jurisdictions to establish construction site controls for sites of one or more acres. In addition, the State General Permit for Construction Activities requires filing of an NOI (with the RWQCB) and development of a Storm Water Pollution Protection Plan pursuant to RWQCB regulation.

4.1.1 Program Development

Under state planning law and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the City is responsible for evaluating new development and redevelopment projects and, therefore, has a key role in implementing the NPDES Phase II construction runoff control measures.

4.2 Best Management Practices

The City’s Excavation and Grading Code (17.01) regulates all new grading, fills, and borrow areas with certain exceptions. Requirements for an erosion and dust control plan are provided in Section 17.01.090.

The City will review its current Excavation and Grading Code and standard practices for compliance with the minimum requirements described above. One element of proposed requirements shall be to require applicants to provide a copy of their SWPPP and NOI for City approval prior to issuance of any grading permit. Any recommended revisions will be considered by the City and reported as part of its implementation of this SWMP. The City will also require all construction projects to collect construction waste and materials on site and dispose of it in a legal and proper manner. Concrete washout stations are also required to prevent contaminants from reaching the soil on any site where concrete shall be poured. All construction sites are also required to provide onsite sanitary facilities to be properly kept in working order and regularly maintained.

4.2.1 Construction Site Enforcement, Inspections

Section 17.01.210 of the Excavation and Grading Code specifies routine inspections shall occur. In addition the City Engineer may require such other inspections of any work to ascertain

compliance with the provisions of this Chapter and other laws and regulations as may be required. Non-compliance is subject to construction site activity suspension (“red-tagging”), fines or both. The need for additional inspections will be evaluated as part of review of the Excavation and Grading Code. Site inspectors will enforce clean sites and proper and legal disposal of litter and construction waste materials. Potentially hazardous chemicals and materials will be required to be stored in a proper manner and used appropriately to prevent any contamination.

4.2.2 Discretionary Projects –Conditions of Approval

In addition to the regulations under the Excavation and Grading Code, the City will apply conditions of approval relating to construction site controls to new discretionary projects. For example, large projects will be required to develop erosion control plans for construction (and post-construction) using BMPs to the maximum extent possible and will have specific requirements relating to fueling and maintenance of equipment and control of construction site debris by providing receptacles/bins throughout the site. City staff has already required the use of storm drain caps throughout one new 20 acre development as one of the project conditions of approval. The City will review its approach to conditioning discretionary projects for compliance with the minimum requirements described above.

4.2.3 Staff Training

Construction inspection staff will be responsible for understanding and enforcing erosion and sediment control requirement of the Excavation and Grading Code or Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans, as appropriate. Staff will receive annual training in currently applicable regulations and compliance standards and techniques. One staff member will receive training at a recognized 24 hour Cal-Trans approved inspector training and be certified by the end of year 1.

4.2.4 Construction Workshops

The construction community will be responsible for developing and implementing erosion and sediment control plans or Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans, as appropriate. The City will partner with the County in providing free or low cost workshops to explain regulations and demonstration appropriate BMPs. In addition, annual public workshops will gather comment on City construction site BMPs.

4.2.5 Measurable Goals

The following goals will be used to check progress each year as well as demonstrate the efforts made to reduce pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. The intent is to provide both an opportunity to assess and evaluate the program and a feedback mechanism to measure and update the program as appropriate.

The following measurable goals will be applied to the construction program.

BMP: Update Excavation and Grading Code

- Review City Excavation and Grading Code and make recommendations for revisions to conform to the State General Permit by end of year 2.
- Adopt revised Excavation and Grading Code to conform to the State General Permit by end of year 5.

BMP: Construction Site Enforcement, Inspections

- 100% compliance with City code for construction sites
- 100% compliance with project-approved erosion and sediment control plan (or SWPPP, as appropriate)
- Daily inspections on active projects one acre or larger of land disturbance
- Minimum of monthly inspections conducted throughout project duration
- City-implemented enforcement action at 100% of sites where BMPs failed, which may include verbal warnings, letters to correct, stop work order, use of construction bonds, etc.

BMP: Discretionary Projects – Conditions of Approval

- 100% annual training of planning staff in the appropriate selection and application of appropriate conditions related to construction activities.

BMP: Staff Training

- Annual training of City grading inspectors.
- One City staff member will be a certified SWMP inspector by end of year 1.

4.3 Reporting

Feedback from City and County inspectors, Cal-Trans and RWQCB staff, construction contractors, project owners and the public will be evaluated and potential changes to the Grading Ordinance and its implementation will be evaluated. The extent these changes could change the level of protection to storm water quality will be discussed in the annual report.

**Table 4-1
BMP Implementation: Construction Site Runoff Control**

Year	BMP	Current Status	Implementation Details	Measurable Goals	Responsible Party
1 thru 2	Review City Excavation and Grading Code	Erosion and dust control measures required in permit application	Make recommendations for revisions to conform to the State General Permit	Review 100% of the existing Grading code and have revisions recommended.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department
1 thru 5	Construction Site Enforcement & Inspections	Existing Excavation and Grading Code provides for inspections and enforcement.	Make recommendations regarding existing Excavation and Grading Code. Inspections will be conducted according to currently adopted Excavation and Grading Code.	Document project site inspections; and enforcement actions and provide in annual report.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department
3 thru 5	Adopt revised Excavation and Grading Code		Code to conform to the State General Permit by end of year 5	Adopt revised code.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department and Planning Department

Year	BMP	Current Status	Implementation Details	Measurable Goals	Responsible Party
1 thru 5	Discretionary Projects – conditions of approval	Conditions of approval include construction site controls.	Existing practice will be reviewed as part of recommendations for revisions to Excavation and Grading Code. Staff will be trained to implement any changes.	Annual training of 100 % of the planning staff in selection and application of adopted standard conditions	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department
1 thru 5	Staff Training	No specific training on storm water BMPs	Staff will be trained in currently applicable regulations. One staff member will be certified as a SWMP inspector by the end of year 1.	Annual training of grading inspectors	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department

5.0 POST-CONSTRUCTION RUNOFF CONTROL

One opportunity to reduce the generation of non-point source pollution from urban runoff is through planning and design, before developments are built. Once built, it is complex and expensive to correct problems. This minimum control measure focuses on site planning and design considerations, which are most effective when addressed in the early stages of project development. Effective long-term management and maintenance are critical, so the best design opportunities are those with the least maintenance needs. The goal of the program is to integrate basic and practical storm water management techniques into new development to protect water quality.

5.1 Minimum Requirements

USEPA regulations for post-construction runoff control require that the City must, at a minimum (*USEPA Fact Sheet 2.7 – Post-Construction Runoff Control, 01/00*):

- Develop, implement, and enforce a program to address storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre
- Develop and implement strategies that include a combination of structural and/or non-structural best management practices (BMPs)
- Use an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment to the extent allowable under local law
- Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs

Furthermore, the State General Permit requires “for those Small MS4s described in Supplemental Provision E below, the requirements must at least include the design standards contained in Attachment 4 of this General Permit.” Based on current population, the requirements of Attachment 4, which address Receiving Water Limitations and Design Standards, do not apply to the City of Buellton. However the City will review the efficacy of regulations intended to address the issues discussed in Attachment 4 of the General Permit, and Appendix A of this Storm Water Program, as part of the revision of its General Plan, City Code, and standard conditions of approval and mitigation measures.

5.1.1 Background

Under state planning law and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the City is responsible for evaluating new development and redevelopment projects, therefore the City has a key role in implementing the NPDES Phase II post-construction runoff control measures. The City's existing land use policies and development review process provide a general framework for water quality protection and compliance. These include:

- City of Buellton General Plan
- CEQA initial study checklist
- Standard conditions of approval and mitigation measures for discretionary projects.
- Engineering Permit Conditions
- Buellton Municipal Code

New projects are also reviewed on behalf of the City by a consultant team of engineers and policy reviewers. The team supports City staff and conducts the bulk of new development review and evaluation. In response to the February 2008 letter from CCRWQCB the City has already begun to establish a baseline for future hydromodification requirements in the form of the City of Buellton drainage flow and impervious surface maps (See Appendix B) From this baseline and by summarizing information gained from relevant technical sources the City intends to characterize the watershed and future development patterns.

The City has evaluated several methods for assessing the results of urbanization on the watershed and determining the effectiveness of proposed control measures. Due to the timeline imposed by the Regional Water Board and future financial constraints for research, the City intends to utilize the hydromodification guidelines outlined in other approved Agency SWMPs.

The City will then evaluate several methods for assessing the results of urbanization. This evaluation will include assessment methods that are well understood or currently used by other governing agencies (i.e.: the Cities of Salinas and Santa Barbara). The methods will be compared in a decision matrix and the most appropriate and applicable methods will be selected.

Assessment methods will address the following issues:

- Estimate hydrograph modification (volume, duration, and rate);
- Accommodate a wide range of flow events (e.g., 1- to 10-year return period);
- Evaluate EIA;
- Evaluate downstream affects (stream stability);
- Estimate buffer zone requirements; and
- Estimate water quality impacts.

The City will then Adopt/Develop Guidance for Hydromodification Control Selection, Design, Monitoring, Maintenance, and Inspection requirements and guidance to assist developers in the selection, design, and maintenance of hydromodification control measures.

- Establish numeric criteria for runoff rate and volume control for development and redevelopment projects;

- Establish numeric criteria for stream stability impacts for development and redevelopment projects;
- Identify areas within the City where these criteria must be met;
- Specify performance and monitoring criteria for installed hydromodification control infrastructure; and
- Establish riparian buffer zone requirements.
- Development of appropriate hydromodification control strategy will primarily focus on maximizing the use of the existing detention basin system within the City to achieve the HMP objectives. Control measures may include LID concepts, on-site hydrologic and water quality controls, in-stream controls, and regional facilities to meet future development conditions. It is the City's intent that implementation of these guidelines will result in improved water quality throughout the watershed.

A final report describing the assessment methodology, numeric criteria, and areas of applicability will be developed by City Staff by the end of Year 2.

5.2 Best Management Practices

The City will encourage and recommend designs that use practical structural means of controlling post-construction runoff such as wet ponds and dry basins, grassy swales, bio-swales, and filter strips. Other structural design standards that will be desired are infiltration basins/trenches, dry wells, and porous pavement to percolate runoff through the soil to the groundwater. Non-structural BMPs include general protection of surface water quality which occurs during evaluation of potential impacts in CEQA review and/or in establishing conditions for project approval. These protective policies and guidelines are discussed below.

5.2.1 Review Regulations

Water Quality Protection Policies:

The City will review existing water quality protection policies such as the General Plan and Municipal Code and revise, if appropriate, to apply to all new development and redevelopment projects of one acre or more in area in the City. These policies will provide City staff and the development community with a framework to identify appropriate water quality protection measures for proposed projects, including the development of reasonable and feasible best management practices.

As anticipated, these policies would direct growth away from sensitive areas, encourage environmentally sensitive site design, protect wetland and riparian resources, and minimize degradation of water quality.

CEQA Initial Study Checklist:

The CEQA Initial Study Checklist provides a preliminary analysis of the potentially significant environmental impacts of a proposed project to identify appropriate measures to mitigate the impact, and ultimately, to determine whether a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report is required. The City's initial study checklist is the

current recommended checklist contained in the State CEQA Guidelines (see http://ceres.ca.gov/topic/env_law/ceqa/guidelines/Appendix_G.html). Presently, the City checklist includes direct reference to water quality impacts resulting from project-related discharges.

Standard Conditions of Approval/Mitigation Measures and Engineering Permit Conditions:

The City's Standard Conditions of Approval and Mitigation Measures and Engineering Permit Conditions will be evaluated to assure compliance with the minimum requirements described above to protect water quality where impacts are identified during the project review and CEQA processes. The Conditions/Measures are developed in conjunction with other City and County departments (e.g., County Fire), therefore these parties would be consulted prior to revising the Standard Conditions of Approval and Mitigation Measures. New conditions would address both construction site pollution control and post-construction runoff control for new development and redevelopment.

Conceptual Review:

Conceptual review meetings are used for moderately complex or complex projects where there is the potential for significant environmental or policy concerns. During the meeting staff advises the applicant and can suggest changes in the project to avoid policy or environmental conflicts before the plans are submitted. The conceptual review process will be evaluated to determine whether water quality issues are adequately addressed.

5.2.2 Staff Training

Planning staff and supporting consultants will be trained to recognize potential storm water impacts during design review, and to condition projects appropriately. Training can be used to initiate new staff, and to provide updates on innovative site design for existing staff. One staff member will be a certified SWMP inspector by the end of year 1.

5.2.3 Monitor Discretionary Projects

Discretionary projects will be monitored for compliance with water quality measures, and non-compliance may include a correction notice, stop work order, collection of any bonds, and establishing a time frame for developer to take corrective steps to resume work.

5.2.4 Master Drainage Plan

The City is in the process of developing a Master Drainage Plan the first step in this process has been the development of the City of Buellton Drainage Flow Map (see Appendix B). This plan will be an opportunity to include new development strategies to protect water quality and will be evaluated as such.

5.3 Measurable Goals

The following goals will be used to check progress each year as well as demonstrate the efforts made to reduce pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. The intent is to provide an opportunity to assess and evaluate the program and a feedback mechanism to measure and update the program as appropriate. The following measurable goals would be applied toward the new development and redevelopment minimum control measure:

BMP: Update Land Use Regulations

- Review City Code, General Plan, and CEQA checklist to determine effectiveness; recommend modifications and or revisions by end of year 2.
- Adopt or revise City Code, General Plan, and revised CEQA checklist to provide appropriate water quality protection standards, conditions and policies by end of year 5.

BMP: Staff Training

- 100% of all Public Works and Planning staff participate in an annual City water quality training (in-house)
- 100% of Planning staff encourage and recommend design of projects to incorporate structural and non-structural BMPs.

BMP: Monitor Discretionary Projects

- Evaluate 100% of all discretionary projects which are subject to storm-water regulation and that receive approval after for construction, implementation, and as appropriate, proper functioning and maintenance of water quality measures.
- Where there is non-compliance on conditioned projects with approved water quality design, operation and/or maintenance procedures, City will take enforcement actions on 100% of all projects, which may include a correction notice, stop work order, collection of any bonds, and establishing a time frame for developer to take corrective steps to resume work.

5.4 Reporting

Data collected for each measurable goal will be compiled, reviewed, and summarized in annual reports. Significant variance from targets will be assessed and discussed in annual reports to RWQCB. Feedback from City staff, permittees, developers, the Community Interest Group, etc. will be used to modify BMPs or the measurable goals, as appropriate; the basis for any changes will be included in the following annual report.

Table 5-1

BMP Implementation: Post construction Runoff Control

Year	BMP	Current Status	Implementation Details	Measurable Goals	Responsible Party
1 thru 2	Update land use regulations	Review existing policies and regulations.	City will evaluate General Plan, CEQA, conditions of approval, engineering conditions, and all municipal codes to address water quality	Determine effectiveness and recommend modifications.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department and Planning Department
3 thru 5	Update land use regulations	Existing policies and regulations provide some level of control.	Adopt and implement recommended revisions	Adopt and implement recommended revisions.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department and Planning Department
1 thru 5	Staff training	Permitting and review staff responsible for conditioning projects to protect water quality	Training will be used to initiate new staff, and to provide updates on innovative site design utilizing structural and non-structural BMPs.	Document attendance at annual training. Document all BMPs incorporated in annual report	All City Departments
1 thru 5	Monitor discretionary projects	No specific monitoring in effect.	Implemented during construction and post-construction monitoring.	Evaluate all discretionary projects for function of water quality protection measures implemented. Enforcement action on all non-compliant projects.	Engineering / Storm Water Compliance Department

6.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION AND GOOD HOUSEKEEPING FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS

The purpose of this minimum control measure for Municipal Operations/Good Housekeeping Practices is to assure that the City’s delivery of public services occurs in a manner protective of storm water quality. In this way the City may serve as a model to the community.

6.1 Minimum Requirements

The State’s General Permit states that the City must develop and implement an operations and maintenance plan the will prevent or reduce pollutants in runoff from municipal operations (*USEPA Fact Sheet 2.8 – Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping, 01/00*).

The minimum requirements are:

- To consider municipal activities and identify those that may contribute pollutants to storm water;
- To select and implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water runoff from these activities to the Maximum Extent Practicable; and

- To train new and existing employees on the potential impacts to storm water from municipal activities and the implementation of BMPs to prevent and reduce these impacts.

6.2 Best Management Practices

Tables 6-1 and 6-2 summarize the City facilities and services and identify those that may contribute pollutants to storm water.

Table 6-1: City Facilities

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Potential Pollutant Sources</u>	<u>Responsible Department</u>
City Hall	Trash bin, parking lot, janitorial wastes, landscaping	Public Works (Maintenance), all City staff Parks
City Office/Library Annex	Public recycling bins, staff picnic area, parking lot, landscaping.	Public Works, Parks and Rec, all City staff
Water & Maintenance Shop, including storage areas	Equipment storage, parking, trash bins, public recycling bins (all shop maintenance conducted indoors)	Public Works
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Two-vehicle parking lot, small shop, equipment storage, trash bins.	Public Works, Wastewater
Oak Valley Park	Trash bins, parking, equipment storage, two rest rooms	Maintenance, Parks and Rec
Parking lots (4)	Vehicle wastes, litter	Maintenance (Public Works)
Police Department	Trash bins, parking, equipment storage	Maintenance (Public Works)
Streets and storm drains	Vehicle wastes, litter, unknown material including illegal dumping	Maintenance (Public Works)
Water Supply Reservoirs (3) and groundwater wells (4)	Belowground tanks, no potential pollutants	Water (Public Works)

Table 6-2: City Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Potential Pollutant Sources</u>	<u>Responsible Department</u>
Park maintenance	Over application of pesticides, herbicides, spills during mobilization and storage,	Public Works

Activity	Potential Pollutant Sources	Responsible Department
	improper green waste disposal	
Trash removal and temporary storage	Trash that misses the bins, trash bin liquid discharges	Maintenance (contractor)
Vehicle maintenance, Washing, Minor repairs (i.e., oil changes)	Improperly managed wastes, including solids, liquids, and hazardous materials, contaminated wash water,	All (about 15 vehicles distributed in each department, including tractors, and other equipment)
Janitorial service (in-house and contractor)	Improper disposal of wash water and other waste products into storm drain system	Contractor
Construction (contractors)	Improperly managed construction wastes, sediment runoff, staging area runoff (equipment leaks or spills)	Public Works/Contract Engineers
Water pressure testing – discharged into storm drain	Pollutants which may be present in gutters, & storm drains, i.e., trash, organics, etc.	Water (Public Works)
Water supply reservoir maintenance	Every two years cleaned with rinse waters disposed to storm drain (no cleansers)	Water (Public Works)
Fire hose testing –discharged into storm drain	Any pollutants present in street, gutters, & storm drains	County Fire (See County of Santa Barbara SWMP)

6.2.1 Development of Citywide Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMP guidance material will be developed for all City facilities and activities with identified pollutant sources, shown above in Tables 6-1 and 6-2. The guidance material will be used by City staff to 1) assure that water quality is being protected at municipal operations through the use of BMPs, 2) track implementation of BMPs, 3) develop a plan for future implementation of BMPs, and 4) prepare annual reports for internal purposes and for the annual monitoring report required under the NPDES permit.

The guidance material will contain a menu of suggested BMPs that either are or will be implemented by the City. Those BMPs that are appropriate to the City’s municipal operations will be identified on a case-by-case basis. The menu approach for listing BMPs provides flexibility for similar activities at different locations and allows the city to track implementation for reporting. The menu approach also allows flexibility when operations change. For example, a landscaped area of lawn could be replanted using a xeriscape design, and little or no application of pesticides would be necessary afterward. In this case, the activity remains the same (Landscaping) but the BMPs employed would have changed.

The City's guidance material will also make excellent reference tools for public education, applicable to residential and commercial interests within the City.

6.2.2 Purchasing and Contracts

The City will review contractual language for vendors and contractors under service, and determine whether to include a requirement to employ the City's storm water Best Management Practices. Such services and contracts may include roadwork, vehicle maintenance, housekeeping, painting, and construction.

Contracts may be reworded to include specific language requiring contractors to obtain approval from the City of project-oriented BMPs or activity-related Water Quality Plan (similar to a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan as required for construction activities under the Federal NPDES program). The contractor's approved BMPs or Water Quality Plan would describe how storm water conveyances would be protected from potential pollutants specific to the project undertaken. If the contractor violates the plan, it would be sufficient reason for termination of the contract without harm to the City.

6.2.3 Training by City Departments

All City employees will receive an appropriate level of training on storm water pollution prevention based on their work responsibilities. Most of the training programs will be integrated into existing training presented to staff, such as safety training. A program will be developed City-wide for distributing the BMP Fact Sheet developed. The Fact Sheet relating to training will provide general direction to all City employees through new employee orientation to protect water quality both at work and at home.

Depending on personnel involved, storm water training will occur at least quarterly or annually. City managers will develop guidance on their departmental responsibilities for storm water management and provide this information to all relevant personnel. Frequency and type of training will depend on the activities targeted, ranging from the general "City-Wide Employee BMPs" to activity-specific BMPs such as "Vehicle Maintenance."

6.2.4 Street Sweeping

The City contracts for street sweeping for 100% of its streets plus City-owned public parking lots on a regular basis. Sweeping is currently conducted twice per month. No water is discharged from the street sweeping with the exception of dust control spray. Wastes are removed and disposed of by the contractor.

Sidewalks are swept as-needed in the downtown area; no chemicals are used in the process. Solids are collected by-hand prior to and subsequent to steam cleaning.

6.2.5 Storm Drain Cleaning

Currently, the storm drain system, including pipelines, catch-basins, and drop inlets, is cleaned as needed to maintain capacity. Minor maintenance is conducted by hand, prior to the rain season each year, to remove fallen leaves and other debris collected in the system. Where more serious blockages occur, the City utilizes a Vactor truck for cleaning the storm drain. For the most part, the storm drain system operates without blockages and therefore maintenance is on an as-needed basis.

City staff will evaluate the cost-effectiveness of employing the Vactor truck on a regular basis for clean out of the storm drain system.

6.2.6 Trash, Green Waste and Recycling

In order to prevent solid wastes from entering the storm drain system, the City provides trash, green waste, and recycling services. There are 30 public trash containers maintained by the City. These are emptied four days a week, or more frequently if needed, often daily for some receptacles. A private waste-haul contractor removes the trash.

The City has enacted a Green Waste Ordinance, requiring residential and commercial users of the waste service to separate green waste from trash and use the green waste bins provided by the hauler. There are also three public green waste bins available to the public. The City also enacted a ban on the disposal of cardboard.

The City also provides commingled recycling bins to the public. There are two bins located near the City Hall and Annex, and four three bin recycling sites located around town. In addition, the regional recycling and hazardous materials collection site is located within the City and is available to the public.

6.2.7 Landscaping, Parks, and Open Space Maintenance

The Public Works Department maintains the following facilities in the City:

- City Hall (landscaping)
- Annex (landscaping)
- Oak Park (landscaping, buildings)
- Avenue of the Flags median (landscaping)
- Riverview Park (landscaping)

Maintenance activities include mowing, trimming, watering, and weed management. Occasionally, work is contracted to outside vendors for specialty services (i.e., tree trimming, large weed mowing jobs) or low-cost labor (SWAP, Community Service). Most sidewalk planters are maintained under contract.

Most of the City's landscaping includes drought tolerant or native species to minimize maintenance needs. Pesticide use is kept at a minimum and applied only on an as-needed basis. City staff are trained in the proper use of pesticides and supervised under a state-certified

pesticide applicator. Non-restricted chemicals used in landscaping are reported monthly to the Santa Barbara County Agriculture Office, as required.

6.3 Measurable Goals

The City will use the following measurable goals to track the implementation and effectiveness of the BMPs.

BMP: Development of Citywide BMPs for Municipal Operations

- Staff will identify appropriate BMPs and tabulate the BMPs by Year 1.
- BMPs already implemented will be reported on during first annual report to RWQCB; timetables for implementation of additional BMPs will be defined by Year 1. Implementation will be ongoing through 5-year implementation period.

BMP: Purchasing and Contracts

- Identify and evaluate contractual language used in all City contracts by Year 1.
- Determine whether contractors have policies protective of water quality by Year 1.
- Revise contractual language to include provision to protect water quality by Year 5
- Report the number of Notice of Violations per project and the number of Corrective actions with their schedules – ongoing Years 2 through 5.

BMP: Training

- Distribute information on the City’s NPDES permit and permit requirements to all staff by Year 1. Information will include the timetable for developing the City-wide Best Management Practices for Municipal Activities and outline various levels of responsibility by City staff.
- Prepare training material and conduct training appropriate for divisional practices by Year 2; content, frequency, method of presentation, and subsequent reporting will be developed by each divisional manager as appropriate for staff.

BMP: Street Sweeping

- Conduct street sweeping as currently practiced and provide annual report documenting lane-miles, solids removed, and status of sweeping contract.

BMP: Storm Drain Cleaning

- Determine cost-effectiveness of scheduling clean-out of the storm drain system as part of routine maintenance by Year 1. Make recommendation for future assessments.

BMP: Trash, Green Waste and Recycling

- Continue providing trash, green waste, and recycling receptacles to public.
- Evaluate effectiveness of waste program and provide brief assessment in annual NPDES report.
- Evaluate additional BMPs as outlined in City-wide BMPs.

BMP: Landscaping, Parks, and Open Space Maintenance

- Continue providing landscape maintenance to City facilities.

- Issue specific BMP fact sheet and evaluate additional BMPs as outlined in City-wide BMPs by Year 1.

6.4 Reporting

Data collected for each measurable goal will be compiled, reviewed and summarized as part annual report to the RWQCB. Significant variance from targets, City employees and the Community Interest Groups input, and other sources will be used to modify BMPs or the measurable goals, as appropriate; the basis for any changes will be included in the following annual report. The City will retain storm water records for five years. Each department will also keep their records for five years.

**Table 6-3
BMP Implementation: Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping
for Municipal Operations**

Year	BMP	Current Status	Implementation Details	Measurable Goals
2 thru 5	Implementation of BMPs	Generic lists of BMPs for various operations are available.	Staff will review draft BMPs and select those appropriate for facilities and operations. Staff will utilize reporting format to verify BMP implementation.	Develop implementation schedule for future BMPs. Tabulate number of BMPs implemented. Evaluate implemented BMPs.
2 thru 5	Staff Training - BMPs	No current storm water training.	Staff will receive appropriate training on water pollution prevention BMPs.	Number of training sessions presented per year. Number of staff attending. Number of email or other mass-distributed messages on water quality / permit.
2 thru 5	Purchasing & Contracts	Municipal activities that could affect water quality are often performed by outside contractors; these need to be reviewed.	Contract language will be reviewed and contractors will be required to implement BMPs to protect water quality. Some contracts will be revised.	Number of projects or city-contracted activities that affect water quality. Evaluate contractor compliance with BMPs. Report the number of Notice of Violations or Corrective actions taken.
1 thru 5	Street Sweeping	Ongoing	Continue sweeping Evaluate program annually	Area and lane miles swept Frequency swept Volume / weight of material removed
1 thru 5	Storm Drain Cleaning	Only performed as-needed (due to blockages)	Determine cost-effectiveness of scheduling clean-out of the storm drain system as part of routine maintenance	Number of catch basins maintained Material removed
1 thru 5	Trash, Green Waste and Recycling	Ongoing	Continue providing services Evaluate program annually	Material removed Accessibility of dump sites to public
1 thru 5	Landscaping, Parks, and Open Space Maintenance	Ongoing minimal use of chemicals and reliance on drought-tolerant vegetation	Continue services Evaluate program annually.	BMPs employed under this activity

MONITORING PROGRESS AND REPORTING

7.0 MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The purpose of monitoring and reporting is to document successful implementation of the SWMP. The draft General Permit requires annual reports be submitted annually upon approval of the City's SWMP. The City intends these annual reports to cover the fiscal year immediately prior to the reporting period.

The City will monitor the implementation of its program and the overall effectiveness by measuring and reporting the data discussed in the individual Minimum Control Measures sections discussed above.

In general, four types of data will be collected:

- Progress establishing BMPs that are developed during the SWMP implementation period, or establishing existing BMPs in newly identified permit areas
- Training City staff (and contractors as appropriate contractors),
- Objective measures of ongoing BMPs such as public participation or education outreach, and
- Response time and results of pollution cleanup.

The City will evaluate both current conditions and BMP effectiveness and, as appropriate, update BMPs and measurable goals to achieve the objective of meeting water quality standards to the Maximum Extent Practicable. It may be necessary to expand or better tailor existing BMPs after implementing the minimum control measures described in this SWMP. Such changes would be based on the results of monitoring provided in the annual reports and developed in consultation with the Community Interest Group and the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

Form and Content of Annual Report

The State has not yet provided specific guidance as to the specific form and content of the annual report. The City intends to provide summaries of data in tabular form. Data such as number of employees trained, number of construction sites inspected, etc. will be presented in summary tables. Because the City is required to keep records for five years and due to the intent of the reporting requirement, the annual report will focus on a summary of progress and discuss any changes to the SWMP to be implemented in meeting the "maximum extent practicable" standard. Of necessity, the reporting format needs to be flexible and if changed, reasons will be given. Focus will be to clearly show progress, discuss program adjustments, and respond to challenges in implementing the SWMP.

Reporting and Compilation of data

The City is developing a central reporting system to allow a web-based reporting of BMPs. This City-wide program is intended to track BMP selection and implementation, identify schedules for all facilities, and provide opportunity for feedback and clarification on BMPs. Report results will be used directly in the annual report to the RWQCB to identify BMPs implemented by the City.

Pursuant to the State's draft "General Permit," the City will retain storm water records for five years. Each department responsible for implementing substantive elements of the SWMP will be directed to keep their records for five years. These records will be the source of compiled data contained in the Annual Report.

8.0 REFERENCES

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Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

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Rondash, Eugene

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2008 Buellton city, California – American FactFinder. January 23.

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APPENDIX A

MEASURES TO BE CONSIDERED IN REVIEW OF CITY LAND USE POLICIES AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

Site Planning Measures (these minimize impervious surface and maximize infiltration):

- Cluster development
- Preserve natural drainages
- Reduce sidewalk widths, especially in low-traffic areas
- Avoid curb and gutter along driveways and streets where appropriate
- Use alternate paving materials/porous/permeable materials, where appropriate
- Reduce the length of driveways or infiltrate driveway runoff
- Reduce street width by eliminating on-street parking
- Reduce alley width or use alternate materials for paving alleys
- Set aside open space

Source Control Measures (these avoid pollution in the long run by eliminating sources):

- Provide green areas where pets can be exercised
- Install landscaping or other ground cover
- Incorporate low-maintenance landscaping that does not require frequent fertilizer or water
- Require labeling of storm drains to discourage dumping
- Where possible, eliminate gutters/roof drains draining to paved areas or direct runoff to landscaped areas
- Construct designated vehicle wash area in new residential developments
- Encourage underground parking and the construction of multi-storied parking structures
- Encourage cooperative or shared parking
- Encourage use of alternate paving materials for parking lots
- Reduce building footprint and increase use of taller structures (where appropriate)
- Use berms around waste storage areas
- Install valves on storm drain inlets in loading dock areas

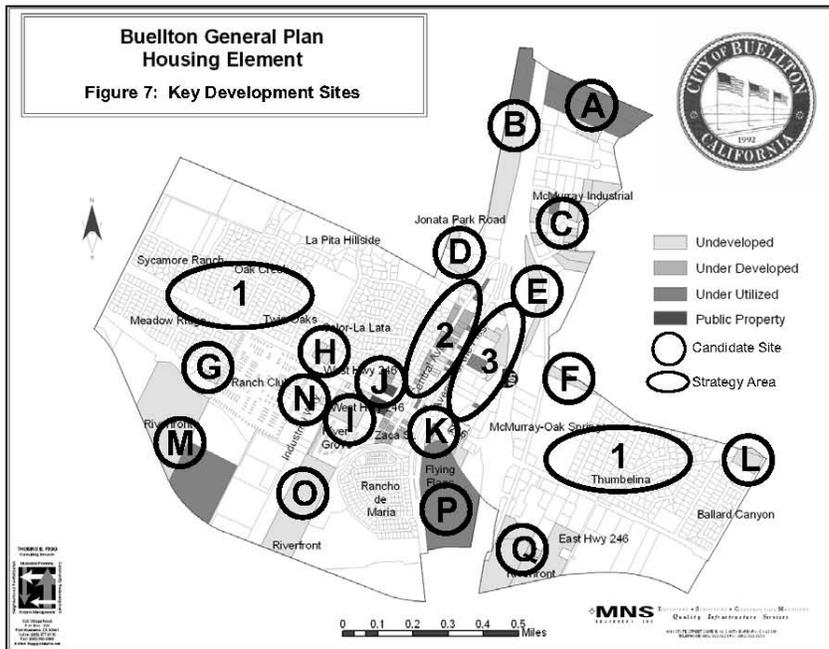
Treatment Control Measures (these capture and treat the polluted runoff before it enters the city's storm drain system or other receiving waters):

- Rooftop Catchment Systems
- Vegetated Filter Strips
- Vegetated Swales
- Infiltration Basins
- Infiltration Trenches
- Dry Detention Ponds/Basins
- Retention Ponds/Wet Basins
- Constructed/Restored Wetlands
- Filtration Systems
- Oil/Grit Separators

City build out area map

TABLE 48: (Continued)	NO. OF DWELLINGS			Total
	Minimum Lot Sizes (Sq. Ft.)			
Thumbelina	0	0	193	193
Ballard Canyon	1	39	3	43
Subtotal	184	390	335	909
Entitled to Date				
Constructed				11
Approved				21
Subtotal				32
Additional Potential				877

SOURCE: County of Santa Barbara, Assessor's Office, Parcel Data Base, Rolls for 2002 and 2003. City of Buellton, Planning Department, Project Entitlement Status, March 2003.
NOTE: Current Buellton Zoning Ordinance allows attached secondary dwellings on lots with a minimum size of 7,000 square feet and detached secondary dwellings on lots with a minimum lot size of 10,000 square feet. The reduced potential threshold of 6,500 square feet corresponds to the minimum lot size requirement for the RS Single Family Residential Zone District.



City build out area table

TABLE 49: SITE ASSESSMENT SUMMARY		KEY DEVELOPMENT SITES				
	SITE SUITABILITY			DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL		
	Current Land Use	Development Constraints	Infrastructure & Services	Zone District	Base Density	Unit Yield
A	Under Utilized	Noise, Access & Flooding	Available	M (CR Rezone)	10 Du/Ac	180
B	Undeveloped & Under Utilized	Noise & Hill Slope	Available	CR	10 Du/Ac	182
C	Undeveloped & Under Utilized	Land Use, Noise & Flooding	Available	M & CS (CR Rezone)	10 Du/Ac	156
D	Undeveloped	Access & Hill Slope	Available	RM-12 & RS-6	7-12 Du/Ac	20
E	Undeveloped	Noise & Flooding	Available	CR	10 Du/Ac	51
F	Undeveloped	Slope	Available	CR	10 Du/Ac	22
G	Undeveloped	Unconstrained	Available	RS-6	7 Du/Ac	5
H	Undeveloped	Noise	Available	CR	10 Du/Ac	16
I	Undeveloped	Land Use & Noise	Available	CR & RM-8	8-10 Du/Ac	51
J	Public Property	Land Use & Noise	Available	PQP (CR Rezone)	10 Du/Ac	20
K	Undeveloped & Under Utilized	Noise & Flooding	Available	CR	10 Du/Ac	20
L	Undeveloped	Flooding	Available	RS-6	7 Du/Ac	19
M	Undeveloped & Under Utilized	Land Use & Flooding	Available	M & OS (RM-8 Rezone)	8 Du/Ac	159
N	Undeveloped	Land Use	Available	M (CR Rezone)	10 Du/Ac	5
O	Undeveloped & Under Utilized	Flooding, Access, Pending Project & L.Use	Available	M (CR & RM-8 Rezone)	8-10 Du/Ac	70
P	Under Utilized (RV Resort)	Flooding & Noise	Available	CR	10 Du/Ac	128
Q	Undeveloped	Flooding & Noise	Available	CR	10 Du/Ac	121
1	Existing Developed	Unconstrained	Available	RS Zone Districts	Variable 1 Du/Lot	877
2	Under Developed	Unconstrained	Available	RM-14 & RM-16	14-16 Du/Ac	77
3	Undeveloped & Under Utilized	Noise & Flooding	Available	CR	10 Du/Ac	62

City impervious surface map



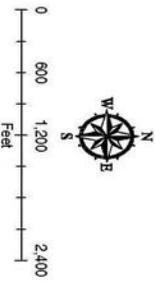
IMPERVIOUS FEATURES

LEGEND

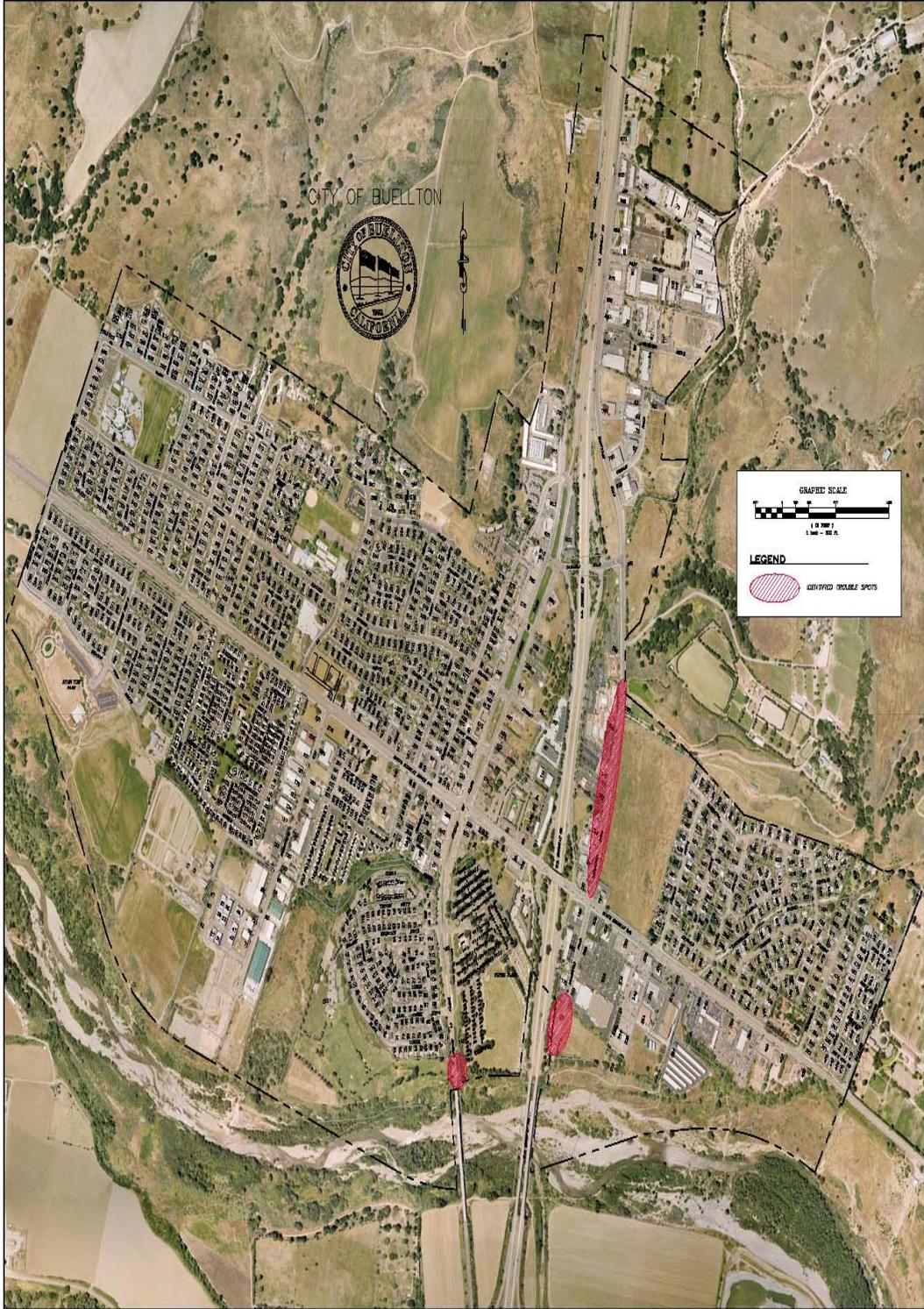
FEATURES

AREA
(SQUARE FEET)**

	Structures	5,887,115
	Sidewalks	877,225
	Asphalt	3,906,389
	Roads	5,640,238
	Concrete	
	Public Areas	316,452
	Commercial / Industrial Areas	184,108
	Private (Residential Frontages)	996,992
	Miscellaneous Impervious	3,562,931
	Private Yards	21,371,450
	Buellton City Limits	44,671,827



City map of potential illegal dumping and noted trouble spots



APPENDIX C

CITY OF BUELLTON PUBLIC OUTREACH MATERIAL

THE BUELLTON BANNER
Community News / June 2008

The Buellton Banner
COMMUNITY INTEREST

Page 5

STORM WATER PLAN OUTLINES SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

Ask any resident of Buellton and they will agree that one of the many attributes of the City is the excellent quality of life available here. Not only does the City offer a friendly small town atmosphere but also easy accessibility to the Santa Ynez River, local and state parks and many area beaches.

Clean, trash-free streets, well-maintained parks and clean water in the creeks, rivers and oceans that are enjoyed by all are valuable commodities to our area. Local, regional and federal agencies agree that developing sound and sustainable practices for maintaining and improving the ways in which the City addresses its development and environmental assets is an important part of any city's future plans.

To insure that all cities work toward this end, the United States Congress passed the Clean Water Act (CWA) in 1972. The CWA serves as the cornerstone of surface water quality protection in our country. While the Act does not deal directly with groundwater nor with water quantity issues it does employ a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. These tools are employed to achieve the broader goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters so that they can support "the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water." One such tool required of cities, towns and counties is the Storm Water Management Program (SWMP).

The City of Buellton has moved forward with its required program and has submitted a final version of our plan to the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, the regional regulatory body charged with reviewing and commenting on our proposed program. The program contains six elements that when implemented together should help to reduce pollutants discharged into water bodies that receive storm water runoff, such as creeks, rivers and the ocean.

The six elements of the program include:

1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts
2. Public Participation
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Runoff Control
5. Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

To begin the processes outlined in the first two elements of Buellton's SWMP, upcoming issues of the Buellton Banner will contain a series of articles on what residents can do to improve the amount and type of storm water runoff produced in the City.

The City welcomes public input at any time. For more information, to review the City of Buellton's SWMP, or to offer suggestions or comments please contact Buellton City Hall at (805) 686-0137 or Shelly Ingram at MNS Engineers at (805) 686-5200 or via email at singram@mnsengineers.com.

CITY OF BUELLTON

Park Clean Up Day

River View Park
Saturday
September 20
9am - noon

Winners of the Stormwater Poster Contest to be announced at noon

Buellton is a beautiful place to live, work and grow. We all need to work together to keep it that way. By keeping our parks and streets clean, we can prevent trash, oil and other toxic substances from filtering through our storm drains into the river and the ocean. Just by putting trash where it belongs we can each be an important part of a bigger picture.

Helping our community while becoming better global citizens.

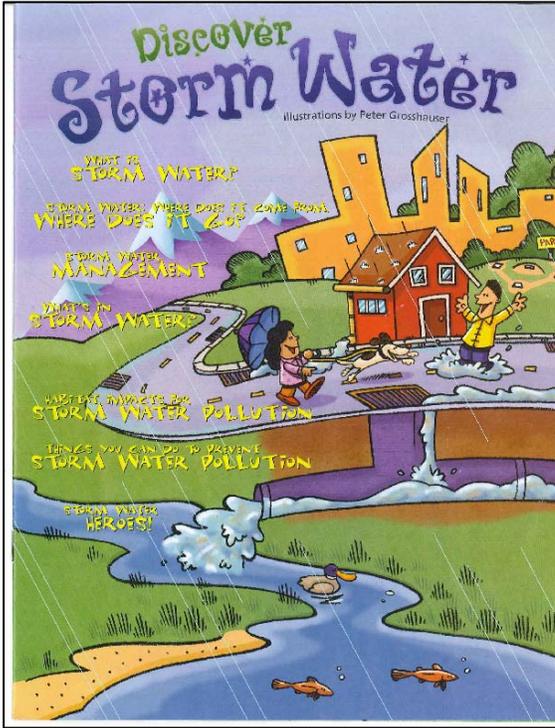
CITY OF BUELLTON
(805) 686-0177
(805) 686-0386
www.cityofbuellton.com



Part: ORD



Educational outreach materials



Only rain in the drain...

Help your students learn the importance of keeping their town clean and creeks uncluttered. Use these fun activity books to guide them to a better understanding of the role stormwater plays in everyone's life.

Enter student drawings in the First Annual Buellton **Stormwater** Poster Contest ...

Winning artwork will be displayed in the Library and other City buildings

City of Buellton • Public Works Department • Stormwater Management

.....
Drawings may be any size—winning drawings will be reproduced as 11 x 17 posters

Call Shelly Ingram 688-5200 for details

Planning Department Flyers

Low Impact Development (LID)
A Sensible Approach to Land Development and Stormwater Management



An educational program for land use decision makers that addresses the relationship between land use and natural resource protection.

What is Low Impact Development (LID)?

LID is an alternative method of land development that seeks to maintain the natural hydrologic character of the site or region. The natural hydrology, or movement of water through a watershed, is shaped over centuries under location-specific conditions to form a balanced and efficient system. When hardened surfaces such as roads, parking lots, and rooftops are constructed, the movement of water is altered; in particular, the amount of runoff increases and infiltration decreases. This results in increased peak flow rate and volume, and pollution levels in stormwater runoff. LID designs with nature in mind: working with the natural landscape and hydrology to minimize these changes. LID accomplishes this through source control, retaining more water on the site where it falls, rather than using traditional methods of funneling water via pipes into local waterways. Both improved site design and specific management measures are utilized in LID designs. LID has been applied to government, residential, and commercial development and redevelopment, and has proven to be a cost-efficient and effective method for managing runoff and protecting the environment.

Using LID Tools in Residential Development



NATURAL DRAINAGE FLOW
Reduces need for grading and constructed drainage systems by building house in a location that permits preservation of natural pattern of stormwater drainage

PRESERVED NATIVE VEGETATION
Enhances the aesthetic quality of community and improves the evaporation-transpiration rate

POROUS PAVEMENT
Concrete that allows rain to infiltrate, thereby reducing runoff and promoting groundwater recharge

GRASSY SWALE
Vegetated channels that slow stormwater runoff and promote infiltration, trap sediment, and helps treat pollutants

AMENDED SOIL
Soil enriched with sand and organic materials increases the capacity of soil to infiltrate water

REDUCE HARDSCAPE
Narrower streets, sidewalks, and driveways increases pervious areas and open spaces

BIORETENTION CELL or RAINFOREST GARDEN
Depressions that contain soil amendments that promote infiltration of stormwater

Diagram adapted from Prince George's County Maryland Low Impact Development Design Strategies

LID as a Design Strategy

LID is more than a collection of engineered tools. It is a comprehensive design technique incorporating site planning and integrated management measures.

LID design principles include:

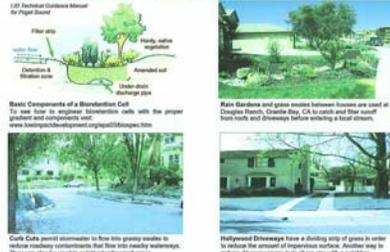
- Extensive site assessment of hydrology, topography, soils, vegetation and water features.
- Higher density, clustered housing, preserving open spaces to facilitate infiltration and protect habitats.
- Street layout that minimizes road length and width, cutting traffic while allowing safe access of emergency vehicles.

LID Technical Guidance Manual for Project Owners



In this example, LID design reduces imperviousness by changing the lot-size size design, reducing street width and lot size, and locating clustering houses around common green spaces that also serve as effective sites and preserving natural features.

Examples of LID



Basic Components of a Bioretention Cell
To see how to engineer bioretention cells with the proper gradient and components visit www.landscapeinstitute.com/guidelines/bioretention.html

Rain Gardens and grass mulch basins between houses are used at Douglas Ranch, Cheshire Bay, CA to catch and filter runoff from roofs and driveways before entering a local stream.

Curb Cuts permit stormwater to flow into grassy areas to reduce roadway contaminants that flow into nearby waterways. They can also be used in existing landscaped areas.

Mulched Driveways have a dividing strip of grass in order to reduce the amount of impervious surface. Another way to reduce driveway space is to share one with a neighbor.

Online Resources

- Low Impact Development Center www.landscapeinstitute.com
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency www.epa.gov/lowimpactdevelopment
- Stormwater Manager's Resource Center www.stormwatercenter.org
- National NEMO Network www.nemonet.org
- LID Urban Design Tools www.lid-urban.com
- National Association of Home Builders www.nahb.org/lowimpactdev
- California Stormwater Quality Association www.caswqa.org

Prepared by Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment & the California Water & Land Use Partnership (CA WULUP) written by E. Blake & D. Gilman, student interns, OEHHA. For more information contact Barbara Waddell, barbara@oehha.ca.gov. CA WULUP is an educational program for land use decision makers addressing the relationship between land use and natural resource protection. The CA WULUP is a Charter Member of the National NEMO Network. CA WULUP website: <http://lowimpactdev.com>

Planning Commission and Council Presentations

To insure that all American cities work toward this end, the United States Congress passed the Clean Water Act (CWA) in 1972. The CWA serves as the cornerstone of surface water quality protection in our country. While the Act does not deal directly with ground water nor with water quantity issues it does employ a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to sharply reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff.

These tools are employed to achieve the broader goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters so that they can support "the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water." One such tool required of cities, towns and counties is the Storm Water Management Program (SWMP).

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The six elements of the program include:

1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts
2. Public Involvement Participation
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Runoff Control
5. Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New development and Redevelopment
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

In February of 2008 the RWCQB also required SWMP to contain 4 additional elements:

1. Maximize infiltration of clean storm water, and minimize runoff volume and rate
2. Protect riparian areas, wetlands and their buffer zones
3. Minimize pollutant loading; and
4. Provide long-term watershed protection

Buellton and many of the local communities are working with the RWQCB to attain these goals. However some communities are challenging the new requirements. Lompoc is one of these communities; they will be heard at the RWQCB meeting in Santa Barbara on Friday October 18, 2008.

This evening we have provided you with a copy of the revised SWMPP and have created a display of some of the activities we have tried to organize and educational materials that were distributed. We would also like all those present to take a closer look at the map of Potential illegal dumping and noted trouble spots and we welcome any input you may provide regarding what should be located on this map.

Note: At the 10/09/08 meeting Council members requested the McMurray Road corridor be designated as a “potential trouble spot” on the city’s map.

At the 10/17/08 Planning Commission meeting the Commission requested that the cul de sac on the south end of McMurray and the area across from the RV park on Avenue of the Flags be added to the map.