CITY OF LOMPOC

May 22, 2008

Roger W. Briggs
Executive Officer
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Coast Region
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906

Subject: City of Lompoc's Storm Water Management Program

Dear Mr. Briggs:

On May 5, 2008, the City of Lompoc (City) received a letter entitled "Water Board Staff Comments On Draft Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) September 2008 – September 2013. This letter identified changes to the City of Lompoc's Draft Storm Water Management Program that are being required by your office.

Enclosed are a Table of Responses to the concerns identified in Water Board Staff's letter of May 1, 2008 and a revised SWMP for the City of Lompoc. The revised SWMP enclosed here complies with the State's General NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (General Permit). As proposed, the SWMP reduces the discharge of pollutants from the City's municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). The SWMP includes descriptions of best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals for the six minimum control measures required by the General Permit. The City of Lompoc is not an Attachment 4 permittee. The City's SWMP also includes, to the extent appropriate, BMPs to achieve the conditions specified in the February letter: maximize infiltration of clean storm water, and minimize runoff volume and rate; protect riparian areas, wetlands, and their buffer zones; minimize pollutant loading; and, provide long-term watershed protection. The BMPs proposed by the City for these conditions are appropriate and applicable to Lompoc. Should you or your staff have any questions regarding the SWMP, please contact Stacy Lawson at 805-875-8275.

The City of Lompoc continues to have major concerns with many of the provisions put forward in the February Letter, because they exceed requirements contained in the General Permit, exceed the federal requirement to control pollutants to the MEP, and go well beyond federal regulatory requirements for small MS4s. Our concerns with these provisions have been explained previously in our letter of April 10, 2008.

Sincerely,

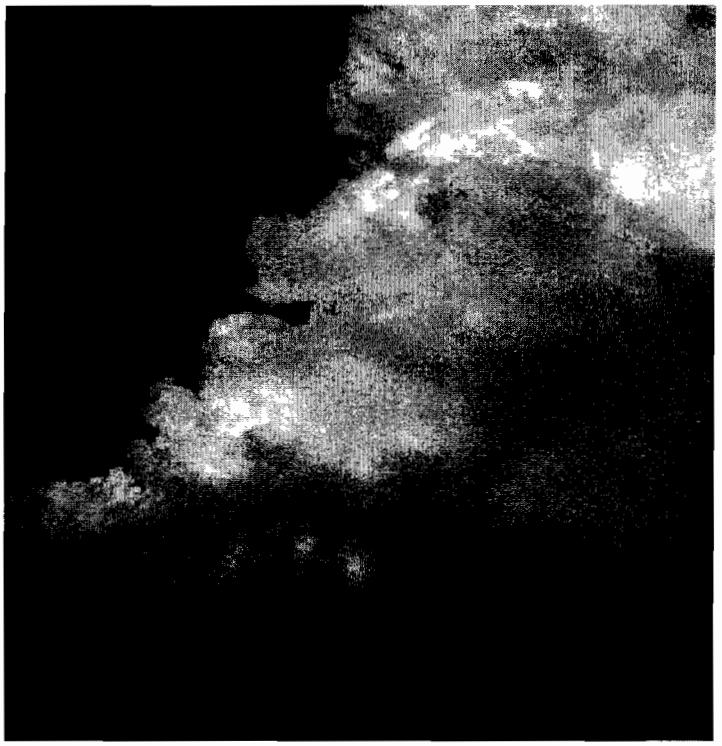
Dick DeWees, Mayor
City of Lompoc

cc: Dominic Roques, Engineering Geologist, RWQCB

Encl.

Item No. 9 Attachment No. 4
City of Lompoc SWMP
October 17, 2008 Meeting

CITY OF LOMPOC
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
September 2008 – September 2013
(DRAFT)



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended, and implemented, in the form of the NPDES II storm water regulations, establishes a requirement that small municipalities (MS4s) seek to improve the quality of the storm water leaving their jurisdictions. The NPDES II requirements are implemented through the State Water Resources Control Board's General Permit and the federal EPA's Final Rule under the Clean Water Act. The City initially submitted their Draft Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) in March 2003. In response to the Regional Water Quality Control Board's letter dated February 15, 2008, the City is submitting a revised Draft SWMP. The revised Draft SWMP identifies planned Program actions to be taken between September 2008 and September 2013.

This document identifies the policies and programs intended to be used in combating storm water pollution and illicit discharges and connections into the City's Storm Drain system. As the City's Storm Water Management Program, the actual details of Program implementation will be subject to approval by the Lompoc City Council. Therefore, the exact terms and provisions that will be included in the required Storm Water Ordinance and details of programs implemented under this Program cannot fully be determined at this time and will ultimately be decided by the City's governing Council.

The City of Lompoc has chosen to be an individual permittee under the State's General Permit. The City does not share boundaries with urbanized areas in other jurisdictions. The City will maintain communication and cooperative relationships with other Santa Barbara County agencies and organizations, developing shared education projects and pollution prevention campaigns, as it has in the past.

This Program identifies programs, procedures and planned actions that combine to meet the NPDES II requirements, reducing pollutants in storm water run-off to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP). The NPDES Phase II Rule defines a Storm Water Management Program for a small MS4 as being comprised of six required program elements.

These elements include:

Public Education and Outreach; and
Public Involvement/Participation; and
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination; and
Municipal Operations Control; and
Construction Site Control; and
New Development / Redevelopment Control.

The City of Lompoc is not an Attachment 4 Community.

The six minimum measures are identified in separate chapters in this SWMP. In preparation for SWMP development, the City has reviewed its GIS mapping of the storm water system, land use maps, property ownership, business licenses, recent development and potential sources of pollution.

1.1 Characteristics of the City of Lompoc

The City of Lompoc is a small, almost fully built-out community, whose growth is limited by surrounding prime agricultural land. Lompoc is approximately two miles long and two miles wide, and has approximately 42,000 residents.

1.1.1) Natural Features

The City of Lompoc is located on the eastern portion of a long alluvial plain, bounded by the Santa Ynez Mountains to the south, the Santa Rita Hills to the east and the Purisima Hills to the north. Significant deposits of diatomite are located in the hills south of Lompoc, on either side of Miguelito Canyon. Lompoc sits at the base of the watershed for the Santa Ynez River. The Lompoc Valley is virtually flat, composed primarily of alluvial soils near the surface and sandy formations below. Lompoc's soils are typically comprised of silty clay and clay silt soils with very slow percolation/infiltration rates. On the north side of Lompoc there is a drop in elevation from the Lompoc plain to the actual riverbed. In a few areas a distinct bench has been formed of approximately 15 feet in height. Lompoc is surrounded by farming and ranching to the east and west, farming and mining to the south and the Burton Mesa Chaparral State Reserve, La Purisima State Historic Park, oil production and residential uses to the north.

1.1.2) Watershed

Lompoc is located at the downstream end of the Santa Ynez River's watershed. This watershed is very large and its uses primarily include open space, agriculture and a limited amount of rural and urban development. Lompoc is also located on the downstream end of San Miguelito Creek, which flows from Santa Barbara County's jurisdiction into Lompoc on its south side, travels through Lompoc in a concrete trapezoidal channel and joins the Santa Ynez River just west of Lompoc. Lompoc's primary storm drains and its Wastewater Reclamation Plant discharge into San Miguelito Creek. For the purposes of this permit the City's receiving water is San Miguelito Creek.

San Miguelito Creek's Watershed (Appendix B) is rural in nature. The largest influences in Miguelito Canyon are Celite's diatomaceous earth mining operation in the lower portion of the watershed and a number of private cattle ranches in the upper reaches of the watershed. There are also a limited number of single-family homes on larger lots at the mouth of Miguelito Canyon and a rural County Park in its lower reaches. Vandenberg Air Force Base property adjoins the watershed. The Miguelito Creek Watershed is almost exclusively within the County of Santa Barbara's jurisdiction. Within the County's jurisdiction, the Creek is unlined. When it reaches the valley floor and the City of Lompoc, it flows into a retention basin and from there is discharged into a concrete trapezoidal channel which conveys the creek through the City of Lompoc to the Santa Ynez River. The majority of Lompoc's storm water drains into the concrete "V" Street channel at the lowest portion of the watershed, before it discharges into the Santa Ynez River.

1.1.3) Santa Ynez River & the Bailey Wetlands

The City of Lompoc owns the majority of the reach of the Santa Ynez River that is adjacent to the City, to the east and north of the main portion of Lompoc. This includes property in and adjacent to Riverbend Park, The Riverbend Bike Trail and River Park on the eastern side of the City. Most of this property is not within the City's limits, but, as it is owned by the City, is a part of the SWMP. In addition, portions of the Lompoc Airport Property east and west of "H" Street and the Wastewater Reclamation Plant property are also adjacent to the Santa Ynez River.

Only a short stretch of river on the City's north side east of "H" Street is not in City ownership.

These actively farmed properties are not within the City limits. Also within Santa Barbara County's jurisdiction, are a few privately-owned parcels that incorporate a small portion of the riverbed east of Lompoc. Caltrans retains land on the northeast side of the Santa Ynez River that was a portion of the lands reserved for the re-route of Highway 1 to the east of Lompoc.

The portion of the River on the northwest side of "H" Street is also zoned open space. This property is owned by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, and the City of Lompoc does not have jurisdiction over this area, although it is included within City limits. The area is currently managed as open space and agriculture.

On the west side of the City is the only remaining significant wetland area. This area is approximately 22 acres in size and is known as the Bailey Wetlands.

The City's General Plan, Resource Management Element, has designated the property within the City that is adjacent to the Santa Ynez River and the Bailey Wetlands as Biologically Significant Areas. The City's General Plan Goals include: Goal 2, Policy 2.1, The City shall ensure that the biologically significant areas shown on the Biologically Significant Areas Map are preserved. A Management Plan for the Bailey Wetlands has been drafted and is in the process of review. A riparian setback of an average 40 feet, minimum 25 feet, from the outer drip line of riparian vegetation is included in the plan and has been applied to adjacent developments.

1.1.4) Lompoc's Beginnings

The Lompoc Valley has historically been home to native peoples from at least 9,250 years ago. The local Native American peoples are the Chumash Indians. Evidence of Chumash Villages can be found in the Lompoc Valley and within the City of Lompoc. The Chumash village of "Lompo'" is believed to be within City limits and its name has been translated as "stagnant water" or "quiet water". Both of these names are well suited to the Lompoc Valley, which as a large alluvial plain is flat and has an elevational change of only a few feet on the valley floor. The Lompoc Valley has also been described as a marshy area with regular flooding, prior to flood control efforts begun by the Missionaries and the construction of Bradbury Dam.

Mission Vieja de la Purisima, founded in 1787 was located on the south side of the City of Lompoc. The Franciscan missionaries, soldiers and Chumash Indians made up the population of this early Lompoc settlement. The Mission site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Mission was destroyed in 1812 by an earthquake.

After the Mexican Revolution of 1822, the new Mexican Government secularized the missions and granted or sold the holdings of the Catholic Church to Spanish and Mexican Ranchers. In 1874, The Lompoc Valley Land Company was formed and purchased almost 43,000 acres from the owners of the Lompoc Rancho and the Mission Vieja de la Purisima Rancho for the purpose of establishing a temperance colony in the Lompoc Valley. The City of Lompoc was incorporated in 1888.

Lompoc is primarily a small farming community that now serves as a bedroom community for people employed in Lompoc, at the United States Prison Facility, on Vandenberg Air Force Base, at World Minerals (a diatomaceous earth mining and processing facility), in the oil fields north of town and in the surrounding communities of Santa Barbara, Santa Maria and the Santa Ynez Valley.

The City limits include the central portion of Lompoc, south and west of the Santa Ynez River, the Burton Ranch Specific Plan area, the La Purisima Highlands development, Ken Adam Park, the Allan Hancock College Lompoc Campus, and the United States Penitentiary Complex north of the River.

1.1.5) Historic Downtown

The City of Lompoc has retained its distinct historic downtown center. This area is composed of a primary intersection, "H" Street and Ocean Avenue. These two streets form the division between north and south in Lompoc. The intersection of the two streets boasts the International Order of Oddfellow's Building (1905) on the southwest corner, the Lilly Building (1890) on the northwest corner, a vacant lot with an approved retail/commercial development on the northeast corner and an existing one-story office building on the southeast corner. Within the first block from this intersection in any direction can be found the Rudolph Building (1890), the Lompoc Theater (1927), the Guadalupe Rojas Harness Shop (1870), and Moore's Mercantile Building (1879). The Lompoc Theater has been approved for restoration and rehabilitation including the restoration of the Theater building, the addition of a new black box theater and the relocation of the Guadalupe Rojas Harness Shop to the "H" Street frontage. In addition to any limited parking available on-site, commercial uses on these first blocks along "H" Street and Ocean Avenue have three City-owned parking lots available to serve them between "J" and "H" Streets and Ocean and Cypress Avenues. In addition, the downtown historic core of Lompoc includes two historic churches, a Carnegie Library (now a museum), a downtown park and gazebo, a USO Facility (now a City recreational facility), the first country school building, a building constructed in 1892 of locally cut diatomaceous earth block, a Victorian home built by a City founder. Many of the homes and structures found on North and South H, I, J, K, and L, Streets, as well as others around the historic portion of Lompoc, were built between 1870 and 1910.

1.1.6) Commercial Development

In addition to the commercial uses in the first block south of "H" Street, there are a number of commercial uses in "strip" developments along East and West Ocean Avenues and along North "H" Street. Additionally, there is some commercial development along the north side of West Central Avenue, and a minor amount of commercial development on the 100 block of North "A" Street, and the 100 block of North "V" Street. A few small commercial neighborhood centers are located in town and are comprised of small service oriented uses.

A recent evaluation of vacant developable commercial land in Lompoc, without land use entitlements, showed a total of 35.5 acres, on 35 individual parcels, of developable commercial land in Lompoc. Of this property, there are five parcels over an acre in size, seven parcels over a half-acre and under an acre in size, eight parcels between a half-acre and a quarter-acre in size and 15 parcels under a quarter-acre in size.

1.1.7) Industrial Development

Industrial zoning in the city is centered along portions of Laurel Avenue, which runs east and west through Lompoc, along the Southern Pacific Rail line. Uses in this industrial area include a mini storage, a manufacturer of agricultural pesticides, auto body repair shops and automobile towing, a concrete plant, a bean warehouse, and an electric business contractor, a soft water purveyor and a roofing contractor.

There is a small triangle of Industrially zoned land located just west of "V" Street on Central Avenue.

A single industrial site is located east of Western Avenue in the Briar Creek development. This site has been approved for a mini-storage, which is expected to begin construction in April or May 2008.

A single parcel of industrial property is located on the eastern City limits, south of Highway 246.

There is a small group of industrially designated properties located behind the new Lompoc Hospital site and Home Depot along Laurel Avenue and Eighth Street. The uses in this area include a mini-storage, Pacific Gas and Electric Facility, wineries, equipment rental and a church, among others.

1.1.8) Business Park Uses

There are several parcels along West Central Avenue that are zoned Business Park. Some are properties that have yet to be developed. Uses that are developed within this area include: Fagerdala (Foam manufacturer), V&J Trucking & Mine (grandfathered), and Aceco Rentals. Several of these properties are being developed to accommodate winery operations. Additional Business Park zoning is found on an undeveloped property north of Walmart and on two vacant parcels on Commerce Ct. Uses in the area include: Raytheon, and a mini-storage (including vehicle storage).

An evaluation of vacant lands showed a total of 68 acres of vacant developable industrial land (Industrial and Business Park uses combined), without land use entitlements, in Lompoc. This is comprised of eleven parcels over an acre in size, six parcels over one-half acre and under an acre in size, one parcel over one quarter-acre and under a half-acre in size and six parcels under a quarter- acre in size.

1.1.9) Medical and Related

The City of Lompoc has six medical facilities: Lompoc Hospital, Lompoc Valley Medical Center, Sansum Clinic, the Convalescent Care Center, Lompoc Skilled and Rehabilitation, and Mission Gardens.

1.1.10) Other Development

Lompoc is primarily developed in single-family residences, with some multi-family housing to supplement the existing single-family residential uses. Lompoc also has 12 public parks and eight public schools within the City's boundaries. The City has approximately 57 pools, most of which are single-family residential pools. The City also has at least 27 churches and church-related properties.

The recent vacant lands survey shows 4.89 developable acres of low density residentially designated lands, .76 acre of medium density residential land, .98 acre of high density residential land and 25.73 acres of very low density residential land available in Lompoc. The survey also showed 16.59 acres of developable land designated as public facilities. This includes 15.64 acres on which the use is restricted to airport-related uses, such as hangers.

1.1.11) Separately Permitted Facilities and Entities

The SWMP applies to all property owned by the City of Lompoc and the area within the City of Lompoc, with the exception of areas covered by other NPDES II permits (including the Lompoc Unified School District, Allan Hancock College, Lompoc Valley Hospital and the United States Penitentiary,) and areas over which the City has no jurisdiction, including mobile home parks, Caltrans rights-of-way (Highways 1 and 246), United States Post Office, utility facilities, Southern Pacific Railroad properties, county facilities and flood control basins, channels, and storm drains.

1.1.12) Septic Systems

Lompoc is fully served by sewer, with the exception of a septic system that serves the hangers on the north side of the Lompoc Airport and a septic system that serves the caretaker's residence at Ken Adam Park. Both these systems were have been recently cleaned and tested and meet current requirements for septic. New septic systems are not permitted in Lompoc.

1.1.13) Basins

Several storm water retention basins are incorporated into the City's storm drain system. These include five basins that are designed to capture flows from canyons south of Lompoc, allowing the sediment to drop out, before the water is directed into the City's storm drain system or the "V" Street Channel. These facilities include a large flood control basin at the base of Miguelito Canyon and smaller basins south of "W" Street, "Y" Place and at the intersection of Olive Avenue and Avalon Drive. A small basin is located at the base of "C" Street just south of the Lompoc Cemetery's entrance. A second large basin is located within the perimeter of Beattie Park on the southeast side of the City.

1.1.14) City-owned Industrial Facilities Under Storm Water Permit.

The City Wastewater Treatment Plant, Corporate Yard, Airport and Landfill also operate under separate Industrial NPDES permits. Activities undertaken by these Departments / Divisions both on their physical plant sites and within the City of Lompoc must comply with the Citywide Best Management Practices (BMPs). The Industrial permits for these sites will be reviewed and revised to address any applicable requirements of the Municipal Storm Water Permit that are not also found in the Industrial Storm Water Permit requirements.

1.1.15) City Controlled Operations

The City operates its own solid waste collection service, street sweeping, bulk and household recycling and green-waste collection services. A permanent Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility is also available to residents and for a fee to conditionally exempt small quality generators. Lompoc operates its own landfill, electric utility, wastewater system and reclamation plant, airport, transit system, water utility, water treatment plant, corporate yard and parks and recreational facilities. The City provides urban forestry services with an urban forestry crew. This ensures the City has direct control over operations within its boundaries, without having to coordinate with outside companies or agencies to manage City operations.

1.2 Storm Water Issues of Concern

Because of Lompoc's small size and the fact that it is primarily a residential community, without much industry or commercial development, Lompoc is not a significant generator of storm water pollutants.

1.2.1) Potential for Floatable Trash

As in any community, the potential for trash in storm water exists. In one location, at the terminus of the "V" Street Channel, a significant amount of trash has been identified. The trash ranges from old tires, furniture, to cloth and other paper or plastic waste material, primarily household waste. Some of this household waste is deposited in trees, suggesting it washed up during high winter flows from the Santa Ynez River. This trash mingles with water coming down Miguelito Creek in the winters and then becomes a mucky mess. The source of the trash is unclear. It does not appear to be solely that which has traveled through Lompoc's storm drains to reach the end of the Miguelito Channel. The reasons that the City believes this is the case, include the following:

During the high water flows of 1998, when the East-West Channel and "V" Street Channels were observed, they did not contain large amounts of trash or household refuse. They did contain some plastic bags that may have blown into the channel, some plastic balls, and small amounts of paper litter. The flows were high that winter and the Santa Ynez River flooded the area west of the Wastewater Reclamation Plant and backed up into the Miguelito Channel and the East-West Channel, which are the primary conveyances for storm water in Lompoc. As flows were not strong enough to move large items and large items were not observed in the channels, we do not believe that the City storm drain system was the source of the trash. It has been noted by person's who worked at the Wastewater Reclamation Plant that 1998 was the first year they really noticed a large amount of trash in the area of Miguelito Creek upstream and also downstream of the Wastewater Reclamation Plant.

The majority of the water in the two storm water channels during flood events has backed up from the Santa Ynez River, which flows bank to bank during flooding stage. Water flows out of the County's jurisdiction in Miguelito Canyon, but the flows are captured in a large settling basin before being released into the concrete-lined "V" Street Channel. Because of this, it seems unlikely that sediment, larger items such as furniture or tires, and most trash would pass through the basin's outfall into the "V" Street Channel.

Possible explanations for the source of the deposit of this large amount of trash include deposit of trash from Santa Ynez River flows during flood stage or near flood stage events or the erosion of soil over historic dumping sites in the area around where the trash is now found. This could account for the large accumulation of such a variety of trash in this area, as well as the height at which some of the trash has been deposited.

As a part of this Storm Water Management Program, the City will arrange to have the existing trash cleaned up during the five-year permit period and will monitor trash accumulation once the area is cleaned to try to determine the source.

In addition, the City will continue its efforts to ensure that trash does not enter the City's storm drains and channels and that dumping along the Santa Ynez River does not occur. These efforts include the following:

- Lompoc's Streets crews clean out and clear the earthen East-West Channel each year before the rainy season begins.
- Lompoc's Streets crews clean out the City's storm drains in the fall before rains begin and again in the spring, in areas that require additional cleaning after the winter.
- Lompoc's Streets crews check and clear areas where localized flooding is being caused by blocked storm drains, during storm events.
- Lompoc's Solid Waste Division sweeps all of Lompoc's streets a minimum of once a month and sweeps the heavier use areas of Ocean Avenue and "H" Street twice a month.
- Grocery stores in Lompoc accept recycling of their plastic bags and use of re-useable non-plastic bags for shopping, reducing the chance that bags will be blown around town by the wind.
- Lompoc's Solid Waste Division holds three Citywide Clean-ups each year, during which residents who do not have the means to dispose of large or bulky items can have the items picked up at their homes and disposed of for a minimal fee.
- Lompoc's Solid Waste Division also holds three Waste Tire Roundups each year, when

residents can dispose of tires free of the usual recycling charge. Waste tires are accepted at the Landfill and at a drop-off site in unincorporated Santa Barbara County.

- Lompoc's Solid Waste Division provides two Electronic Waste Drop-off Sites.
- Lompoc's Solid Waste Division provides a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center that is available by appointment six days a week for residents and Small Quantity Generators.
- Lompoc's Solid Waste Division provides regular trash pickup, co-mingled recycling pick-up and green waste pickup at curbside.
- Lompoc's Solid Waste Division has special collection days for holiday trees.
- Lompoc maintains weekday, weekend and holiday hours at the Lompoc Landfill for residents to dump household goods.
- Lompoc maintains four locations where residents can recycle their used oil and filters.
- New development and redevelopment projects that are either reconstructing parking areas or constructing new parking areas are required to filter the storm water run-off from paved parking that is uncovered and from vehicular travel areas for sediment, trash, oil and grease.
- Lompoc's enforcement staff checks City alleyways weekly, in areas where most dumping occurs, and requires property owners to ensure items illegally dumped are properly disposed.
- Lompoc's Park Ranger Staff regularly patrol the areas around Riverbend Park, River Park and along Riverbend Trail. The City investigates cases of illegal dumping and prosecutes those who engage in this activity.
- The Santa Barbara County Flood Control staff cleans out the Miguelito Channel of foreign material, including trash, on a monthly basis.

1.2.2) Sediment

Sediment and blowing dust from construction sites has been a concern, both as a nuisance and as a potential storm water contaminant. In order to address this, the Community Development Department now requires a Dust Control Plan for properties on which grading will occur, as well as Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) for project sites of an acre or more. City inspectors review erosion control measures and SWPPP Best Management Practices (BMP) provisions, as well as the adequacy of dust control efforts. Contractors are required to sweep, not wash, streets at the end of each day to eliminate dust and sediment that has traveled off the project site. A Stop Work Order is issued if the construction site is not in compliance, after being given an opportunity to correct the situation.

Sediment not associated with construction sites is captured by the City's aggressive street sweeping program where every street in the City is swept at least once a month. Erosion is not as significant a source of sediment in Lompoc, as it is in other communities, as Lompoc is located on a flat alluvial plain.

New development and redevelopment projects that either reconstruct parking areas or construct new uncovered parking with more than two spaces are required to filter the storm water run-off from paved parking and from vehicular travel areas for sediment, trash, oil and grease. Basins have been used to trap sediment when the water entering the basin has been pre-filtered for trash, oil and grease.

Sediment from areas within Santa Barbara County that drain to Lompoc Storm Drains is captured by a series of detention basins along the south perimeter of the City. The furthest west basin, on Avalon Drive also captures the sediment from storm water that flows off the City's Landfill. Sediment from the La Purisima Highlands development on the bluff north of the Santa Ynez River is captured in a large detention basin that is planted in native plants.

The Burton Ranch Specific Plan, which governs the development of the area north of Highway 1 and west of Harris Grade, has been approved with a storm drain system with storm water filters that flow into three percolation basins.

Other recent developments in the City incorporating filters and bioswales or detention basins with native plantings include Centex Homes', "The Gardens at Briar Creek" and "The Courtyards at Briar Creek", located at the northwest end of the City, and Crown Pointe, located on the south west side of the City. River Terrace is an approved development, not yet in construction, that includes a detention basin, filters and native plantings.

Recent infill projects that are approved or have been developed and were required to provide storm water filters for trash, sediment, oil and grease include: Walnut Village, Chestnut Crossing, Mosaic Walk, Crown Laurel, College Avenue Apartments, Clear Horizons, Coastal Meadows, and Transitions.

Numerous smaller commercial and industrial developments and redevelopments been required to install storm water filters as a part of their projects.

The City's Storm Water Filter requirement serves to improve storm water quality by filtering storm water before it reaches the City streets and storm drain inlets, thereby meeting the intent of the Clean Water Act and the State's Municipal General Permit for Phase II.

1.2.3) Winery Wash Water

There are nineteen wineries located within the City of Lompoc. The potential exists for these businesses to wash wine barrels and equipment outside, in areas where the wash water will reach the storm drain. Winery wash water is expected to contain pollutants and has a bad odor. Continued monitoring of wineries with regard to this potential storm water pollutant source is planned, as well as coordination with the Regional Board, if compliance with outdoor washing requirements and prohibitions cannot be gained or maintained.

1.2.4) Illegal Uses in the Santa Ynez Riverbed

Illegal use of City property in and adjacent to the Santa Ynez River's bed continues to be an issue of concern. Some of the illegal uses include paintball games, vehicle abandonment and Off-Road Vehicle use. Paintball games and vehicle abandonment and vandalism introduce contaminants to the soil and Off-Road Vehicle use disturbs soils in the area of the river, increasing the potential for sediment transfer to the River.

The City will continue to issue citations to those engaging in illegal uses on City property, as well as working to enhance the natural environment along this reach of the Santa Ynez River. In an effort to encourage legitimate activity in this area, the City has recently completed a bike and walking path that runs along the River's bank from the intersection of College Avenue and Riverside Drive to McLaughlin Road in Riverbend Park. Enhancement measures planned include the placement of interpretive signage along the Riverbend Trail Bike Path and the planting of native plant species to

enhance habitat and retain soils. Past volunteer cleanup efforts have been successful in reducing the amount of trash along the River's edge at Riverbend Park and along the Riverbend Trail. These efforts will continue to be encouraged.

The City has three rangers who regularly patrol the areas in and around Riverbend Park, Riverbend Trail and River Park, ticketing violators of City regulations. In addition, working with the Police Department, the Solid Waste Division removes abandoned vehicles identified on City property in or adjacent to the River.

1.2.5) Industrial Facilities

Many of the industrial facilities along the railroad tracks are not facilities over which the City has any control, either land use control or inspection / enforcement ability. This includes several parcels owned by the railroad and Level 3, a public utility. For other facilities over which the City does have jurisdiction, our Program proposes, as a part of the illicit discharge identification program, the City's Wastewater Water Resources Protection Technician (WWRPT) will inspect the commercial and industrial uses that contribute wastewater to the City's Wastewater Reclamation Plant. During these inspections, the WWRPT will provide storm water educational materials and evaluate sites for illicit discharges and areas where storm water could potentially become contaminated. When an illicit source of pollutants is identified, the responsible party will be notified and directed to correct the problem.

1.2.6) Landfill Drainage

The City's Landfill is located on the southwest edge of the City, in a canyon. Surface flows drain down tributary canyons (East and West Canyons) and then along the west side of the landfill, just outside of the Subtitle D footprint. Toward the back of the landfill, the surface of the soil is almost flat. The flows from the east canyon are directed to the west and are contained by a berm of Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) on the landfill face and a channel which is lined with the Landfill's ADC. The channel extends to the west where it incorporates the flows from the west canyon and then travels down the west side of the landfill in the channel to a 48-inch drop inlet. From there the water travels under the landfill access road and surfaces to the east of the access road, at its base. It then travels through a series of check dam structures and down the east edge of Avalon Drive to a detention basin located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Avalon and Olive Avenue.

The City plans to undertake a study of the landfill's drainage and evaluate the potential for physical improvements to the site. As a part of this plan, the Landfill staff will evaluate a redesign of the existing detention basin, to increase its capacity and encourage more percolation and sediment outfall before the water is discharged. Initially, Landfill staff has determined that a redesign and possible lowering of the elevation of the detention basin is the best way to address issues of potential flooding.

The study will evaluate a number of alternative methods of addressing the surface flows from the Landfill site. Among the things that will be considered, are the use of additional check dams to slow velocity, the use of hydroseeding in any locations where vegetation is appropriate and can be expected to grow, and redesign of the detention basin.

The use of hydroseeding on the Landfill is problematic. To begin with, the Landfill is required to have an impervious surface. This is necessary in order to ensure that leachate of pollutants from the landfilled material does not percolate into groundwater. This does not just mean impervious to water, but also impervious to penetration by germinating seeds. The ADC used at the Lompoc

Landfill is a unique combination of Diatomaceous Earth, which does not support vegetation easily, and the inert sludge derived from the water treatment process. It has been approved as an Alternative Daily Cover by the Integrated Waste Management Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Board because it is impervious to water. As such, it is not a medium that can or should support vegetation. The active working faces of the landfill cannot be hydroseeded, as they are changing on a daily basis. The cut slopes surrounding the Landfill cannot be hydroseeded as well, as they are cut stone and will not support vegetative growth. The natural areas surrounding the landfill primarily consist of Diatomaceous Earth and are vegetated with native chaparral.

1.2.7) Auto Dismantlers

There are no auto dismantlers within the City of Lompoc. Perry's located on South Avalon Drive adjacent to the Landfill, is located outside of City limits in Santa Barbara County and is regulated directly by the Regional Water Quality Control Board under an Industrial Storm Water Permit. The City does not have any authority to inspect or regulate this business. Other auto-related businesses such as auto body shops and auto detailers are and will be inspected in the same manner as other industrial facilities under the City's SWMP (see industrial facilities above.)

1.2.8) Animal Shelter

The City will address the issue of dog feces through public education and by providing mutt mitts in City parks. The City cannot, however, regulate, inspect or enforce against County uses on County properties, of which the County Animal Shelter is one.

1.3 Pollutants of Concern

1.3.1) Sediment

Sediment results from particles of soil that become suspended in water, producing cloudy, turbid water. Sediment is related to erosion and results from the action of storm water on and over soil. Unprotected soil surfaces are a primary source of sediment in an urban environment. Other sources of sediment that are readily apparent in the Lompoc Valley include discharge from the Bradbury Dam, agriculture and significant erosion in the upper reaches of Miguelito Canyon, within Santa Barbara County's jurisdiction. Sediment is a pollutant of concern for the Santa Ynez River.

1.3.2) Oil and Grease

While oil and grease are not directly identified as pollutants of concern for the Santa Ynez River, they are pollutants of concern for the City of Lompoc. Oil and grease are most often found in uncovered parking areas where vehicles may drip fluids that will later come in contact with storm water.

1.3.3 Trash and Floatables

While trash is not identified as a pollutant of concern in the Santa Ynez River, blowing trash and illegally dumped refuse is unsightly and is a potential storm water contaminant.

1.4 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act requires that states identify and prepare a list of water bodies that do not meet water quality objectives. States must then establish load and waste allocations known as Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for each water body that does not meet water quality objectives. The Santa Ynez River has been identified as an impaired water body on the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments, approved by the

U.S.E.P.A. in July 2003. The following table depicts the various impairments and potential sources identified in the U.S. E.P.A.'s approved list of Water Quality Limited Segments:

Water Body	Pollutant / Stressor	Potential Source
Santa Ynez River	Salinity / TDS / Chloride	Agriculture
	Nutrients	Non-point Source
	Sedimentation / Siltation	Agriculture, Urban Runoff, Resource Extraction

The Santa Ynez River Project Charter dated August 6, 2007, addresses Nitrate Total Maximum Daily Load for Nutrients and Total Maximum Daily Load for Salinity / TDS / Chlorides, for the Santa Ynez River, Santa Barbara County, CA. This evaluation found that the nitrate and un-ionized ammonia exceedances were found only downstream of the Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant, which is their likely source. An evaluation of the available data showed the exceedance of chloride and sodium water quality objectives began upstream of Lompoc, roughly where Salsipuedes Creek joins the Santa Ynez River. Therefore, Lompoc is not indicated as the cause of these exceedences.

1.5 City Storm Sewer System

The City of Lompoc does not operate a Storm Water Utility. Absent state legislation exempting Storm Water Utility creation from the provisions of Proposition 218, the City is unlikely to be able to develop a Storm Water Utility. The City of Lompoc maintains the East-West Channel and the City's curbs and gutters, which flow into County maintained sub-surface storm drains and the "V" Street Channel (Miguelito Creek). Storm flows are directed onto streets and alleys and from there, into detention basins and standard street storm drain inlets. The County maintained storm drains flow to either the East – West Channel, the "V" Street Channel or directly into the Santa Ynez River. The two open-air channels, the "V" Street Channel and the smaller East-West Channel were installed by the County of Santa Barbara. The East-West Channel is maintained by the City of Lompoc, while the Miguelito Creek Channel and its related basin are maintained by the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District. The East-West Channel joins the Miguelito Channel, which then flows out to the Santa Ynez River just west of "V" Street.

The Santa Ynez River passes by Lompoc's east and north perimeter. From June through December, the Santa Ynez River is generally completely dry, except for water releases from the Bradbury Dam at Lake Cachuma, which begin in August. The Santa Ynez River's channel travels through rural and agricultural lands, which can contribute substantial sediment, salts, nitrates and other agricultural pollutants to the River.

The City receives flow from the upstream watersheds of the Santa Ynez River and from San Miguelito Creek, which drains from unincorporated Santa Barbara County lands, south of town. After reaching a detention basin at the southern City limit, San Miguelito Creek travels through the City of Lompoc in the deep concrete "V" Street channel, before it enters the Santa Ynez River in the northwest section of the City. San Miguelito Creek functions as the City's receiving water for purposes of the SWMP.

The City is located at the lower end of the Santa Ynez River Watershed. In times of heavy flow, the Santa Ynez River reaches flood stage and water flows onto agricultural fields west of town. The City's lowest laying areas are flooded and the channels back up, as there is nowhere for the water to discharge. In this situation, the City's streets are designed to accommodate storm flows until the

river level recedes. The City encourages landscaping in development and maintains a minimum lot coverage requirement to provide area for percolation of storm water into underground aquifers.

1.6 Components of the NPDES Phase II Program

The City of Lompoc's Storm Water Management Program will address the six minimum control measures required by the Municipal Storm Water General Permit, reducing pollutants in storm water to the maximum extent practicable. In implementing the six minimum control measures, the City seeks to maximize infiltration of clean storm water; minimize run-off volume and rate, protect riparian areas, wetland and their buffer zones; minimize pollutant loading; and provide long-term watershed protection. Table 1 identifies areas of responsibility for the overall program and for each of the six minimum control measures.

1.7 Contact Information

A brief introduction to each of the City Departments that will be involved in the implementation of the Storm Water Management Program is provided below.

1.7.1) Administration Department

The City's Administration Department is ultimately responsible for the City's implementation of the goals, programs and policies of the Lompoc City Council. Within the Administration Department, the City Clerk is responsible for preparing and maintaining minutes of City Council meetings and records of ordinances.

1.7.2) Public Works Department

The Public Works Department includes the following Divisions: The Engineering Division, Streets Division, Solid Waste Division, Fleet and Facilities Division and the Aviation and Transportation Division. Each of these divisions and activities will be involved in implementation of the SWMP.

The Engineering Division will assist in implementation of the SWMP by reviewing grading and erosion control plans and coordinating with the Community Development Department in development of the grading ordinance. The Engineering Division also conducts site visits on public and private projects, identifying areas where BMPs may not be functioning well, or where additional BMPs are necessary to control erosion or dust. The Engineering Division Inspector also responds to complaints of storm drain dumping, making an initial determination as to whether the complaint is valid. If there is validity to the compliant, the Inspector follows through by informing the individual that is creating the potentially polluting situation of the concern regarding storm water pollution and the need to refrain from behavior that will contribute to it.

The Streets Division has the responsibility of maintaining the storm channels and cleaning out storm drain inlets prior to the rainy season. The Street Division also maintains and repairs City streets in compliance with the Citywide BMPs and conducts illegal dumping enforcement when dumping occur on City right-of-way. The Streets Division also conducts storm water testing and inspections of the City's Industrial Storm Water Permit for the City's Corporation Yard.

The Solid Waste Division conducts storm water testing and inspections for the City's Industrial Storm Water Permit for the City's Landfill, as well as operating the City's Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, Street Sweeping Program, Refuse and Recycling Collection, Used Oil Recycling, and Citywide Clean-up.

The Aviation and Transportation Division conducts storm water testing and inspections for the City's Industrial Storm Water Permit for the City's Airport.

1.7.3) Utility Department

The Utility Department is responsible for compliance with those BMPs included in the Citywide BMPs that are applicable to the duties required in maintaining the facilities and operating the programs of the Electric and Water Divisions.

The Wastewater Division of the Utility Department is responsible for compliance with their own SWPPP under their Industrial Storm Water Permit, as well as compliance with the applicable Citywide BMPs in maintaining and operating the Wastewater Reclamation Plant's facilities throughout the City.

1.7.4) Community Development Department

The Senior Environmental Coordinator in the Community Development Department coordinates and prepares the municipal and industrial storm water permits, will coordinate SWMP elements with other agencies, and will coordinate with City Departments and Divisions in developing a Storm Water Ordinance and Grading Ordinance. The Senior Environmental Coordinator also reviews and conditions applications and SWPPPs submitted for public and private development. Planning Division staff will also review and condition proposed new development and, in conjunction with the engineering site inspector, will inspect construction sites for compliance with storm water requirements. The Planning Division will also be responsible for ensuring implementation of storm water BMPs, post construction BMPs and Planning with a view for storm water concerns is accomplished.

1.7.5) City Attorney's Office

The City Attorney's office will prosecute violators in cases referred by other City departments.

TABLE 1 AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

The following individuals are responsible for the identified programs and components of the SWMP.

Storm Water Management Program	City Administrator	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8203
	Senior Environmental Coordinator	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8275
Public Involvement/Participation	City Administrator	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8203
	Community Development Director	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8274
	Public Works Director	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8230
	Senior Environmental Coordinator	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8275
Public Education and Outreach	Senior Environmental Coordinator	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8275
	Solid Waste Superintendent	1300 West Laurel Avenue Lompoc, Ca 93436	(805) 875-8023
	Water Conservation Specialist	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8298
	Water Resources Protection Technician	1801 West Central Avenue Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8403
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	Streets Superintendent	1300 West Laurel Avenue Lompoc, Ca 93436	(805) 875-8042
Municipal Operations Control	Public Works Director,	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8230
	Utility Director	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8299
	Parks and Recreation Director	125 West Walnut Avenue Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8090
	Library Director	501 E. North Avenue Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8788
Construction Site Control	City Engineer	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8260
New Development /Redevelopment Control	Community Development Director	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8274
	Planning Manager	100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436	(805) 875-8273

1.8 Legal Authority

Legal authority and responsibility to implement a municipal storm water management program is provided in the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), California Water Code, and associated regulations. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the Subdivision Map Act also provide municipalities with authority to establish conditions for development projects. This, in addition to the State's and City Council's adoption of the City's SWMP and current and future ordinances relating to water conservation, storm water, and grading, provide sufficient legal authority to implement this Program. In addition, sections of the City's Municipal Code, and General Plan's Resource Management, Public Services and Safety Elements specifically address issues related to storm water, water conservation, and landslide and erosion control.

For more information on the City of Lompoc's SWMP, please contact:

Stacy L. Lawson
Senior Environmental Coordinator
City of Lompoc
100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436
P.O. Box 8001, Lompoc, CA 93438 – 8001
(805) 875-8275

2.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT / PARTICIPATION PROGRAM

2.1 Purpose

The objectives of this section of the SWMP are to:

a. Raise public* awareness about urban run-off pollution through public involvement in the Municipal Urban Runoff Program.

b. Involve the public* in the development and implementation of the City's Storm Water Management Program

* In this context, "Public" includes City residents, businesses, officials and staff.

2.2 Program

The City of Lompoc developed its Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program in late 2002, early 2003. As a part of this process, initial work in evaluating the City's operations began in 1998. During development, coordination between City Departments, other agencies and the Regional Board was ongoing. On March 4, 2003, a public hearing on the draft SWMP was noticed and held before the City Council. The City's SWMP was submitted to the Regional Water Quality Control Board on March 7, 2003. On August 22, 2005, the City received comments on its SWMP from Regional Board staff. On October 18, 2005, a second public hearing was noticed and held before the Lompoc City Council for review and consideration of a revised SWMP required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. On December 8, 2005, a memo was provided to the City Council advising them that minor revisions to the City's SWMP had been requested by the RWQCB and made. On May 16, 2006, a third public hearing was noticed and held before the City Council to allow review and comment on the revisions required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. On May 17, 2006, a revised SWMP was submitted to the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Since that time, the City has received the letter from Roger Briggs, Executive Director of the Regional Water Quality Control Board, dated February 15, 2008, stating the new requirements for the City's SWMP. On March 18, 2008, the City staff informed the City Council, in a public meeting, of the imposition of new requirements by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. On March 19, 2008, the City sent out a letter advising interested parties of the new requirements. Finding that there was not adequate time to prepare a response to the new requirements, the City sent a letter to Roger Briggs, Executive Director of the Regional Water Quality Control Board, requesting that the Regional Board's September 2008 hearing be rescheduled to December 2008, or in the alternative, that Lompoc's SWMP be reviewed in Cycle 1 versus Cycle 10. On April 15, 2008, a copy of the City's SWMP was taken to the City Council for review and public comment.

As a part of implementation, the City of Lompoc will be examining its existing regulations and adopting a storm water ordinance and grading ordinance. In adopting new ordinances or in making necessary changes to existing regulations, City staff will coordinate with City departments and employees and advise the City Council of significant changes in NPDES Phase II requirements and Program elements. The City will continue to coordinate with other Santa Barbara County agencies. The changes in regulations or adoption of new regulations will be subject to all public notice requirements and public meetings and hearings will be held for ordinance adoption and regulation revision. Public information on compliance and enforcement will be provided.

2.3 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The following BMPs are designed to ensure that City staff, elected officials, appointed officials and the general public are informed of and involved in, the development of SWMP programs.

2.3.1) Interagency Coordination

Continue interagency Coordination with Santa Barbara County Agencies. Since 1998, the City has participated in quarterly meetings of an intergovernmental committee with shared interests in local implementation of NPDES Phase II storm water issues and requirements. These meetings include representatives from the Regional Water Quality Control Board and regulated entities. Discussion topics address NPDES Phase II compliance issues and the forum promotes the informal exchange of information and identification of potential cooperative efforts that could be used to comply with NPDES requirements.

2.3.2) Intra-agency Coordination

Continue Intra-agency Coordination with affected City Departments. Implementation of the NPDES Phase II requirements will involve staff from every City department. The departments with the most active roles will be the Public Works Department and the Community Development Department. This is because these Departments are responsible for engineering, planning, solid waste collection, household hazardous waste collection, storm drain maintenance, street sweeping, redevelopment, and environmental services.

As a part of program development, representatives of City departments have reviewed the draft SWMP and discussed the roles of department personnel. The various City departments have reviewed and commented on the Citywide Best Management Practices for City operations, included in this document. Meetings have been held with City administrative staff to discuss the required programs and necessary changes. Elected officials have been informed of the NPDES Phase II program through memorandums, discussions and City Council meetings. The City's administrative staff and the City Council will continue to be involved in the permit implementation process, and will receive regular updates on the City's progress in meeting and implementing the SWMP's requirements.

City staff who will be responsible for checking development plans and storm water pollution prevention plans and implementing or enforcing Best Management Practices, have received, and will continue to receive training in these areas. (Coordination with City staff will occur throughout the permit term.)

2.3.3) Public Meetings

Conduct public meetings on adoption of the SWMP and any amendments, as well as the Storm Water Ordinance, Grading Ordinance and any required General Plan, Zoning Ordinance or other ordinance changes. The SWMP has been presented to the City Council in noticed public meetings where public comments were solicited. Public Hearings to elicit comments and workshops with the Planning Commission and City Council are planned for review of the future storm water ordinance, grading ordinance and any related regulatory or policy changes. Applicable state and local public notice requirements will be complied with. (These meetings and any necessary regulatory or policy changes will be held and completed within the first two years of the permit term, contingent upon Lompoc City Council direction.)

2.3.4) Presentations

Provide presentations on NPDES II and its requirements to the Chamber of Commerce and Service Organizations upon request (Years 1-5). Staff will be available to speak to local service and business organizations, as specific program elements are adopted and implemented. (Within the first year and throughout the permit term)

2.3.5) Public Information

Provide assistance in interpretation of, and compliance with, NPDES regulations to the public (Years 1-5). City staff will be available to assist the public in understanding storm water requirements and the status of the City's Storm Water Management Program. Staff will respond by investigating reports by residents regarding storm water contamination concerns. (Years 1-5)

2.4 Measurable Goals

The following measurable goals will ensure that City staff, elected officials, appointed officials and the general public are informed of, and involved in, the development of SWMP programs.

2.4.1) Attend Interagency Meetings. The City will continue to participate in quarterly intergovernmental committee meetings with Santa Barbara County Agencies. Records will be kept identifying the meetings attended. Staff will attend 2/3 or 75% of the interagency meetings convened.

2.4.2) Coordinate Program Development with City Departments. Intra-agency Coordination with affected City Departments - Draft documents will be circulated and comments received. Meetings and comments will be documented. At least two Program Development meetings with affected City Departments will be held.

2.4.3) Hold at Least One Public Hearing Per Ordinance – Grading / Storm Water. Public meetings on adoption of the SWMP and any amendments will be held, as well as the proposed Storm water Ordinance, Grading Ordinance and any required policy or regulatory amendments. Minutes of public meetings will be kept.

2.4.4) Presentations on Storm Water Issues are Made Available to Community Organizations. Chamber of Commerce and Service Organization Meetings – Informational presentations on storm water pollution prevention will be made to local organizations upon request. A record of presentations made will be kept. Presentations on storm water will be offered to a minimum of five community organizations.

2.4.5) Provide Public Information on Storm Water During at Least Two Events a Year. Provide assistance in interpretation of, and compliance with, NPDES II regulations to the public. Storm water informational contacts will be recorded. Public information on storm water will be provided during at least two public events a year

TABLE 2 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT/ PARTICIPATION PROGRAM

BMP No.	Measurable Goals	Implementation / Frequency	Progress Measurement	Effectiveness Measurement	Goals Met	Potential Pollutants Addressed
1. Interagency Coordination	Staff to attend 2/3 or 75% of interagency meetings convened.	Years 1-5 - Three or four times per year.	Were 2/3 or 75% of interagency meetings convened attended?	Percentage of inter-agency meetings held that were attended	a. and b.	All storm water pollutants
2. Intra-Agency Coordination	Hold at least two Program Development meetings with affected City Departments	Years 1-5	Were meetings, phone calls, emails exchanged to coordinate responses to storm water issues?	Number of intra-agency coordination meetings held with affected City Departments.	a. and b.	All storm water pollutants
3. Public Meetings	Hold at least one public hearing per ordinance – storm water/grading	Years 1 and 2, as ordinances come before the City Council.	Were public hearings held on each proposed ordinance?	Dates of public hearings held for any ordinance adopted in years 1 and 2.	a. and b	All storm water pollutants
4. Public Presentations	Presentations on storm water offered to five community organizations.	Years 1-5	Were presentations offered to five community organizations	Number of community groups requesting presentations.	a. and b.	All storm water pollutants
5. Public Information	Provide public information on storm water during at least two public events a year	Years 1-5	Whether storm water information was provided to the public during at least two public events per year.	Number of events at which storm water information was provided to the public.	a. and b.	All storm water pollutants

2.5 Reporting

The information collected related to each minimum control measure will be compiled and reviewed to determine the status of achievement of the above goals. Significant variance from target goals 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 public* will be used to further refine the SWMP.

* In this context, "Public" includes City residents, businesses, officials and staff.

3.0 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH PROGRAM

3.1 Purpose:

The objectives of this section of the SWMP are to:

a. Raise public* awareness about urban run-off pollution and its impact on the community's water resources.

b. Educate the community about specific pollutant sources and what they can do to reduce urban run-off pollution.

c. Foster participation through community-based projects or volunteer activities focused on storm water pollution prevention.

d. Assist the public in proper disposal of solid waste and potential storm water pollutants.

* In this context, "Public" includes City residents, businesses, officials and staff.

3.2 Program:

The City will provide educational programs for the public and school children throughout the five-year permit period. Educational materials will be developed. The following BMPs are designed to address the need for storm water education and public outreach.

3.3 Best Management Practices

3.3.1) Distribute Educational Materials to the public

Educational Materials on the impact of storm water discharges and steps that can be taken to reduce storm water pollution will be developed and distributed throughout the permit term. Educational materials will be developed in English and Spanish. Typical distribution/availability points are: City Hall, City Library, City Recreational Center, City Airport, City Corporate Yard, and the Farmers Market / Old Towne Fair. Educational materials are also provided to school children. Educational material and links will be provided on the City's web page. The City participates in a Santa Barbara cooperative website called Green Difference. The information and contacts on this website will be maintained and relevant storm water information added and updated. The City also publishes a newsletter that is sent to each residential solid waste customer. The newsletter "Trash Talk" provides information on how and where recyclable materials such as paper, plastic, glass and used oil are collected. Trash Talk is available in both English and Spanish.

3.3.2) Storm Water Hotline

A storm water hotline has been created to provide the public a telephone number to call when a storm water violation or potential concern is identified. The current storm water hotline is (805) 736-1266. This number has been published in the local phone book. The Storm Water Hotline is currently in use. A number of storm water related calls have been received and the number is expected to increase, as information regarding storm water issues and proper preventative practices reaches the public. The storm water hotline number will be incorporated into educational materials for public distribution.

The storm water hotline is available 24 hours a day. Messages are to be left on voicemail. During working hours any voicemail messages left are transmitted directly to City staff. During non-working hours, the calls will be forwarded to a number at which the calls can be received directly, information recorded and when appropriate, someone can be dispatched to determine if a storm water violation is occurring. Records of calls will be kept, including the callers name, time of call, phone number and address, address of concern and issue of concern. Response actions taken will also be recorded.

3.3.3) Educational Programs for School Children
The City will provide at least one pollution prevention education program each year, targeted to reach a minimum of 100 school-aged children.

3.3.4) Provide Educational Materials on Storm Water Pollution Prevention at the City Library
Information regarding storm water pollution prevention will be placed in the reserve file at the Lompoc Library. Copies of proposed ordinances will also be available to the public at the library.

3.3.5) Provide Storm Water Pollution Prevention Information on the City's Web Page
Information and proposed regulations regarding storm water pollution prevention will be placed on the City's web page.

3.3.6) Citywide Clean-up and Related Special Refuse Collection.
The City's Solid Waste Division conducts a Citywide clean-up three times per year, in October, February and June. At these times, the first 350 residents to call in may make an appointment to have up to five large items disposed of free of charge. This program is intended for residents who do not have the means to self-haul large items such as washers, dryers and couches to the landfill, and to discourage illegal dumping.

The City also provides free collection of one bulky item per year per resident, up to two Cathode Ray Tubes (CRT) per day, per resident, for free and once a year collection of electronic devices.

The City conducts Waste Tire Roundup and Amnesty Day three times per year. On this day, residents can either have their used tires picked up at curbside or haul them to the landfill for free.

These clean-up programs reduce the potential for dumping by City residents of large items or amounts of refuse in alleys or into the Santa Ynez riverbed. Citywide Clean-up, Bulky Item Pickup and Waste Tire Roundups, as well as other solid waste programs are advertised twice a year in the City's publication "Trash Talk" Trash Talk is mailed to all City residential and commercial utility customers twice a year, in the spring and in the fall. Trash Talk is also available on-line and includes information regarding these programs, as well as other recycling and solid waste programs. Trash Talk is available in both English and Spanish.

3.3.7) Pollution Prevention Week
During Pollution Prevention Week, the City's Solid Waste Division sets up a display in the City Hall lobby, offering recycling and hazardous waste information and used oil collection containers to the public for free. During pollution prevention week, the City, in conjunction with Vons Stores, provides free compost to residents. Use of compost in landscaped areas reduces the need for fertilizers that can run-off in storm water and breaks up clay soils making them more absorbent, reducing storm water run-off.

3.3.8) Sand Bag Program

The City provides free sandbags to residents to minimize damage, erosion and sedimentation during winter storms. The City will provide information to the public, in English and Spanish, identifying the appropriate handling of sand bags after use.

3.3.9) Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility

The City operates a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility (HHWCF). Appointments can be made by residents to dispose of household hazardous waste properly at any time of year. The facility also accepts waste from Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (Businesses that generate less than 100 kg. of hazardous waste per month are eligible.) These services provide the public with a proper, legal means of disposing of hazardous waste, reducing the likelihood that some waste will be dumped or drained onto vacant lots, streets or into storm channels or the river.

The City also provides convenient locations for household batteries used oil and filters, and paper, cardboard, plastics and glass. E-Waste is collected at the Lompoc Landfill during normal operating hours and at the HHWCF, by appointment.

The Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities' availability and services are advertised in the following manner.

Trash Talk Newsletter

- Winter and Spring of each year
- Direct mailed to 15,300 residential and business addresses
- Includes a section on Lompoc's HHWCF, listing materials accepted, hours of operation and location.

Solid Waste Website

- Posts HHWCF flyer on solid waste page.

New Utility Customers

- HHWCF brochure, approximately 3,400/year

Environmental Awareness Fair

- Bi-annual HHW presentations (once every other year)
- 10 minute presentations to 4th and 5th graders (approx. 1,000 total)
- Distribute brochures on HHWCF (1,000)

Classes and Youth Groups

- Annually (Spring), as requested
- Elementary classrooms and youth groups (e.g., boy scouts/girl scouts)?
- Distributes HHWCF brochure
- Approximately 4 tours, 100 youths

Community Group Presentations

- Annually, as requested
- Distribute HHWCF brochure
- Community Groups (e.g., Chamber of Commerce, Leadership Lompoc Valley)
- Approximately 2/year, 50 people total

Used Oil Recycling Presentations

- Annually
- High school auto shop or drivers training classes
- 2 classes, 50 students total

Farmer's Market during National Pollution Prevention Week (September)

- Annually
- Set-up booth at Farmer's market and distribute HHWCF brochures
- Outreach to approximately 50 residents

3.3.10) Used Oil Recycling

There are eight used-oil recycling centers within the City. Three of these are certified centers, offering 16 cents per gallon reimbursement. Five of the eight sites accept used oil filters. Four of the Used Oil Recycling Centers are operated by the City, while the remaining five are privately owned and operated. The City will continue to provide a minimum of two Used Oil Recycling Centers for public use; however, the requirements and hours for recycling are subject to change if illegal dumping of used oil occurs at un-monitored centers. Any changes will be publicized in Trash Talk and on the City's Webpage. Trash Talk is available in both English and Spanish.

3.3.11) Sharing Educational Material

The City of Lompoc will share local storm water pollution prevention educational material with other local agencies and utilize materials prepared by State agencies and the US Environmental Protection Agency in developing the City's educational resources. Efforts will be made to provide bi-lingual educational materials in languages of common usage.

3.3.12) Business and Industrial Informational Consultations

Business and Industrial consultations to address storm water quality questions and concerns will be available on request. Site-specific evaluations to identify potential storm water concerns will also be available. (This program will be implemented throughout the permit term.)

3.3.13) Encourage Public Participation in Storm Drain Stenciling Projects.

An annual notice will be sent to community groups advising them of the service opportunity to perform storm drain stenciling. The City will provide the necessary stencil on loan for the project. Each of the storm drain inlets is currently mapped. An annual visual inspection, based on this map, of a minimum of ½ of the City's storm drain inlets is conducted, either by volunteers or City staff if volunteers are not available, to determine if they should be re-stenciled to ensure readability. All those that are not easily read will then be re-stenciled by volunteers or City crews.

3.4.14) Provide Post Construction Storm Water Information

Include post –construction storm water measures in two events or pamphlets of public education materials annually.

3.4.15) Business and Industrial Informal Inspections

The City's Wastewater Water Resources Protection Technician (WWRPT) will inspect the commercial and industrial uses that contribute wastewater to the City's Wastewater Reclamation Plant. During these inspections, the WWRPT will provide storm water educational materials to business owners and evaluate sites for illicit discharges and areas where storm water could potentially become contaminated. When an illicit source of pollutants is identified, the responsible party will be notified and directed to correct the problem.

3.4 Measurable Goals

3.4.1) Distribute Educational Materials
Distribute at least 200 storm water educational materials during two public events per year. Distribute materials on storm water discharge impacts and storm water pollution prevention measures - (Years 1-5)

3.4.2) Monitor Storm Water Hotline
Receive, document, and resolve all calls received on the storm water hotline.
(Years 1-5)

3.4.3) Education in the Schools
Provide storm water educational material to 100 school-aged children at least once a year to introduce the concept of storm water and storm water pollution and increase awareness of types of pollutants and activities that can result in storm water pollution. (Years 1-5)

3.4.4) Storm Water Materials at the Library
Provide storm water materials at the City Library beginning year 1. (Years 1-5) Educational information on storm water pollution prevention and information related to review and adoption of ordinances will be provided at the public library.

3.4.5) Storm Water Information on the City's Website
Provide storm water pollution prevention information on the City's Web Page beginning year 1. (Initiation within the first year and ongoing Years 2-5) Educational information on storm water pollution prevention and information related to review and adoption of ordinances will be provided on the City's Web Page.

3.4.6) Citywide Cleanup
Conduct Citywide cleanup and special refuse collection activities each year.

3.4.7) Pollution Prevention Week
Conduct Pollution Prevention Week activities each year. (Years 1-5) - The City's Pollution Prevention Week activities will continue to be implemented annually, calling attention to the need to reduce pollution levels, including storm water pollutants.

3.4.8) Sandbag Program
Conduct free-sandbag to City residents program each year. Free sandbags will be offered to City residents to reduce storm damage, erosion and siltation. Information regarding the proper disposal of used sandbag materials will be made available to the public in both English and Spanish.

3.4.9) Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility (HHWCF)
The HHWCF will receive hazardous waste for proper disposal from residents and Small Quantity Generators that produce less than 220 lbs or 27 gallons of hazardous waste per month. (Years 1-5)

3.4.10) Used Oil Recycling
Provide at least five, city-operated used oil recycling stations. (Years 1-5)

3.4.11) Information Sharing
Share educational materials between jurisdictions. (Years 1-5)

3.4.12) Business Consultations

Provide and Conduct at least 5 business or industrial information consultations. Provide consultation to new and existing business and industrial uses regarding appropriate water quality BMPs. Information identifying this opportunity will be prepared and distributed. (Years 1-5)

3.4.13) Storm Drain Stenciling

Send letters out to volunteer groups identifying the opportunity to stencil City storm drains? Were ½ of City storm drain inlets surveyed each year and those needing stenciling identified and then stenciled by volunteers or City crews?

3.4.14) Provide Post Construction Storm Water Information

Include post –construction storm water measures in two events or pamphlets of public education materials annually.

3.4.15) Business and Industrial Informal Inspections

Evaluate each business and industrial site inspected under the Wastewater Pre-treatment program for potential storm water illicit discharges, contamination or improper storage practices. Measurable goal will be the number of businesses and industries inspected versus the number inspected for potential storm water contamination.

TABLE 3 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH PROGRAM

BMP No.	Measurable Goals	Implementation Frequency	Progress Measurement	Effectiveness Measurement	Goals Met	Potential Pollutants Addressed
1. Distribute Storm Water Educational Materials	Distribute at least 200 storm water educational materials during two public events per year.	Years 1-5	Whether educational materials were distributed at two public events per year.	Number of educational materials handed out or number of attendees at presentations/events that received educational materials	a. and b.	All storm water pollutants
2. Storm Water Hotline	Receive and document, and resolve all calls received on the storm water hotline.	Years 1-5	Whether the storm water hotline was maintained	Number of calls received on storm water hotline annually versus number of calls resolved.	a, c, and d.	All storm water pollutants
3. Storm Water Educational materials for School-aged Children	Provide storm water educational material directly to 100 school-aged children at least once a year.	Years 1-5	Whether educational materials were provided to 100 school children	Number of children attending presentations or number of school-children reached with educational materials	a. and b.	All storm water pollutants
4. Educational materials and proposed regulations on storm water pollution prevention at the City Library	Provide storm water materials at the City Library beginning year 1.	Years 1-5	Whether educational materials were provided at the City Library	Number of people requesting review of storm water related items.	a. and b.	All storm water pollutants

5. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Information on the City's Web Page.	Provide storm water pollution prevention information on the City's Web Page beginning year 1.	Years 1-5	Whether storm water pollution prevention information was provided on the City's Web page.	Number of people who visit the webpage annually.	a. and b.	All storm water pollutants
6. Citywide Cleanup and related special refuse collection	Conduct Citywide cleanup and special refuse collection activities each year.	Years 1-5	Whether Citywide cleanup and special refuse collections were conducted.	Tons of solid waste cleaned up.	d.	Solid Waste, chemicals, heavy metals, and floatables.
7. Pollution Prevention Week	Conduct pollution prevention week activities each year.	Years 1-5	Whether pollution prevention week activities were conducted?	Number of P2 week activities conducted.	a, b, and c.	All storm water pollutants
8. Sandbag Program	Conduct free-sandbag to residents program each year.	Years 1-5	Whether the sandbag program was in place.	Number of sandbags distributed annually.	b. and c.	Sediment
9. Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility	Operate the HHWCF each permit year	Years 1-5	Whether the HHWCF was in operation during each permit year.	Amount of toxics shipped annually	a, b, and d.	Chemicals
10. Used Oil Recycling	Provide at least two used oil recycling stations	Years 1-5	How many used oil recycling stations were provided?	Number of oil recycling stations provided and amount of oil recycled and number of used oil filters collected at City provided Recycling stations.	a, b, and d.	Used oil
11. Sharing of Educational Materials with local, state and federal agencies.	Share at least 6 storm water educational materials between jurisdictions	Years 1-5	Whether educational material sharing occurred.	Number of educational materials exchanged.	a. and b.	All storm water pollutants
12. Business and Industrial information consultation	Provide and conduct at least five business and industrial information consultation service on request	Years 1-5	Whether business and industrial consultations were conducted.	Number of business and industrial consultations conducted.	a, b, and c.	Chemicals

13. Storm Drain Stenciling	Letters are to be sent out to Volunteer groups identifying the opportunity to stencil City storm drains. Volunteers or City staff will survey 50% of City storm drain inlets in public right-of-way each year. Those needing stenciling will be identified and stenciled by volunteers or City staff.	Annually, Years 1-5	Whether volunteer groups were encouraged to re-stencil inlets?	Did all of the inlets identified as needing re-stenciling at the time of survey get re-stenciled within 2 months of the survey?	a, b, and c	Chemicals, oil, detergents and nutrients from vegetation.
14. Encourage the use of post-construction storm water pollution control measures through public information (Section 3).	Include post – construction storm water measures in two events or pamphlets of public education materials annually	Years 1-5	Whether post – construction storm water measures were included in two events or pamphlets of public education materials annually	The number of educational materials given to, or events attended by the public where post –construction storm water issues were addressed.	a and b	All pollutants
15. Informal Inspections of Businesses and Industry	Conduct informal storm water inspections of business and industries in the pre-treatment program.	Years 1-5	Whether informal storm water inspections were conducted.	The number of pre-treatment inspections in a permit year versus the number of pre-treatment inspections where a storm water inspection was also conducted.	a and b	All pollutants

3.5 Reporting

The information collected related to each minimum control measure will be compiled and reviewed to determine the status of achievement of the above goals. Significant variance from target goals 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 public* will be used to further refine the SWMP, including measurable goals for determining effectiveness.

* In this context, "Public" includes City residents, businesses, officials and staff.

4.0 ILLICIT CONNECTION AND DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION PROGRAM

4.1 Purpose

The objectives of this section of the SWMP are to:

a. Prohibit, through ordinance, illicit non-storm water discharges into the MS4 and implement enforcement procedures and actions.

b. Detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the regulated Small MS4, that are not authorized by a separate NPDES permit;

c. Inform public employees, businesses and the general public of the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste.

4.2 Program

This section identifies the governing policies to be used in combating illicit discharges and connections into the City's Storm Drain system. As this is a part of the City's Storm Water Management Program, the actual details of Program implementation will be subject to approval by the Lompoc City Council. Therefore the exact terms and provisions that will be included in the required storm water ordinance cannot be determined at this time and will ultimately be decided by the City's governing Council.

Once developed, the storm water ordinance will address illicit discharges. An illicit connection and discharge program will be developed and implemented. This will include a plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges into the MS4 and appropriate enforcement procedures and actions. The City will employ methods such as cataloging public complaints, visual screening, water sampling from manholes and outfalls during dry weather and use of infrared and thermal photography to identify problem areas. Once areas of concern have been identified, the City will use various methods such as visual inspections, dye or smoke testing, discharge tracing, camera or video inspections and certification programs to identify and determine the sources of illicit discharges of storm water pollutants. The City does not permit septic systems; therefore, this is not a source of expected illicit discharge.

As a part of the illicit discharge identification program, the City's Wastewater Water Resources Protection Technician inspects the commercial and industrial uses that contribute wastewater to the City's Wastewater Reclamation Plant. During these inspections, the WRPT will provide storm water educational materials and evaluate sites for illicit discharges and areas where storm water could potentially become contaminated.

When an illicit source of pollutants is identified, the responsible party will be notified and directed to correct the problem.

4.2.1) Illicit Discharges

Illicit discharges are discharges into the City's storm drain system which either do not include storm water or are not comprised solely of storm water and which are not exempt or covered by a separate NPDES Permit.

4.2.2) Exempt Non-Storm Water Discharges

A non-storm water discharge can be either illicit (illegal) or exempted from regulation. The following non-storm water discharges are exempt, except in instances where a specific discharge has been identified as a source of pollution or a nuisance.

1. Water line flushing
2. Landscape irrigation
3. Diverted stream flows
4. Rising ground water
5. Uncontaminated ground water infiltration
6. Uncontaminated pumped groundwater
7. Foundation drains
8. Fire sprinkler flushing
9. Irrigation water
10. Springs
11. Water from crawl space pumps
12. Footing drains
13. Lawn watering
14. Individual residential car washing
15. De-chlorinated swimming pool discharges

During the above-ground storm system visual inspections (4.3.5 below) inspectors will identify any generally exempt discharges that appear to be significant contributors of pollutants. Written records will be kept identifying the location, date and type of any generally exempt non-storm water discharges that appear to be resulting in pollution. Actions taken to address these issues will be documented.

The Storm Water Ordinance is proposed to have a section identifying provisions for enforcement against individuals responsible for a generally exempt non-storm water source that is determined to be a significant source of pollution or a nuisance. Appropriate resolution of each enforcement case will be determined on a case-by-case basis, consistent with the provisions of the City's adopted Storm Water Ordinance.

4.3 Best Management Practices

4.3.1) Develop a Storm Water Ordinance that Addresses Illicit Discharge

A Storm Water Ordinance will be developed and will include a section defining and prohibiting illicit discharges into the storm sewer system through City streets and alley or directly into a storm sewer.

4.3.2) Enforce Existing Water Conservation Regulations–

The City has existing requirements in codes that relate to water quality & water conservation. These existing requirements discourage illicit discharges. Section 3306 of the Municipal Code prohibits use of potable water for irrigation in a manner that allows run-off for more than 5 minutes. This section also prohibits the use of potable water to wash sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking lots, open ground or hard surfaced areas. Washing a vehicle without a positive shut-off valve on the hose is also prohibited. These regulations will be enforced as a part of the illicit discharge elimination program.

4.3.3) Maintain a Master Storm Drain Map

As a part of the process of identifying potential illicit connections and discharges, storm drains within the City limits have been mapped. Inlets are shown, as well as outfalls. Specific areas of concern will be identified, as appropriate. The map will be updated annually, as new storm drain installations occur. The City's Master Storm Drain System Map is attached as Appendix A. In addition, a Storm Water Map has been developed to identify key features in Lompoc related to storm water management. This map will be digitized by the end of Year 1 of the permit.

4.3.4) Maintain Storm Water Hotline

As a part of the illicit Storm Water Connection and Discharge Program, the City has provided a Storm Water Hotline number to the public. The storm water hotline number is (805) 736-1266. Public members can leave a message at this number to report an illicit discharge or connection. Once the call is received, it will be documented and a request for enforcement personnel to investigate the report will be made. Enforcement activity is expected to primarily involve the Streets and the Code Enforcement Divisions; however, the Building Division, Engineering Division or Community Development Department may also assist, based on what personnel are in the area. The Fire Department may be called upon to respond or advise when there are reports of potentially hazardous materials involved. The Fire Department is the designated responder in these situations. In addition, the City's Solid Waste Division can provide assistance, when authorized by the Fire Department, as they have several employees with 40-hour HAZWOPPER training and access to spill containment and clean-up equipment through managing the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility. The Fire Department is responsible for inspections of businesses that use hazardous materials to ensure that the materials are properly contained and secured so that illicit discharges do not occur.

4.3.5) Evaluate Surface Components of Storm Drain System for Illicit Discharge and Connection.

Survey street gutters throughout town to determine if illicit discharges or connections are draining into gutters. The majority of the City's storm drains are above ground and can be visually inspected. A visual inspection of a minimum of 33.3% of the City's street gutters and above-ground storm drains will be conducted on an annual basis, beginning in year three. 100% of the City's above-ground storm conveyance system is to be surveyed within the five-year permit term. Commercial, industrial and high-density residential areas will be prioritized. Written records will be kept identifying the location, date and type of any illicit discharges that appear to be resulting in storm water pollution. Actions taken to address these issues will be documented as well.

4.3.6) Conduct Subsurface Surveys of Storm Drains

City will conduct camera inspections of subsurface storm drains to determine if illicit connections have been made to the lines. While the City has very few subsurface storm drains, a program to inspect them for illegal connections will be incorporated as a part of the City's SWMP. It is expected that a camera system will be used to visually inspect sub-surface storm drains. Written records will be kept identifying the location, date and type of any illicit connections. Actions taken to address illegal connections will be documented as well.

4.3.7) Enforce Illicit Discharge Prohibitions

Once a violation is verified and the responsible party identified, a three-tiered system will be implemented to address illicit discharge violations. Because business owners and residents may not fully realize that their actions in discharging pollutants into City streets are not legal and have significant water quality consequences, a three tiered system is proposed for violations where illegal dumping is occurring into streets, alleys or surface drains. Initially the person(s) discharging

pollutants will be informed of what constitutes a storm water pollutant and how to properly contain and dispose of the material being discharged. If the same individual is found discharging pollutants illegally into the storm drain system a second time, they will be issued a written warning. If the same individual is found discharging pollutants a third time, appropriate enforcement measures as specified by the Storm Water Ordinance, and as approved by the City Council, will be taken.

4.3.8) Enforcement of Illicit Connection Prohibitions

If an illegal physical connection to a storm drain is discovered, it is anticipated that the violator will be penalized without an initial warning. This is because the actions necessary to illegally install an underground connection to the storm drain system are purposeful and knowing.

Enforcement procedures shall be as established in the adopted storm water ordinance and grading ordinance. A system of official warnings followed by penalties will be enacted. An example of the language that may be used in the ordinance is as follows. Any firm corporation, or person, whether as principal, agent, employee, or otherwise violating or causing the violation of any of the provisions of the adopted storm water ordinance, grading ordinance or other storm water related regulation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and any conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or by incarceration in the County jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and incarceration. Any violations of these provisions shall constitute a separate offense for each and every day during which such violation is committed or continued. In addition, any violation of the storm water ordinance, grading ordinance or other storm water related regulation would constitute a public nuisance and, as such, may be abated or enjoined from further operation.

4.3.9) Provide information to the public regarding illicit storm water discharges.

The City will provide Information on illicit discharges as a part of the information provided in the public education element (Section 2) to City employees, local businesses and the general public. Specifically, the City will send information regarding illicit discharges by mail to business industries that have filed business tax receipts with the City and have the potential to pollute storm water. Handouts will be developed for various business types to highlight the measures they can take to reduce storm water pollution. Other methods of public education identified in the Public Education section of this SWMP will also be used to inform residents about prohibited discharges, including business consultations, presentations to civic groups, displays at farmers market, and presentations to school-age children. Information regarding illegal discharges will also be incorporated into the City's storm water training program for City Departments and Divisions.

4.3.10) Patrol of Santa Ynez River

The City will continue ranger patrols of the City's property along the Santa Ynez River to discourage and enforce against illegal activity, including illegal dumping. The City's goal is to patrol the Santa Ynez River's bank on the Lompoc side a minimum of four days per week. If staff and resources are available to allow patrols on additional days, the number of days patrolled will be increased.

4.3.11) Miguelito Creek Cleanup

As a part of this Storm Water Management Program, the City will arrange to have the existing trash at the end of Miguelito Creek cleaned up during the five-year permit term.

4.4 Measurable Goals

4.4.1) Adopt Storm Water Ordinance
Adoption of a Storm Water Ordinance that addresses illicit discharge. The City will adopt a storm water ordinance that will include enforcement provisions for illicit discharges within the first two permit years.

4.4.2) Enforce Water Conservation Regulations
Enforce existing adopted water conservation regulations. The City will enforce currently adopted water conservation regulations, including prohibiting excessive run-off from irrigation and washing of sidewalks and streets.

4.4.3) Update Master Storm Drain Map
Update the City's Master Storm Drain Map annually. Digitize the Storm Water Map by the end of Year 1 of the permit.

4.4.4) Maintain Storm Water Hotline
Maintain Storm Water Hotline and record calls and responses. Advertise the storm water hotline number. The City will maintain its storm water hotline as an avenue for the public to report storm water concerns, violations or to ask questions about the City's Storm Water program.

4.4.5) Conduct Surface Surveys of Above-ground Storm Conveyance System
Conduct annual surface surveys of 33% of the City's above-ground storm conveyance system. 100% of the City's above-ground storm conveyance system is to be surveyed within the five-year permit term. The City's Streets Division will conduct annual surveys of the surface storm drain system, which includes surface flow through streets and gutters, for illicit discharges and evidence of dumping of non-storm water material into the gutters.

4.4.6) Conduct Subsurface Inspections of Storm Drains
During the five-year permit term, the City will conduct camera inspections of subsurface storm drains to determine if illicit connections have been made to the lines. One hundred percent (100%) of sub-surface storm drains to be inspected in years 3-5 combined. Storm drains in commercial and industrial areas will be checked for illicit connections first, with storm drains in residential areas to follow. Records will be kept of the storm drain inspection activities undertaken each year. The storm water ordinance is expected to include a provision to the effect that, if an inspection results in identification of an illicit connection, the connection will be blocked or broken, and the cost charged to the property owner to whose property the storm sewer is connected.

4.4.7) Enforce Illicit Discharge Prohibitions
Enforce illicit discharge prohibitions, as adopted in the City's Storm Water Ordinance. City enforcement staff shall identify sources of storm water contamination and illicit discharge. Quarterly meetings shall be held to address any concerns or questions that enforcement staff may have regarding illicit discharges. Meetings and attendance will be documented. A record of any enforcement actions taken, including warnings and fines, and their resolution will be maintained to identify any recurring patterns of illicit discharge.

4.4.8) Enforce Illicit Connection Prohibitions
Enforce illicit connection prohibitions, as adopted in the City's Storm Water Ordinance. City enforcement staff shall identify sources of storm water contamination from illicit connections.

Quarterly meetings shall be held to address any concerns or questions that enforcement staff may have regarding illicit discharges. Meetings and attendance will be documented. A record of any enforcement actions taken, including warnings and fines, and their resolution will be maintained to identify any recurring patterns of illicit discharge.

4.4.9) Provide Information to the Public on Illicit Discharges

Provide information on illicit storm water discharges to the public using three different methods. Reach a minimum of 200 people and/or businesses per year. The City will provide educational material on illicit discharges and connections through the programs identified in Section 2, as well as by direct written or in-person contacts with dischargers and commercial or industrial uses that may be discharging pollutants into the storm drain system.

4.4.10) Patrol of the Santa Ynez River

Whether ranger patrols were conducted on City property along the Lompoc side of the Santa Ynez River bank a minimum of four days in every week.

4.4.11) Miguelito Creek Cleanup

Whether the existing trash at the outfall of Miguelito Creek is cleaned up during the five-year permit term.

TABLE 4 ILLICIT CONNECTION AND DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION PROGRAM.

BMP No.	Measurable Goals	Implementation / Frequency	Progress Measurement	Effectiveness Measurement	Goals met	Pollutants addressed
1. Storm Water Ordinance Adoption.	Adoption of a Storm Water Ordinance that addresses illicit discharge within the first two permit years.	Once and to be amended as needed.	Whether a storm water ordinance was adopted.	Storm Water Ordinance Adoption.	a	All storm water pollutants
2. Enforcement of Existing Water Conservation Ordinances.	Enforce adopted water conservation requirements.	Years 1-5	Whether adopted water conservation requirements were enforced.	Number of verified complaints versus related education/ enforcement activities.	a	Sedimentation and nutrients
3. Master Storm Drain Map.	Update the City's Master Storm Drain map each year. Digitize the Storm Water Map by the end of Year 1 of the permit.	Years 1-5 Year 1	Whether the storm drain map is updated annually. Whether the Storm Water Map is digitized by the end of the first permit year.	Measures of new storm drains annually versus storm drains mapped. Whether the Storm Water Map was digitized in the first permit year.	a	All Pollutants
4. Storm Water Hotline.	Maintain the Storm Water Hotline and record calls and responses Advertise storm water hotline number.	Years 1-5	Whether the storm water hotline was maintained each year and call information recorded and responded to.	Number of calls on the Storm Water Hotline and the number of calls addressed and recorded.	b	All storm water pollutants

5. Evaluation of surface components of storm drain system for illicit discharges.	Conduct annual surface surveys of 33% of the City's above-ground storm drain system. 100% of the storm drain system to be surveyed within the five-year permit term.	Years 3 -5	Whether surveys of 33.33% of the surface storm drain system were conducted annually in years 3-5, comprising at least a 100% survey of all surface storm drains within the five year permit term.	Percentage of surface storm drains inspected each year, in permit years 3-5.	b	Chemicals
6. Evaluation of subsurface storm drains for illicit connections.	Conduct subsurface surveys of storm drain system. 100% of sub-surface storm drains to be inspected in years 3-5 combined.	Years 3 -5	Whether 100% of sub-surface storm drains were inspected in years 3-5 combined. Subsurface inspections may be conducted all in one year for the five-year permit term or in increments during years 3-5 to achieve 100% coverage within the five year permit term.	Percentage of sub-surface storm drains inspected during the permit period.	b	Chemicals
7. Enforcement of illicit discharge prohibitions in adopted storm water ordinance.	Enforce adopted storm water requirements prohibiting illicit discharges.	Years 1-5	Whether adopted storm water requirements were enforced.	Number of validated complaints versus education/ enforcement actions taken.	b	Chemicals
8. Enforcement of illicit connection prohibitions in adopted storm water ordinance.	Enforce adopted storm water requirements prohibiting illicit connections.	Years 1-5	Whether adopted storm water requirements were enforced.	Number of validated complaints versus education/ enforcement actions taken.	b	Chemicals
9. Public information on illicit storm water discharges.	Provide information on illicit storm water discharges to the public using three different methods. Reach a minimum of 200 people per year.	Years 3-5	Whether illicit storm water discharge information was provided to the public using three different methods and reaching a minimum of 200 people.	Means by which illicit storm water discharge information was provided to the public and how many public members were reached with the information.	c	Chemicals
10. Patrol of the Santa Ynez River	The City will continue ranger patrols of the Santa Ynez River's bank on the Lompoc side, to discourage illegal uses and illegal dumping.	Years 1-5	Whether ranger patrols were conducted on City property along the Lompoc side of the Santa Ynez River bank a minimum of four days in every week.	Number of days per week that rangers patrolled the Lompoc side of the Santa Ynez River bank.	a	All Pollutants
11. Miguelito Creek Cleanup	The City will arrange to have the trash at the terminus of Miguelito Creek removed.	Years 1-5	Whether the trash at the outfall of Miguelito Creek has been removed.	Whether the outfall of Miguelito Creek has been cleaned of trash prior to the end of the 5-year permit term.	a	All Pollutants

4.5 Reporting

The information collected related to each minimum control measure will be compiled and reviewed to determine the status of achievement of the above goals. Significant variance from target goals 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 public* will be used to further refine the SWMP, including measurable goals for determining effectiveness.

* In this context, "Public" includes City residents, businesses, officials and staff.

5.0 MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS CONTROL PROGRAM

5.1 Purpose

The objectives of this section of the SWMP are to:

a. Identify, develop and implement BMPs/good housekeeping procedures to address urban run-off pollution associated with municipal operations.

5.2 Program

The City of Lompoc is committed to reducing storm water pollution from municipal operation sources. As previously noted, the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant, Airport, Landfill and Corporate Yard operate under separate Industrial NPDES storm water permits. Therefore, this SWMP does not directly address their requirements for storm water control identified in their individual permits. However, where crews associated with the Wastewater Treatment Plant are working off the Treatment Plant site, they are expected to comply with these BMPs. These BMPs are also to be applied to activities that take place on City properties not under separate permit, whether or not they are within the City of Lompoc. As a part of the implementation of this SWMP, any requirements of the MS4 permit that differ from the Industrial Storm Water Permits shall be identified and addressed in the individual storm water pollution prevention plans for the City's industrial permits (Landfill, Corporate Yard, Airport and Wastewater Treatment Plant).

Storm water BMPs applicable to City operations were identified and circulated to the various departments for review and comment. Sample Citywide BMPs can be found in Appendix B.

5.3 Best Management Practices

5.3.1) Conduct Regular Street Sweeping Operations. The City's goal is sweeping all City streets once a month. When staffing and equipment are available, the City strives to sweep all streets twice a month. Sweepers are called out to assist in clean-up after vehicular accidents and when appropriate, to cleanup hazardous materials spills. Contractors and businesses are required to specially sweep areas where soil or sediment has been deposited. Sweepers are regularly maintained and are washed once a week. Residuals from the sweepers are disposed of at the Landfill. City-owned parking lots are swept at least twice a year, once before the rainy season. The street sweeping schedule can be found in Appendix F.

5.3.2) Clean-Out City Storm Drains and the East-West Channel each Fall. The City's storm drain inlets are regularly maintained and are cleaned out at least once a year, prior to the fall rains. The City's East-West storm channel is cleared of debris in the fall, prior to the rainy season.

5.3.3) Maintain Compliance With Citywide BMPs. The City has developed sample Best Management Practices to prevent storm water pollution in City operations. Sample BMPs can be found in Appendix B of this document. The City's BMPs are subject to change as City operations change and as BMPs are tested for effectiveness. The Citywide BMPs will be addressed in the City's Storm Water Ordinance.

5.3.4) Training

Conduct Storm Water BMP Training of City Staff. City staff shall be trained in the provisions of the Citywide BMPs, as they are applicable to each staff member's job requirements. Outside training will be provided for some Departments/Divisions when it is provided locally and funds are available to send employees. Outside training opportunities will be offered primarily to representatives of those Divisions that are most involved in administering segments of the SWMP (Engineering and Planning) as well as representatives of those Divisions responsible for maintaining separate industrial storm water permits.

In-House training will be provided at least once a year to Engineering, Planning, Building, Solid Waste, Streets, Aviation and Wastewater divisions, if outside training is unavailable or unaffordable. Training will include Storm Water, LID and Hydromodification concepts; SWMP responsibilities and specific BMPs related to the Departments'/Divisions' activities. Copies of the Citywide BMPs will be made available, as well as any BMP specific handouts that apply to the activities of the Department/Division being trained.

Department / Division	**Outside Training or In-House Training**
Public Works / Engineering Engineers and inspectors	XXXX
Community Development / Planning Program administrators and planners	XXXX
Utilities / Wastewater Storm water on-site managers Wastewater operators	XXXX
Public Works / Solid Waste Storm Water on-site managers	XXXX
Public Works / Streets Storm Water on-site managers	XXXX
Public Works / Airport Storm Water on-site managers	XXXX
Fire / Building Inspectors	XXXX

In-house training including Storm Water Pollution Prevention Concepts and specific BMP identification will be provided at least once every two years to all City Departments listed below.

Department / Division In-House Training
Utilities / Water - All supervisory employees
Utilities / Electric - All supervisory employees
Parks and Recreation / Parks - All supervisory employees
Parks and Recreation / Recreation - supervisory employees in charge of facilities.
Public Works / Transit - All supervisory employees
Public Works / Garage - All supervisory employees
Public Works / Facilities - All supervisory employees
Police - All supervisory employees
Fire / Building - All supervisory employees
Library - All supervisory employees

In addition, some storm water training will be integrated into existing training opportunities, such as Safety Training and Tailgate meetings. Records of training sessions and staff attendance shall be maintained for the permit term.

5.3.5 City Landfill

The City will prepare a plan and schedule for modifying the City Landfill's detention basin to address potential discharge of pollutants into the City's storm drain system.

5.4 Measurable Goals

5.4.1) Conduct Regular Street Sweeping Operations. All public streets shall be swept once a month. City-owned parking lots shall be swept at least twice a year, including once before the rainy season. Records shall be kept of the dates and times that these activities occur each year.

5.4.2) Clean-Out City Storm Drains and the East-West Channel Each Fall. The City's storm drain inlets and channels shall be cleaned once a year in the fall and inspected each spring to determine if they need to be cleaned at that time as well. Records shall be kept of the dates and times that these activities occur each year.

5.4.3) Maintain Compliance With Citywide BMPs. Each Department and Division shall follow the City's Citywide BMPs, as they are applicable to the Department's or Division's responsibilities. All City Departments and Divisions are to obtain storm water educational information.

5.4.4) Conduct Storm Water BMP Training of City Staff. City staff shall be trained in concepts related to storm water pollution prevention, LID and Hydromodification and in the provisions of the Citywide BMPs, as they are applicable to each staff member's job requirements. Records shall be kept to document all storm water training attended by City staff.

5.4.5) City Landfill

The City will prepare a plan and schedule, by the end of permit year 3, for modifying the City Landfill's detention basin to address potential discharge of pollutants into the City's storm drain system. The plan and schedule will be contingent on initial evaluation of engineering alternatives, costs and funding sources for the improvements.

TABLE 5 MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS CONTROL PROGRAM

BMP No.	Measurable Goals	Implementation / Frequency	Progress Measurement	Effectiveness Measurement	Goals Met	Pollutants Addressed
1. Street Sweeping	All public streets swept at least once a month.	Permit Years 1-5	Whether all public streets were swept once a month.	Number of months in which all public streets were swept.	a	All pollutants
2. Storm Drain and flood control channel clean-out	All storm drains inspected and cleaned-out each fall. EW Channel cleaned out each fall.	Permit Years 1-5	Whether storm drain inlets and EW Channel were cleaned-out in fall.	Percentage of storm drain inlets and channels cleaned out each Fall.	a	All pollutants
3. Maintain Compliance with Citywide BMPs.	All City Departments and Divisions obtain storm water educational information	Permit Years 1-5	Whether all City Departments and Divisions are implementing Citywide BMPs.	The percentage of Departments and Divisions that obtained Storm Water educational information.	a	All pollutants
4. City Staff Training	Train City Staff in Storm Water, LID, Hydro-modification concepts and Citywide BMPs	Permit Years 1-5	Whether City Staff were trained in storm water, hydro-modification concepts and Citywide BMPs.	Whether the training schedule identified in Section 5.3.4 was implemented.	a	All pollutants
5. City Landfill	Prepare a plan and schedule for modifying the City Landfill's detention basin to address potential discharge of pollutants into the City's storm drain system.	Permit Year 3 By the end of permit year 3, the City will prepare a plan and schedule for modifying the City Landfill's detention basin to address potential discharge of pollutants into the City's storm drain system.	Whether a plan and schedule were prepared	Whether a plan and schedule were prepared by the end of permit year 3.	a	All pollutants

5.5 Reporting

The information collected related to each BMP will be compiled and reviewed to determine the status of achievement of the above goals. Significant variance from target goals 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 public* will be used to further refine the SWMP, including measurable goals for determining effectiveness.

* In this context, "Public" includes City residents, businesses, officials and staff.

6.0 CONSTRUCTION SITE CONTROL PROGRAM

6.1 Purpose

The objective of this section of the SWMP is to:

a. Develop and implement a Construction Storm Water Control Program to reduce the potential for discharge of pollutants into urban run-off from construction sites.

6.2 Program

The City of Lompoc will develop a grading ordinance incorporating requirements that all construction of one acre or more, or meeting the definition of redevelopment, address storm water contamination from construction activities with a SWPPP, including specific BMPs. The grading ordinance revision will be accomplished in the first two years, while full implementation will be accomplished within the first two years of the permit. The Grading Ordinance is anticipated to include flood control/hydromodification requirements specific to the City of Lompoc. As a part of this program, a specific review procedure for grading and drainage plans will be followed to ensure that appropriate notes and storm water BMPs are used. Information in the form of handouts will be prepared to assist in notifying builders of these requirements. Assistance will be provided to builders to assist in determining what BMPs are appropriate for each individual site. City planners and engineers, as well as inspectors and enforcement staff will be trained and receive information on proper construction BMP requirements for plan check and for field inspections of construction sites. Construction sites of one acre or larger will be inspected to ensure that each project's SWMP requirements are properly implemented. Complaints regarding improper storm water pollution prevention on construction sites will be documented and investigated.

6.3 Enforcement

The City's storm water ordinance will include enforcement provisions to address illegal discharge of sedimentation, erosion control and on-site pollutants in storm water, as well as illegal non-storm water discharge from construction sites. The City's grading ordinance will include requirements for erosion and sediment control on construction sites. Enforcement measures for construction violations of the storm water ordinance and grading ordinance will include issuance of official warnings, issuance of Stop Work Orders, Notices of Violation and fines for violations of the ordinances.

Enforcement procedures shall be as established in the adopted storm water ordinance and grading ordinance. A system of official warnings followed by penalties will be enacted. An example of the language that may be used in the ordinance is as follows. Any firm corporation, or person, whether as principal, agent, employee, or otherwise violating or causing the violation of any of the provisions of the adopted storm water ordinance, grading ordinance or other storm water related regulation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and any conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or by incarceration in the County jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and incarceration. Any violations of these provisions shall constitute a separate offense for each and every day during which such violation is committed or continued. In addition, any violation of the storm water ordinance, grading ordinance or other storm water related regulation will constitute a public nuisance and, as such, may be abated or enjoined from further operation.

6.4 Best Management Practices

6.4.1) Establish Construction Storm Water Requirements in Storm Water and Grading Ordinance. Ensure that requirements for the construction storm water program are included in the City's Storm Water Ordinance and Grading Ordinance.

6.4.2) Ensure Construction Site Operators Implement BMPs for Erosion and Sediment Control. Review SWPPPs prior to issuance of grading permits to ensure that erosion and sediment control have been addressed. Evaluate BMP implementation and effectiveness during site inspections.

6.4.3) Ensure Construction Site Operators Control Waste. Review SWPPPs prior to issuance of grading permits to ensure that construction waste management has been addressed.

6.4.4) Review of Construction SWPPPs prior to Issuance of Grading Permits. Review SWPPPs prior to issuance of grading permits to ensure that SWPPP requirements have been addressed.

6.4.5) Receipt and Response to Public Complaints and Comments. Public complaints and comments can be made in person at City Hall, to the engineering inspector when he is on-site, or by phone or email. The City will follow-up on complaints to determine if a problem situation exists and correct it if it does.

6.5 Measurable Goals

6.5.1) Develop Storm Water Ordinance and Grading Ordinance
Develop a Storm Water Ordinance and Grading Ordinance that address construction storm water, flood control and hydromodification requirements, within two years of the start of the permit term.

6.5.2) Conduct SWPPP Inspections
Ensure Construction Site Operators Control Erosion and Sediment. The engineering site inspector will inspect each construction site, of one acre or greater in size, for storm water BMP adequacy at least once between June and September and once a month between October and May. The site inspections will ensure that Storm Water BMPs are properly implemented on each project site. The inspector shall ensure the site manager is aware of any issues and note any violations of either the grading ordinance or the storm water quality ordinance and is instructed to correct problems within a designated time period. When a violation is outstanding, additional permits or sign-offs on the project should not occur until the storm water violation is corrected. The number of inspections conducted per project and per year will be recorded.

6.5.3) Inspect Construction Sites for Proper Waste Disposal
Ensure Construction Site Operators Control Waste. Inspect each construction site of one acre or greater for storm water waste control adequacy a minimum of once between June and September and once a month between October and May.

6.5.4) Review Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans
Require submittal and review for adequacy of construction SWPPPs prior to issuance of grading permits. For sites larger than 1 acre, provide copies of the City's operational BMPs and require submittal of a completed copy of the SWPPP for the job before issuance of a grading permit. Track the number of grading permits issued during each permit year. Identify the size of the project, i.e. 1 acre to 5 acres and 5 acres and above.

6.5.5) Provide Opportunity for Public Comments on Construction Projects

Provide an opportunity for public comments and complaints regarding construction through the City's Storm Water hotline and Storm Water Website. Record and investigate complaints from the public regarding hydrological and water quality impacts from construction sites. Strive to resolve complaint issues within 24 hours of receipt of the complaint and work to keep complaints to a maximum of 10 per year. Violation components of the Storm Water Ordinance discussed earlier would also apply to discharges from construction sites.

TABLE 6 CONSTRUCTION SITE STORM WATER CONTROL PROGRAM

BMP No.	Measurable Goals	Implementation Frequency	Progress Measurement	Effectiveness Measurement	Goals Met	Pollutants Addressed
1. Establish Construction Requirements in Storm Water Ordinance and Grading Ordinance	Develop a Storm Water Ordinance and Grading Ordinance within two years of the start of the permit term.	Years 1 and 2	Whether a Storm Water Ordinance and Grading Ordinance were developed within two years of the start of the permit term.	The inclusion of a Construction Storm Water Control Program in the Storm Water / Grading Ordinance.	a	All pollutants
2. Ensure Construction Site Operators Implement BMPs for Erosion and Sediment Control.	Inspect each active construction site of one acre or greater for storm water BMP adequacy a minimum of once between June and September and once a month between October and May.	Years 1-5	Whether each construction site of one acre or greater was inspected for storm water BMP adequacy a minimum of once between June and September and once a month between October and May.	Number of inspections conducted annually for each qualifying site.	a	Sediment
3. Construction Site Operators Waste Control	Inspect each active construction site of one acre or greater for storm water waste control adequacy a minimum of once between June and September and once a month between October and May.	Years 1-5	Whether each construction site of one acre or greater was inspected for storm water waste control adequacy a minimum of once between June and September and once a month between October and May.	Number of inspections conducted annually for each qualifying site.	a	Chemicals
4. Construction SWPPPs	Require submittal and review for adequacy of construction SWPPPs prior to issuance of grading permits.	Years 1-5	Whether submittal and review for adequacy of construction SWPPPs was required, prior to issuance of grading permits.	Number of Construction SWPPPS reviewed.	a	All pollutants

5. Public Complaints and Comments.	Provide an avenue for public comments and complaints regarding construction through the City's Storm Water hotline and Storm Water Website.	Years 1-5	Whether an avenue for public comments and complaints regarding construction through the City's Storm Water hotline and Storm Water Website.	Whether all Storm Water Questions, Comments and Complaints about construction received were investigated.	a	All pollutants

6.6 Reporting

The information collected related to each minimum control measure will be compiled and reviewed to determine the status of achievement of the above goals. Significant variance from target goals 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 public* will be used to further refine the SWMP, including measurable goals for determining effectiveness.

* In this context, "Public" includes City residents, businesses, officials and staff.

7.0 NEW DEVELOPMENT / REDEVELOPMENT CONTROL PROGRAM

7.1 Purpose

The objectives of this section of the SWMP are to:

a. Reduce the potential for discharge of pollutants into urban storm water run-off from new development and redevelopment using a strategy that combines reducing/eliminating pollutant sources, managing site run-off flow rates, and treating potentially polluted run-off before it leaves the site.

b. Ensure that post-construction BMPs are properly maintained and continue to function well.

c. Ensure that surface flows adequate to maintain riparian vegetation and wildlife habitat along streams, creeks and rivers are provided.

7.2 Existing Conditions

7.2.1) Topography and Drainage

Lompoc is quite flat with a difference in elevation of only a few feet, over the majority of the town. Historically, the Lompoc Valley was a large marsh, before flood control and irrigation improvements were made and before the advent of a series of dams in the upper Santa Ynez River Watershed which have captured much of the water that used to flow year-round into the valley. The land generally trends north where water historically collected in a series of connected depressions. These depressions were not directly connected to the Santa Ynez River, but they appear to have been hydrologically connected to the Santa Ynez River in the past, or may represent remaining features of a historic river channel. The connected depressions were incorporated into the developing town as basins or channels for flood control. There are several basins located between North Avenue and Barton Avenue, with many along the alignment of the East-West Channel. These basins and channels are shown on the City's Master Storm Water Map (Appendix C).

The City extends into the north facing slopes of the hills south of town. These areas have some landslide potential, and natural springs have been known to spontaneously begin flowing from the hillside during heavy rainfall events. There are only four main drainages coming from the south hills. The majority of the watersheds of the smaller drainages are in open space, within the jurisdiction of Santa Barbara County. Smaller drainages enter the City from the south hills: in a natural channel between Highway 1 and Somerset Place; on the west side of Beattie Park; to the east of "C" Street; to the south of Santa Clara, down the "crevice"; in a location at the south end of south "Z" Street and to the east of Avalon. Of these minor drainages, the channel to the west of Highway 1, the drainage west of Beattie Park, the drainage at the south end of South Z and the drainage east of Avalon terminate in detention basins. The other two drainages enter the City's storm drain system. These drainages have water in them only after substantial rainfall has been received in the area.

One significant drainage, San Miguelito Creek, enters the City at south "L" Street and enters a large detention basin, before being discharged into the "V" Street Channel. The "V" Street Channel is a concrete lined, trapezoidal channel that flows from south to north through the City to the Santa Ynez River. San Miguelito Creek is fed by year-round springs and thus flows at low levels year-round.

The Santa Ynez River flows through the City, entering on the east side of Lompoc and flowing north and then west through town. The majority of Lompoc is located south and west of the River. The River rarely flows at any depth for more than a few weeks a year. During summer releases from Bradbury Dam, flows of only a few inches deep generally reach Lompoc at Robinson Bridge around the late part of August. Water tends to percolate from the riverbed into the aquifer at this point, either leaving the downstream riverbed completely dry or reducing downstream flows to a trickle.

North of the River, the City extends up the hill onto a plateau, where La Purisima Highlands, Allan Hancock College and the City's open space park Ken Adam Park are located. North of Highway 1, and west of Harris Grade Road is the northernmost segment of Lompoc, Burton Ranch, which is currently in the planning and approval stages of development. West and south of Allan Hancock College is the U.S. Bureau of Prison's property, which is within the City of Lompoc, but is not within the City's jurisdiction.

La Purisima Highlands is designed to drain to a detention basin, which is planted in native plants. Ken Adam Park is marginally developed open space with pervious parking areas, drainage percolates from the very limited amount of hardscape. The park has a barbeque pit, picnic tables and a small playground area for improvements. Allan Hancock College drains to a detention basin that is located on the college site.

Development within the Burton Ranch Specific Plan has been designed to incorporate storm water filters and a series of three basins to address storm water within this development. The filters will be required to remove oil and grease before the storm water enters the basins.

7.2.2) Storm Drains

The majority of the storm water in town flows in sheet flow, overland, until it reaches a street and gutter and from there it flows to the nearest storm drain inlet (Appendix A). Once the water enters the underground storm drainpipes, the majority of it is conveyed to either the "V" Street Channel or to the East-West Channel. The "V" Street Channel is concrete-lined, while the East-West Channel is earthen and vegetated. Flows from the East-West Channel enter the "V" Street Channel just north of North Avenue.

There are some small areas that are served by storm drains which flow either to basins or discharge near the Santa Ynez River. Appendix C shows the location of these areas that do not flow to either the East-West or "V" Street Channels. The area labeled (1) on the southeast side of Lompoc drains to a storm drain located along Highway 246. This storm water is combined with any overflow from the natural earthen basin on the west side of Highway 1 and is conveyed by pipe to an outfall on City property, near the River. The area labeled (2) on the east side of Lompoc is the site of the past Grefco diatomaceous earth processing plant. This site does not have a drainage system and storm water currently flows overland to the River. Currently, only the warehouse on this site is being used for storage and there are no other uses on the site. The area labeled (3) on the east side of Lompoc was a part of the Grefco processing plant, but currently has an entitlement for residential and commercial use. As a part of that approved plan, the storm drain system designed would filter storm water from the site and retain it in a basin for percolation, with overflow discharging to the Santa Ynez River. The area identified as (4) is an existing, older, single-family residential area with a storm drain that discharges to natural vegetation and soil above the bank of the River. The area labeled (5) is an existing single-family residential area in north Lompoc, where storm water drains to an open earthen channel to the River's flood plain. The area labeled (6) is located on the north side of Lompoc. This area drains, along with the shopping center to the west

to two basins, where storm water percolates into the earth. The Lompoc Airport also has some drains that convey water from the hanger area and the field to airport property which is lower in elevation and vegetated in natural vegetation.

7.2.3) Soils & Aquifers

The majority of the City of Lompoc is located on an alluvial plain, with alluvial soils on the surface and underlying sand formations below. Lompoc's soils are typically comprised of silty clay and clay silt soils with very slow percolation/infiltration rates.

It is important to the City of Lompoc that all storm water which could percolate into the groundwater aquifer be treated to remove chemical contaminants, oil and grease, as the aquifer below the City is the source of municipal drinking water. Because of this concern, some generally applied post-construction BMPs are not always appropriate for use in Lompoc, such as detention basins without pre-filters and porous paving materials in vehicle traffic or parking areas.

7.2.4) Rainfall

Lompoc has averaged 15 to 16 inches of rain annually, though during a quarter of the years since 1964, Lompoc has received ten inches of rain or less. Last year, Lompoc received 5.73 inches of rain. As a result, the Santa Ynez River and most tributary creeks and drainages are dry almost year-round. Usually, there are only one or two storms a year that result in significant run-off. Most rain that falls is absorbed into the soil immediately.

7.3 Program

The City of Lompoc's New Development and Redevelopment Control Program incorporates the following requirements:

- Storm water filters designed to filter oil, grease, sediment, and trash from storm water are required of all new development.
- All roof drains are required to be directed to landscaping.
- Development shall be required to comply with lot coverage and landscaping requirements of the City's Zoning Ordinance.
- A thirty-foot open space setback will be required for new development adjacent to the Santa Ynez River
- A thirty-foot landscaped setback will be required for new development adjacent to riparian areas and wetlands.
- Post Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be conditioned to be maintained in perpetuity.
- Landscaping will be required to be low maintenance and drought-tolerant.
- The Effective Impervious Area of new discretionary development projects shall be limited to 25% of the total project area.

- For new discretionary development projects that create 5,000 square feet or more of new impervious surface, the post-construction runoff flows (cubic feet per second) shall not exceed the pre-development runoff peak flows for a range of rainfall events with return periods from 1 to 10 years.

- The effective impervious area of discretionary Redevelopment Projects, on lots over 10,000 square feet, that replace, or add, 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface, shall be limited to 25% of the total project area.

- For discretionary Redevelopment Projects on lots over 10,000 square feet in size, that replace, or add, 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface, the post-construction runoff peak flows (cubic feet per second) shall be reduced to 10% less than the pre-existing development runoff peak flows for a range of rainfall events with return periods from 1 to 10 years.

The requirements for new development and redevelopment will be incorporated into the City's Storm Water Ordinance. Conditions to ensure storm water quality will be applied to new development and redevelopment proposals as they are being processed through the Planning Division. These conditions will be enforced at the time the applicant applies for development permits. Grading plans will be reviewed by Public Works and Community Development staff to ensure conditions are met and to verify appropriate drainage information, low Impact development (LID) measures and storm water BMPs to reduce sediment and other pollutants in storm water are identified on the plans. Project improvement plans will be evaluated to determine their consistency with conditions of approval intended to address post-construction storm water run-off. Inspections conducted on each site by City staff, or their representatives will determine if the conditions of approval have been met.

Conditions requiring Low Impact Development (LID) measures and/or alternative BMPs that will minimize run-off and reduce the rate of surface flows and pollutant loads from the development site will be applied to new development. Appropriate LID measures include, but are not limited to: Detention basins, Bioswales, check dams to slow velocity, directing roof and hardscape run-off to landscaped areas. These measures shall be designed to control and redirect run-off, while increasing percolation. Detention basins will be used in conjunction with storm water filters designed to remove oil and grease, as well as trash and sediments, from parking area or private street run-off, before the water enters a basin or similar catchment feature.

The City currently has and will continue to enforce post-construction requirements that benefit storm water quality and increase percolation. Each new project is required to include a specified amount of landscaping, measured as a minimum percentage of the property's size. This assists in reducing erosion and siltation. Storm water filters are required to filter storm water that drains from new commercial, industrial and multi-family developments. When storm water filters or basins are required or incorporated into private developments, private property owners are required to be responsible for their maintenance. The City also provides a Planned Development (PD) zoning designation that can be applied to properties allowing clustered development and development transfers. This encourages the retention of natural features such as drainages, buffering development from drainages and riparian vegetation.

7.4 Best Management Practices

7.4.1) Post-Construction BMPs Included In Storm Water Ordinance
Incorporate post-construction BMPs, including hydromodification/LID and those that follow, into the proposed storm water ordinance.

7.4.2) Storm Water Filters
Condition all new commercial, industrial and multi-family projects to provide storm water filtration consistent with City policies for all storm run-off from private property that is designed to enter the public storm drain system.

7.4.3) Gutters to Drain to Landscape
Condition projects to have roof drains that drain to landscaping, rather than to impervious surfaces.

7.4.4) Compliance with Lot Coverage and Landscape Requirements
Ensure that all development complies with the lot coverage (impervious space limitations) and landscaping (minimum landscaping) requirements of the City's Zoning Ordinance.

7.4.5) Thirty-foot Open Space Buffer
Require a minimum 30-foot open space buffer for development adjacent to the Santa Ynez River.

7.4.6) Thirty-foot Landscape Buffer
Require a minimum 30-foot landscaped buffer in areas adjacent to riparian areas and wetlands.

7.4.7) Maintenance of post construction BMPs.
Require all new development and redevelopment that incorporate post-construction BMPs, to maintain and replace post-construction storm water pollution prevention BMPs.

7.4.8) Drought Tolerant Landscaping
Require low maintenance, drought tolerant landscaping, and encourage reduced lawn areas and drip irrigation.

7.4.9) Evaluate Local Conditions and Potential for Hydromodification Controls.
Evaluate local conditions in relation to the rate of storm water run-off; consider numeric criteria for controlling storm water run-off rates from new development and redevelopment. Determine whether storm water flows in Lompoc can result in adverse effects on downstream channels and if yes, determine what measures can be taken to reduce those effects. Identify criteria for implementation of any storm water requirements related to hydromodification, including project size and exemptions. Determine the appropriate follow-up to ensure continued viability of post-construction BMPs over time.

7.4.10) New Development Hydromodification Requirements
Implementation of the following hydromodification control standards will ensure that increased storm water runoff flow from new development projects is mitigated up to a 10 year rainfall event and storm water runoff flow from existing developed areas subject to redevelopment is reduced by 10% up to a 10 year storm event.

Peak flow reduction is utilized in Lompoc rather than modifying the storm hydrograph. Modifying the post-construction hydrograph to the pre-construction hydrograph would require holding a

significant volume of water on-site. This is not practicable for Lompoc, due to its typical silty clay and clay silt soils. These soils have very slow percolation/infiltration rates. Therefore, holding water on-site could create unstable subgrade and will create vector control problems (mosquito breeding ponds). In addition to vector problems, longstanding water is a safety concern.

Within six months of the Issuance of the City of Lompoc's Municipal Storm Water Permit, the City will impose the following requirements on all New Development that does not already have a development entitlement. These requirements shall be in force on an interim basis until the City has an opportunity to evaluate their effectiveness and appropriateness in achieving maximum practicable infiltration of storm water in the City of Lompoc.

- The Effective Impervious Area of New Development projects shall be limited to 25% of the total project area.

- For new discretionary development projects that create 5,000 square feet or more of new impervious surface, the post-construction runoff peak flows (cubic feet per second) shall not exceed the pre-development runoff peak flows for a range of rainfall events with return periods from 1 to 10 years.

  "Effective Impervious Area" - is defined as the portion of impervious area that drains directly to a receiving surface water body via an impervious surface or impervious drainage system without first draining into a pervious area.

  "Pre-development" is defined as the condition of the undeveloped property at the time of application for development. "New development projects" are those which require Planning Commission Approval.

  "New Development Projects" are those that require Planning Commission approval or approval of a Grading Permit.

  "Development Entitlement" means a Planning Commission or Planning Department approval or an approved Grading Plan for a project. If a project's approval term lapses, the project must resubmit and comply with the new requirements.

7.4.11) Redevelopment Hydromodification Requirements

Within six months of the Issuance of the City of Lompoc's Municipal Storm Water Permit, the City will impose the following requirements on all New Development that does not already have a development entitlement. These requirements shall be in force on an interim basis until the City has an opportunity to evaluate their effectiveness and appropriateness in achieving maximum practicable infiltration of storm water in the City of Lompoc.

The following applies only to Redevelopment Projects on lots over 10,000 square feet in size:

- The effective impervious area of discretionary Redevelopment Projects, on lots over 10,000 square feet, that replace, or add, 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface, shall be limited to 25% of the total project area.

- For discretionary Redevelopment Projects on lots over 10,000 square feet in size, that replace, or add, 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface, the post-construction runoff peak flows (cubic feet per second) shall be reduced to 10% less than the pre-existing development runoff peak flows for a range of rainfall events with return periods from 1 to 10 years.

- Redevelopment of structures which do not conform to these requirements shall not be subject to the above standards if:

    - 1) The non-conforming structure has been involuntarily damaged or destroyed and is being reconstructed, restored or rebuilt only to its pre-damaged size and location and it will not extend beyond its original footprint.

    - 2) If an addition is made to a non-conforming structure, the features of the new addition "project" must comply with the applicable requirements cited above.

  "Redevelopment Projects" - are those that require Planning Commission approval or approval of a Grading Permit. Redevelopment Projects that do not remove and replace or add 5,000 square feet of impervious space or more, and consist of sign permits, interior remodels or new facades only are not subject to these requirements.

  "Effective Impervious Area" - is defined as the portion of impervious area that drains directly to a receiving surface water body via an impervious surface or impervious drainage system without first draining into a pervious area.

  "Development Entitlement" means a Planning Commission or Planning Department approval or an approved Grading Plan for a project. If a project's approval term lapses, the project must resubmit and comply with the new requirements.

7.4.12 Grading Ordinance
Develop a grading ordinance designed to limit erosion, blowing dust, wholesale clearing and grubbing of large sites, and requiring new developments to retain storm water on-site to ensure that post-construction peak flows from the site are equal to pre-construction peak flows from the site.

7.5 Measurable Goals

7.5.1) Post Construction BMPs included in Storm Water Ordinance
Whether a Storm Water Ordinance with post-construction hydromodification/LID requirements was adopted by the completion of year two of the start of the permit.

7.5.2) Storm Water Filters
Condition new commercial, industrial and multi-family projects consistent with City policies to provide storm water filtration of storm run-off from private property into the public storm drain system. Whether all new qualifying projects were conditioned to install storm water filters.

7.5.3) Gutters Drain to Landscape
Condition new projects to have gutters that drain to landscaping rather than to impervious surfaces. Whether all new projects were required to have gutters drain to landscaping.

7.5.4) Development Complies with Zoning Ordinance
Whether all new projects were required to comply with lot coverage and landscaping requirements.

7.5.5) Thirty-foot Open Space Buffer
Require a minimum 30-foot open space buffer for development adjacent to the Santa Ynez River. Whether all new development adjacent to the Santa Ynez River was required to maintain a minimum 30-foot open space buffer.

7.5.6) Thirty-foot Landscaped Buffer
Require minimum 30-foot landscaped buffer areas adjacent to riparian areas and wetlands. Track whether all new development adjacent to riparian areas and wetlands was required to maintain a minimum 30-foot open space buffer.

7.5.7) Maintenance of Post – Construction BMPs.
Whether all new development adjacent to the Santa Ynez River was required to maintain a minimum 30-foot open space buffer.

7. 5.8) Drought Tolerant Landscape
Whether all landscaping of new development was required to be low maintenance, drought tolerant landscaping

7.5.9) Evaluate Storm Water, Hydromodification and Low Impact Development Standards
Whether the evaluation of local conditions related to hydromodification and LID development standards was undertaken in year 1 of the permit and completed in year 2 of the permit.

7.5.10) New Development Hydromodification Requirements
Whether the City of Lompoc imposed the requirements referenced in Section 7.4.10 on all new development within six months of the issuance of the City of Lompoc's Municipal Storm Water Permit.

7.5.11) Redevelopment Hydromodification Requirements
Whether the City of Lompoc imposed the requirements referenced in Section 7.4.11 on all qualifying redevelopment within six months of the issuance of the City of Lompoc's Municipal Storm Water Permit.

7.5.12) Grading Ordinance
Whether a Grading Ordinance was developed within the first two years of the permit cycle.

TABLE 7 NEW DEVELOPMENT / REDEVELOPMENT CONTROL PROGRAM

BMP No.	Measurable Goals	Implementation Frequency	Progress Measurement	Effectiveness Measurement	Goals Met	Potential Pollutant Addressed
1. Incorporate post-construction BMPs into the proposed storm water ordinance	Adopt a Storm Water Ordinance with post-construction requirements within two years of the start of the permit period.	Years 1-2	Whether a Storm Water Ordinance with post-construction hydro-modification/LID requirements was adopted by the completion of year two of the start of the permit.	Does City's adopted Storm Water Ordinance address post-construction storm water pollution prevention?	a and b	All pollutants
2. Storm Water Filters	Condition new Commercial, Industrial and multi-family projects consistent with City policies to provide storm water filtration of storm run-off from private property into the public storm drain system.	Years 1-5	Whether all new qualifying projects were conditioned to install storm water filters.	The annual number of new projects conditioned for storm water filtration, versus the number of new projects.	a	All pollutants
3. Gutters Drain to Landscape	Condition projects to have gutters that drain to landscaping rather than to impervious surfaces.	Years 1-5	Whether all projects were conditioned to have gutters that drain to landscaping.	The annual number of new projects conditioned to have gutters that drain to landscaping, versus the number of new projects.	a	All pollutants
4. Development Complies with Zoning Ordinance	Ensure that all development complies with the lot coverage (impervious space limitations) and landscaping (minimum landscaping) requirements of the City's Zoning Ordinance.	Years 1-5	Whether all new projects were required to comply with lot coverage and landscaping requirements.	The annual number of new projects that met lot coverage and landscaping requirements, versus the number of new projects.	a	All pollutants
5. Thirty-Foot Open Space Buffer.	Require a minimum 30-foot open space buffer for development adjacent to the Santa Ynez River.	Years 1-5	Whether all new development adjacent to the Santa Ynez River was required to maintain a minimum 30-foot open space buffer.	The annual number of new projects along the Santa Ynez River conditioned to have an open space buffer, versus the number of new projects along the Santa Ynez River.	a	All pollutants

6. Thirty-foot Landscape Buffer.	Require a minimum 30-foot landscaped buffer in areas adjacent to riparian areas and wetlands.	Years 1-5	Whether all landscaping of new development was required to be low maintenance, drought tolerant landscaping	The annual number of new projects conditioned to have landscaped buffers adjacent to drainage channels and wetlands, versus the number of new projects.	a	All pollutants
7. Maintenance of Post-Construction BMPs.	Apply maintenance and replacement conditions to all development for which storm water post-construction measures were proposed or conditioned.	Years 1-5	Whether all new development adjacent to the Santa Ynez River was required to maintain a minimum 30-foot open space buffer.	The annual number of new projects conditioned to maintain and replace post-construction BMPs, versus the number of new projects.	a	All pollutants
8. Drought Tolerant Landscape	Require installation of low maintenance, drought tolerant landscaping, and encourage reduced lawn areas and drip irrigation.	Years 1-5	Whether all landscaping of new development was required to be low maintenance, drought tolerant landscaping.	Number of projects on which reduced water use conditions were applied.	a	All pollutants
9. Evaluate Storm Water, Hydro-modification and Low Impact Development Standards	Evaluate local conditions in relation to the rate of storm water run-off, consider numeric criteria for controlling storm water run-off rates from new development and redevelopment. Determine whether storm water flows in Lompoc can result in adverse effects on downstream channels	Year 2	Whether the evaluation of local conditions related to hydro-modification and LID development standards was undertaken in year 1 of the permit and completed in year 2 of the permit.	Whether an evaluation of local conditions in relation to hydro-modification was completed in Year 2?	a	All pollutants
10. New Development Hydro-modification Requirements	The Effective Impervious Area of New Discretionary Development Projects shall be limited to 25% of the total project area. For new discretionary development projects that create 5,000 square feet or more of new impervious surface, the post-construction runoff peak flows (cubic	Year 1	Whether the City of Lompoc imposed the requirements referenced in Section 7.4.10 on all new discretionary development within six months of the issuance of the City of Lompoc's Municipal Storm Water Permit.	The number of new discretionary projects approved after the adoption of the referenced requirements, versus the number of new discretionary projects to which the requirements have been applied.	a & b	All Pollutants

	feet per second) shall not exceed the pre-development runoff peak flows for a range of rainfall events with return periods from 1 to 10 years.					
11. Re-development Hydro-modification requirements	* The effective impervious area of discretionary Redevelopment Projects, on lots over 10,000 square feet, that replace, or add, 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface, shall be limited to 25% of the total project area. * For discretionary Redevelopment Projects on lots over 10,000 square feet in size, that replace, or add, 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface, the post-construction runoff peak flows (cubic feet per second) shall be reduced to 10% less than the pre-existing development runoff peak flows for a range of rainfall events with return periods from 1 to 10 years. Redevelopment of structures which do not conform to these requirements shall not be subject to the above standards if: 1) The non-conforming structure has been involuntarily damaged or destroyed and is being reconstructed, restored or rebuilt only to its pre-damaged size and	Year 1	Whether the City of Lompoc imposed the requirements referenced in Section 7.4.11 on all qualifying discretionary redevelopment projects within six months of the issuance of the City of Lompoc's Municipal Storm Water Permit.	The number of discretionary redevelopment projects approved after the adoption of the referenced requirements, versus the number of discretionary redevelopment projects to which the requirements have been applied.	a & b	All Pollutants

	location and it will not extend beyond its original footprint. 2) If an addition is made to a non-conforming structure, the features of the new addition "project" must comply with the applicable requirements cited above.					
12. Grading Ordinance.	Develop a grading ordinance designed to limit erosion, blowing dust, wholesale clearing and grubbing of large sites, and requiring new developments to retain storm water on-site to ensure that post-construction peak flows from the site are equal to pre-construction peak flows from the site.	Years 1-2	Whether a Grading Ordinance was developed within the first two years of the permit cycle.	Whether a Grading Ordinance was developed and adopted within the first two years of the permit cycle.	a & b	Sediment

7.6 Reporting

The information collected related to each minimum control measure will be compiled and reviewed to determine the status of achievement of the above goals. Significant variance from target goals 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 public* will be used to further refine the SWMP, including measurable goals for determining effectiveness.

* In this context, "Public" includes City residents, businesses, officials and staff.

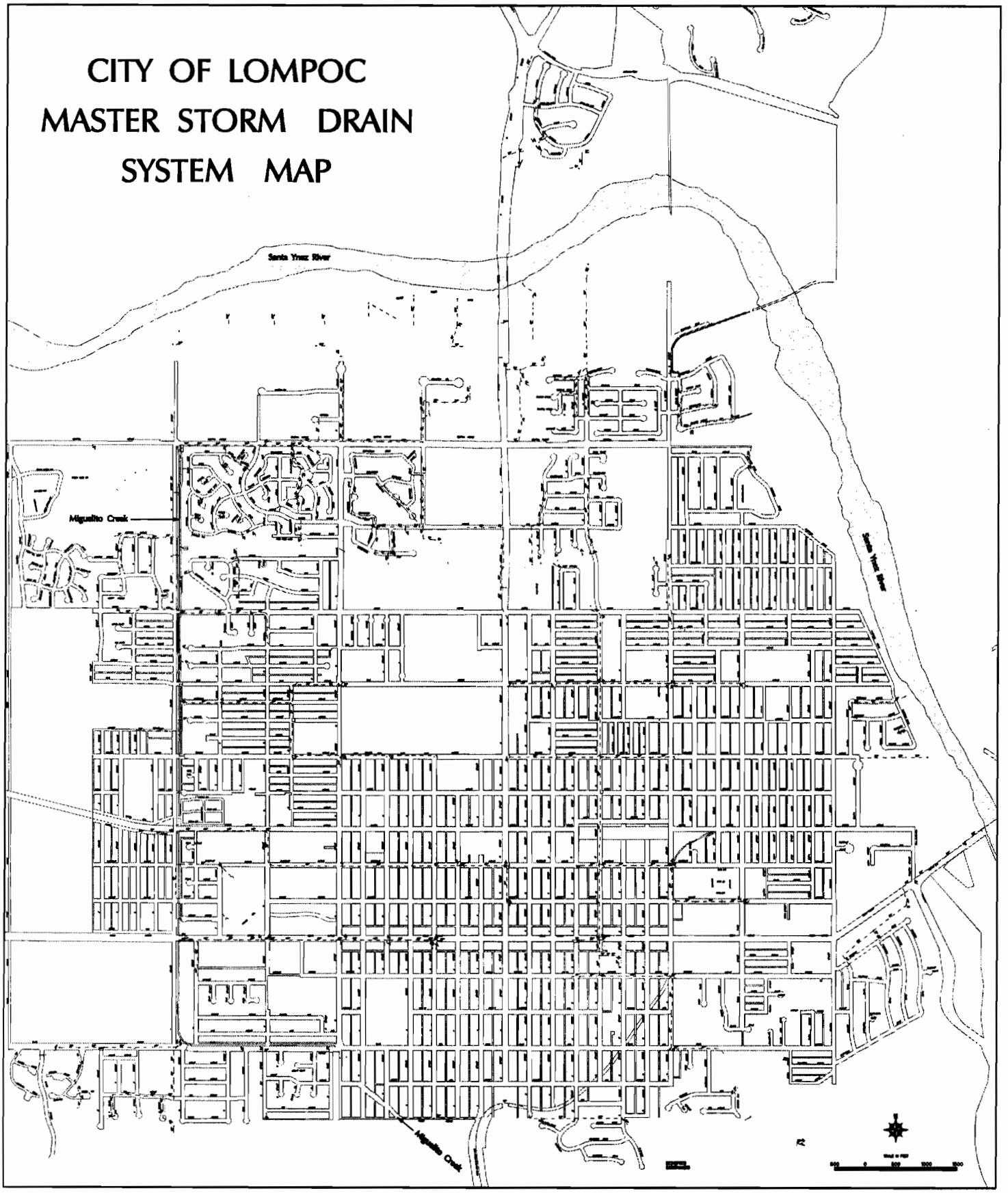
8.0 RECORD RETENTION

The City will keep all required records for at least five years or the duration of the General Permit, whichever is longer. The RWQCB Executive Officer may specify a longer time for record retention. The City will submit the records to the RWQCB Executive Officer upon request. The City will make all records, including the permit and SWMP, available to the public during business hours.

APPENDIX A

CITY OF LOMPOC MASTER STORM DRAIN MAP

CITY OF LOMPOC
MASTER STORM DRAIN
SYSTEM MAP

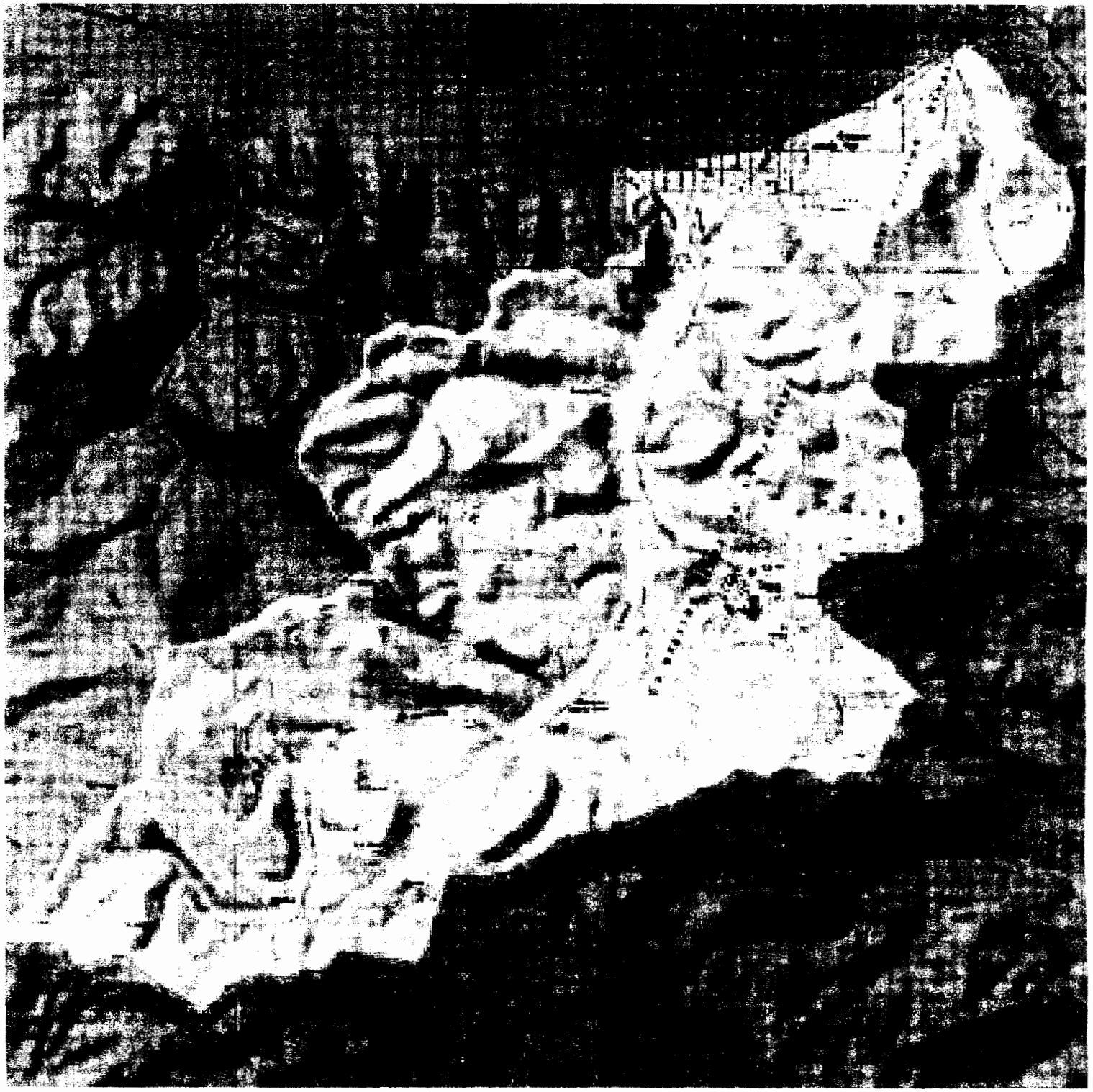


APPENDIX B

SAN MIGUELITO CREEK WATERSHED MAP

APPENDIX B

LOMPOC



SAN MIGUELITO CREEK WATERSHED

APPENDIX C

LOMPOC STORM WATER MAP

CITY OF LOMPOC
MASTER STORM DRAIN
SYSTEM MAP

APPENDIX D

CITYWIDE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

CITY OF LOMPOC MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Permit Must Be Obtained For City Activities, Which Disturb a Total Area of One Acre or More.

A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be prepared and a permit obtained for every project, which will disturb a combined area of 1 acre or more. The Best Management Practices (BMPs) included in this document, shall be incorporated into the SWPPP, as appropriate. Specific attention shall be paid to erosion and sedimentation control measures. The SWPPP shall be prepared by a person trained in identification and application of storm water management techniques. The Plan shall be consistent with the requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) - Region 3, for Storm Water Management Plans. The project site shall be inspected, as required under the plan and City Storm Water Ordinance. City contractors shall be held responsible for their crews' and subcontractors' compliance with these operational BMPs and the provisions of the project specific SWPPP. The operational BMPs shall be included in City project specifications, as appropriate.

In Designing and Planning City Projects, All City Departments Shall Strive to do the Following:

1. Preserve drainages in a natural state.
2. Where practical, use alternate paving material that allows percolation, such as gravel or turf-block.
3. Provide vegetation or other cover, such as gravel, in dirt areas, to prevent erosion and sedimentation.
4. Use low maintenance landscaping.
5. Remove existing mature vegetation only when absolutely necessary.
6. Prevent unnecessary disturbance by establishing clear limits to work zones, delineating limits of work and sensitive or critical areas. Critical areas, vegetation, trees, creek beds, and buffer zones, which are to be protected, shall be delineated in the field with fencing and/or survey tape.
7. Avoid construction on steep slopes, when practical.
8. Minimize cut and fill, as much as possible.
9. Align temporary and permanent roads and driveways along slope contours, where possible.
10. Phase large scale grading operations to minimize the amount of time disturbed areas are exposed.
11. Avoid excavation and grading during wet weather, when practical.

All City Operations Shall Comply With Each Of The Following Requirements.

Outdoor storage and hazardous materials storage.

1. Keep lids on all containers and store under cover.
2. Use secondary containment for hazardous materials and protect from rain. Store hazardous materials in an area where spills will not reach storm drains.
1. Label all hazardous materials according to hazardous waste regulations.

4. Do not combine wastes when storing them - this increases safety, recycling and disposal options and reduces disposal costs.
5. Never mix waste oil with fuel, antifreeze or chlorinated solvents.
6. Use secondary containment on all bulk fluids stored in amounts in excess of 55 gallons and wastes to prevent accidental discharge. Secondary containment includes, but is not limited to, berming around storage areas and use of absorbents.
7. Keep storage areas clean and dry. Conduct regular inspections of storage areas to detect leaks and spills.
8. Store new or used batteries securely to avoid breakage and acid spills during earthquakes. When stored outdoors, batteries shall be covered with plastic tarp to protect them from rain.
9. Recycle old batteries.
10. Wood products treated with chromated copper arsenate, ammoniacal copper zinc arsenate, creosote, or pentachlorophenol should be covered with tarps. (Note: Electric Division poles and crossbeams fall under a Regional Water Quality Control Board exemption from this requirement.)
11. Cover stockpiled soil, construction materials and waste with plastic sheeting or temporary roofs, where practical.
12. When procuring new refuse containers, purchase containers with lids.

Construction, Grading and Erosion Control

1. Minimize clearing and grading activity. Clear and grade only during dry weather, when possible.
2. Construct stabilized access roads and entrances.
3. Use appropriate methods to ensure that soil is not tracked onto City streets such as gravel entrances, street sweeping and tire washes, as necessary.
4. Identify all storm drains, drainage swales and creeks located near construction areas, make sure all subcontractors are aware of storm drain locations and the need to prevent pollutants from entering them.
5. Use berms or drainage ditches to capture and divert natural run-off away from the construction site.
6. Protect storm drain inlets from sediment-laden run-off. Storm drain inlet protection devices include but are not limited to, sandbag barriers, filter fabric fences, block and gravel filters and excavated drop inlet sediment traps.
7. Use as little water as possible for dust control during grading operations.
8. If soil stockpiles are to be stored in high wind areas, consider use of a chemical dust suppressant.
9. Use installed straw bale barriers, silt fencing, sand bag barriers, brush or rock filters, temporary sediment basins, sediment traps or temporary vegetation on slopes to reduce run-off velocity and trap sediments. Do not use asphalt rubble or other demolition debris for this purpose.
10. Earth dikes, drainage swales and ditches, slope drains and subsurface drains, velocity dissipation devices, flared culvert end sections, check dams, slope roughening, terracing and rounding, shall be used to ensure proper drainage and soil retention once a project is completed or when a phase of a project is completed.
11. When cleaning sediments from streets, driveways and paved areas on construction sites, use a standard dry sweeper with a water system to control dust, wherever possible. Dispose of solids at the landfill, and run the remaining swept material through a clarifier, with approved sediment/oil separators. Dispose of the clean water into the storm drain and dispose of the residual oils as hazardous waste.

12. Install cover materials such as vegetative debris, mulch, crushed stone, geo-textile, fabric erosion control blankets, soil stabilizers, and temporary seeding and planting to reduce erosion during and after clearing and grading operations.
13. When dewatering a site, remove sediment from the discharge, using filtration methods or if the site is large enough, use a discharge pond to allow the clear water to percolate into the groundwater table leaving sediments on the surface. If the material is drilling mud, or testing indicates that it is contaminated, dispose of it as required by law.
14. Clean up leaks and spills on the construction site immediately.
15. When placing or removing concrete, ensure that wet concrete, cement and its components, or concrete dust do not enter storm flows.
16. Refuel and perform emergency repairs on vehicles and heavy equipment in a designated, protected location. Protect the soil from leaks and spills. If refueling or repair must be done away from the fuel station or garage, try to do so away from storm inlets, storm channels and the river.
17. Ensure that spill kits are readily available to construction sites and vehicles.
18. If a spill of any size occurs on dirt, notify the Lompoc Fire Department and the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) at 686-8166. Aerate, remediate or dispose of as required by the Certified Unified Program Agency Representative (CUPA).
19. Wash vehicles at an appropriate off-site facility. If equipment must be washed, on-site, do not use soaps, solvents, degreasers, or steam cleaning equipment, and prevent wash water from entering the storm drain.
20. Cover construction materials, stockpiled soil, and waste with plastic sheeting or temporary roofs, prior to expected rain. Sweep and remove materials from surfaces that drain to storm drains, the river and channels, prior to expected rain.
21. Place refuse containers and recycling receptacles around construction sites to reduce litter.
22. Recycle or reuse leftover materials whenever possible.
23. Dispose of all wastes properly. Material that cannot be recycled or reused must be taken to the landfill, hazardous waste collection facility or shipped as hazardous waste.
24. Train employees and supervisors to implement these requirements.
25. When transporting material to and from the construction area, cover or reduce the height of loads so that earthen material and debris do not blow out of the truck.
26. Avoid flushing streets with water. If flushing street or wet cleaning is required, sweep and remove debris beforehand, plug storm inlets, collect wash water and dispose of as required by law. Alternately, allow wash-water to drain to the storm drain and collect it downstream at a manhole or storm drain clean out and dispose as required by law.
27. If drilling is to occur near a watercourse, ensure that all appropriate permits are obtained.

<u>Paint Work</u>

1. Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street gutter, storm drain or creek or where they will end up in a gutter, storm drain, or creek.
2. When finished painting, use up water-based paint in brushes and then rinse them into the sanitary sewer (indoor plumbing).
3. When stripping building exteriors with high-pressure water, cover or berm storm drain inlets. If possible, collect building cleaning water and discharge to the sanitary sewer, if disposal is approved by Wastewater. If the substances test too high in critical elements to be disposed of in the sanitary sewer, dispose of wash water as a hazardous material.
4. If power washing or stripping surfaces painted with lead paint, block storm drains, contain and vacuum water and test water for lead. If lead above threshold levels is found, proper disposal methods shall be followed.

5. Once finished with oil-based painting, paint out brushes to the extent possible, and filter and reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of unusable thinners and residue as hazardous waste.
6. Return unused water-based (latex) paint, properly contained, back to the supplier, or turn it in to the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility (HHWCF) where it will be processed and reused.
7. Dry latex paint and paint cans with dried latex paint may be disposed of in the garbage.
8. Take unwanted oil-based paint, paint thinners and sludges to the HHWCF or ship as hazardous waste.
9. Clean equipment including sprayers, and sprayer paint supply lines, at the end of each day, collecting and disposing of wash water and excess paint properly.

Cement and Concrete Work

1. Sawcut concrete in dry weather, whenever possible. Protect nearby storm drain inlets and water bodies with sandbags around inlets and work areas where debris could be introduced into a water body.
2. After removal, recycle concrete material and sweep area thoroughly.
3. Use as little water as possible during sawcutting operations. Block or berm around storm inlets, drainage channels and watercourses with sandbags or absorbent materials to contain slurry. If slurry enters the storm system, remove immediately.
4. When sawcutting to make repairs to utility lines or for other repairs, collect and deposit debris and earth away from any water and ensure that pollutants do not contact water from sawcutting or necessary repair work.
5. Remove sawcut slurry, as soon as possible, with a shovel or vacuum or by sweeping when dry.
6. Avoid mixing excess fresh concrete or cement mortar on-site.
7. Store dry and wet concrete materials under cover, protected from rain and run-off.
8. Washout concrete transit mixers only in wash out areas where water will flow into settling ponds of dirt, aggregate base or sand, located away from a watercourse. If possible, recycle wash-water by pumping back into mixers for reuse. Do not dispose of washout into storm system.
9. Whenever possible, reuse or recycle small amounts of excess concrete, grout and mortar. Allow excess to set in concrete forms and reuse or dispose of excess at the landfill.
10. Place tarps or drop cloths under mixers when mixing concrete over impervious surfaces. Hose down mixers, tools, and other equipment in a dirt area where the rinse water can soak into the ground and not run into the creek or storm drain.
11. Sweep surfaces at the end of the day and dispose of swept materials properly.

Asphalt, Paving, Patching, Resurfacing and Surface Sealing

1. Apply paving, patching, resurfacing and surface sealing materials in dry weather, when there will be adequate time for materials to dry, unless emergency repair in rain is necessary.
2. After pavement removal, recycle paving and sweep area thoroughly.
3. When patching, resurfacing, sealing and removing asphalt, protect nearby storm drain inlets and water bodies with sandbags around inlets and around work areas where debris could be introduced into a water body.
4. Stockpile materials away from streets, gutter areas, storm drain inlets or watercourses. Cover or berm stockpiles in wet weather.

5. Pre-heat, transfer and load hot bituminous material away from drainage systems and watercourses.
6. Cover and seal storm drain inlets and covers, prior to applying seal coat, slurry seal etc. Leave covers in place until job is complete and all water has evaporated or drained. Clean collected material from covers and dispose of properly.
7. Designate a protected area for cleanup and proper disposal of excess paving and surfacing materials.
8. Avoid run-off when using water for dust control.
9. Sweep debris and dispose of properly when construction is completed.
10. Remove stockpiles as soon as possible after job is complete.
11. If it rains unexpectedly, cover stockpiles and divert run-off around construction, where possible.
12. Use as little water as possible during sawcutting operations. Block or berm around storm inlets, drainage channels and watercourses with sandbags or absorbent materials to contain slurry. If slurry enters storm system, remove immediately.
13. Remove sawcut slurry, as soon as possible, with a shovel or vacuum or by sweeping when dry.
14. Wash down exposed aggregate concrete only when the wash water can (1) flow onto a dirt area; (2) drain onto a bermed surface from which it can be pumped and disposed of properly; or (3) be vacuumed from the area along the curb where sediment has accumulated by blocking a storm drain inlet.
15. Allow aggregate rinse to settle and pump water to sanitary sewer if allowed.
16. Recycle broken asphalt at a construction demolition facility.
17. Always park paving machines over drip pans or absorbent materials.
18. Clean patch and paving equipment, if possible, at the end of each day, at the Corporate Yard.

<u>Sweeping</u>

1. Street sweeping schedule shall be based on factors such as traffic volume, land use, field observation of sediment and trash accumulation, and proximity to watercourses. The City's goal is sweeping all City streets once a month. When staffing and equipment are available, the City strives to sweep all streets twice a month.
2. Use standard sweeper with minimal water use for dust control.
3. Notify the public of street sweeping schedule changes.
4. Maintain street sweepers for maximum effectiveness. Replace old sweepers with technologically advanced sweepers. Review existing sweepers for effectiveness to schedule for replacement.
5. Clean sweepers at a wash facility that drains to a clarifier tank with approved sediment/oil separators.
6. Dispose of street sweeping residuals at the City Landfill.
7. Do not leave street sweeping debris in piles along the road, especially near storm drain inlets or riparian areas.
8. Ensure that piles of swept material are not left adjacent to storm drains. Make a second pass with sweeper or hand sweep, if necessary.
9. If sweeper dewatering is necessary, discharge water to a clarifier tank.
10. Sweep City-owned parking lots at least once before the onset of the wet season.
11. Ensure that sweeper drivers are familiar with spill response requirements and that absorbents are either kept on sweepers or are readily available at all times.
12. Dispose of spill containment and remediation materials properly.

Storm Drains

1. Ensure energy dissipation below culvert outfalls.
2. All catch basins, inlets, debris basins and storm drain lines shall be inspected once a year and shall be maintained, as necessary.
3. Visual inspections shall be conducted during the dry season to identify problem areas of trash accumulation.
4. Inlets shall be inspected before and after the wet season. Clean all inlets before the wet season and clean inlets, after the wet season.
5. Inspect and clean storm drain pipes and inlets in areas affected by pollutant generating incidents such as fire or spills immediately, or at minimum, before the first rain.
6. If no evidence of chemical contamination of wastes collected during inlet cleaning is found, dispose of solid waste material at the landfill. If liquid material is obtained and potentially contaminated, run the material through a clarifier (portable/in-sink/Corporate Yard/other type) discharging clean water to the storm drain and disposing of the hazardous material properly, as required by law.
7. If there is evidence of chemical contamination in the sediment cleaned from the inlets, the sediment should be analyzed for pollutants, including lead, oil and grease and hydrocarbons. If concentrations are elevated, sediments should be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Solid Waste

1. Post no littering signs.
2. Provide litter receptacles and recycling containers in high use areas.
3. Clean out litter receptacles in high use areas frequently to prevent spillage.

Garage / Transit / Vehicle Maintenance

1. Perform major repairs at the Corporate Yard.
2. If refueling or repair must be done away from the fuel station or Corporate Yard, try to do so away from storm inlets, channels and the river.
3. Recycle used motor oil, diesel oil, vehicles fluids and parts, whenever possible.
4. Inspect equipment daily and repair any leaks, as soon as possible.
5. When receiving vehicles for parts or salvage, park them on a paved surface and immediately drain and collect gasoline and other fluids properly.
6. Use containers and drip pans when changing oil and antifreeze. Recycle oil and dispose of filters properly.
7. Check vehicles for leaks. Soak up any spills and leaks with absorbents and dispose of properly.
8. Develop and implement a spill response plan. Spill kits shall be stored on selected City vehicles and shall be readily available to all City operations and facilities. Dispose of spill containment and remediation materials properly.
9. If a spill occurs on dirt, excavate and remove soil. Aerate, remediate or dispose of as required by CUPA.
10. Ensure spill kits are carried on, or are readily available to all large equipment, including utility vehicles and those that have hydraulics.

Vegetation Management and Landscape Maintenance

1. Maintain vegetative cover on medians and embankments to prevent erosion.
2. Apply mulch or leave clippings in place to reduce run-off.
3. Limit the use of disking to areas that are flat. Only disk when necessary to amend clay or

sandy soil to retain water, as frequent disking could contribute to sedimentation in run-off. If disking is necessary, disk early in the spring or fall and always prior to the rainy season. Incorporate mulch and water into the soil to help retain it in place, grade and compact soil once disking is completed.

4. Remove pruned vegetation from gutter, shoulder and storm drain inlets.
5. Avoid loosening the soil when manually or mechanically weeding.
6. Inspect irrigation systems to ensure that excessive run-off is not occurring.
7. Repair irrigation leaks as soon as they are identified.
8. If muddy water is being bailed out of an area, deposit it on landscaped areas, rather than in the storm system. Follow federal, state and local laws governing the use, storage and disposal of pesticides and herbicides.
9. Reduce or eliminate use of pesticides for prevention, using them to address known problems. Avoid use of copper-based pesticides.
10. Do not apply fertilizer, pesticides or herbicides if rain is expected.
11. Use and mix the minimum amount of pesticides and herbicides necessary.
12. Do not mix or prepare pesticides for application near gutters, storm drains, storm channels, creeks or the river.
13. Fully use pesticides, rinse containers and use rinse water as pesticide, dispose of unused pesticide as hazardous waste.
14. Replace existing vegetation with fire-resistant and native vegetation to reduce the need for herbicides.
15. Calibrate the pesticide/herbicide distributor to avoid excessive application.
16. Clean pavement and sidewalk before applying irrigation water, if fertilizer is spilled on these surfaces.
17. Follow federal, state and local laws governing the use, storage and disposal of pesticides and herbicides.
18. Minimize use of chemical fertilizers. Consider grasscycling or composting to assist in augmenting your fertilizers naturally. Limit fertilizer application to twice a year, fall and spring.
19. When watering, water in early morning or evening to minimize evaporation.
20. Use the least toxic pesticides and herbicides available. Read labels for warnings and use only as directed.

Municipal Pool and Water Features

1. Discontinue use of chlorine, allowing chlorine to dissipate through aeration, dechlorination or neutralization of previously chlorinated water, prior to discharge. Test for presence of chlorine prior to discharge and ensure dechlorination before discharge.

Lake, Creek and River Management

1. Reduce fertilizer use around the lake at River Park.
2. Discourage public from feeding fish and birds.
3. Use fish to control algae, when appropriate.
4. Mechanically remove scum with a 60 micron net.

Carpet Cleaning

1. Dispose of all water from cleaning carpets, upholstery and other surfaces into the sink or toilet and not the storm drain.
2. Make sure carpet cleaners are required to dispose of cleaning water in sanitary sewer.

APPENDIX E

CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The proposed Storm Water Ordinance will identify requirements for implementation of construction BMPs. It is expected that in evaluating Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans submitted and construction sites' compliance with NPDES II permits, construction BMPs such as the following will be considered:

- Proper use and disposal of toxic materials
- Erosion and sediment control measures
- Reduced tracking of sediment onto public and private streets
- Proper Dust control
- Preservation of existing vegetation wherever possible
- Adequate Sweeping schedule
- Maintaining all construction equipment to prevent oil or other fluid leaks.
- Keeping vehicles and equipment clean, preventing excessive buildup of oil and grease.
- Protection of the ground beneath staging, fueling and maintenance areas with impermeable materials. Placement of drip pans below equipment that is parked. Use of off-site repair shops whenever possible.
- Stockpiled spill cleanup materials readily accessible.
- Regular inspection of on-site vehicles and equipment for leaks and immediate repair.
- Checking incoming vehicles and equipment (including delivery trucks, and employee and subcontractor vehicles) for leaking oil and fluids. Prohibiting leaking vehicles or equipment on-site.
- Use of designated areas away from drainages, if fueling must occur on-site.
- On-site fuel storage tanks located within bermed areas designed to hold the tank's volume. Retention area covered with an impervious material and installed in a manner that ensures any spills will be contained.
- Secondary containment always used, including drain pans or drop cloths to catch spills or leaks when removing or changing fluids.
- Use of drip pans for any oil or fluid changes.
- As little water as possible used while washing to avoid having to install erosion and sediment controls for the wash area. Use of designated, bermed wash areas to prevent wastewater discharge into storm water, creeks, rivers, and other water bodies. Use of phosphate free, biodegradable soaps.
- Steam cleaning not permitted on-site.
- Material handling areas kept free and clean of spills, leaks and deleterious material.
- All discharge points to off-site locations kept free of noticeable pollutant discharges and sediment.
- All internal discharge points provided with temporary and permanent inlet protection, including a City approved method of silt removal and an oil and grease filter.
- Hazardous materials kept covered.
- Paved areas used for parking equipment whenever possible.
- Use of properly maintained sediment barriers such as gravel or sandbags, straw bales and rolls, silt fences and sediment traps/basins and storm drain inlet protectors to control sedimentation.

- Protection of all exposed slopes with acceptable soil stabilization practices.
- Keep all on-site traffic routes, parking and storage of equipment and supplies in designated areas.
- Properly maintain seeded and landscaped areas.
- Stabilized construction entrances and staging areas provided. A graveled entrance or equivalent provided to reduce tracking of soil onto streets.
- Sediment and debris swept from public streets adjacent to construction sites at the end of each day.
- Use of geo-textiles and fiber mats and mulch to maintain landscaping and seeding and reduce erosion.
- Velocity of flows through the site reduced using outlet protection / dissipaters, check dams and slope roughening.
- Diversion of run-off on construction sites using earth dikes, temporary drains and swales, and slope drain terracing.

APPENDIX F

TWICE - A - MONTH
STREET SWEEPING SCHEDULE

1st & 3rd Week of Each Month

Day	Route	Route Description
Monday	1	Ocean Ave. to Willow Ave., "U" St. to "O" St.
		Olive Ave., "U" St. to School & Bodger Rd.
	11	Laurel Ave. to Andrews Ave., "V" St. to "Z" St.
Tuesday	2	Ocean Ave. to Willow Ave., "O" St. to "I" St.
	12	Laurel Ave. to Pine Ave., "O" St. to "V" St.
Wednesday	3	Ocean Ave. to Cambridge Dr., "I" St. to "D" St.
		South "C" St., Locust Ave. to South End.
	13	Pine Ave. to Anthony Way, College Ave. to North Ave.
		"H" St. to "T" St., Barton Ave. "O" St. to Central Ave.
Thursday	4	Ocean Ave. to Olive Ave., "D" St. to 7th St.
	14	College Ave. to Birch Ave. "H" St. to "D" St.
		Rivers Edge Estates North of Central Ave.
Friday	5	"C" St. to 7th St., Olive Ave. to Fir Ave., & Crestview
	15	"D" St. to "A" St., College Ave. to Central Ave.
		Celebrity & Rio Vista, "D" St. to Riverside Dr. North of
		Central, "A" St. to river crossing.

2nd & 4th Week of Each Month

Day	Route	Route Description
Monday	6	Ocean Ave. to Laurel Ave., "A" St. to 12th St.
	16	"A" St. to 8th St., Laurel Ave. to College Ave.
Tuesday	7	Ocean Ave. to College Ave, "A" St. to "F" St.
	17	"A" St. to Riverside Dr., College Ave. to Pine Ave.
Wednesday	8	Ocean Ave. to College Ave., "F" St. to "J" St.
	18	"A" St. to Riverside Dr., Pine Ave. to North Ave.
Thursday	9	Ocean Ave. to College Ave., "J" St. to "O" St.
	19	North Ave. to Barton Ave., "A" St. Riverside Dr. / 7th
Friday	10	Ocean Ave. to Laurel Ave., "O" St. to "Z" St.
	20	"A" St. to Riverside Dr., Bush Ave. to Barton Ave.
		La Purisima Highlands, Bike Lanes on Central Ave.,
		WWTP and Landfill.

State Highway # 246, State highway # 1 and Twelfth Street are swept every Monday.

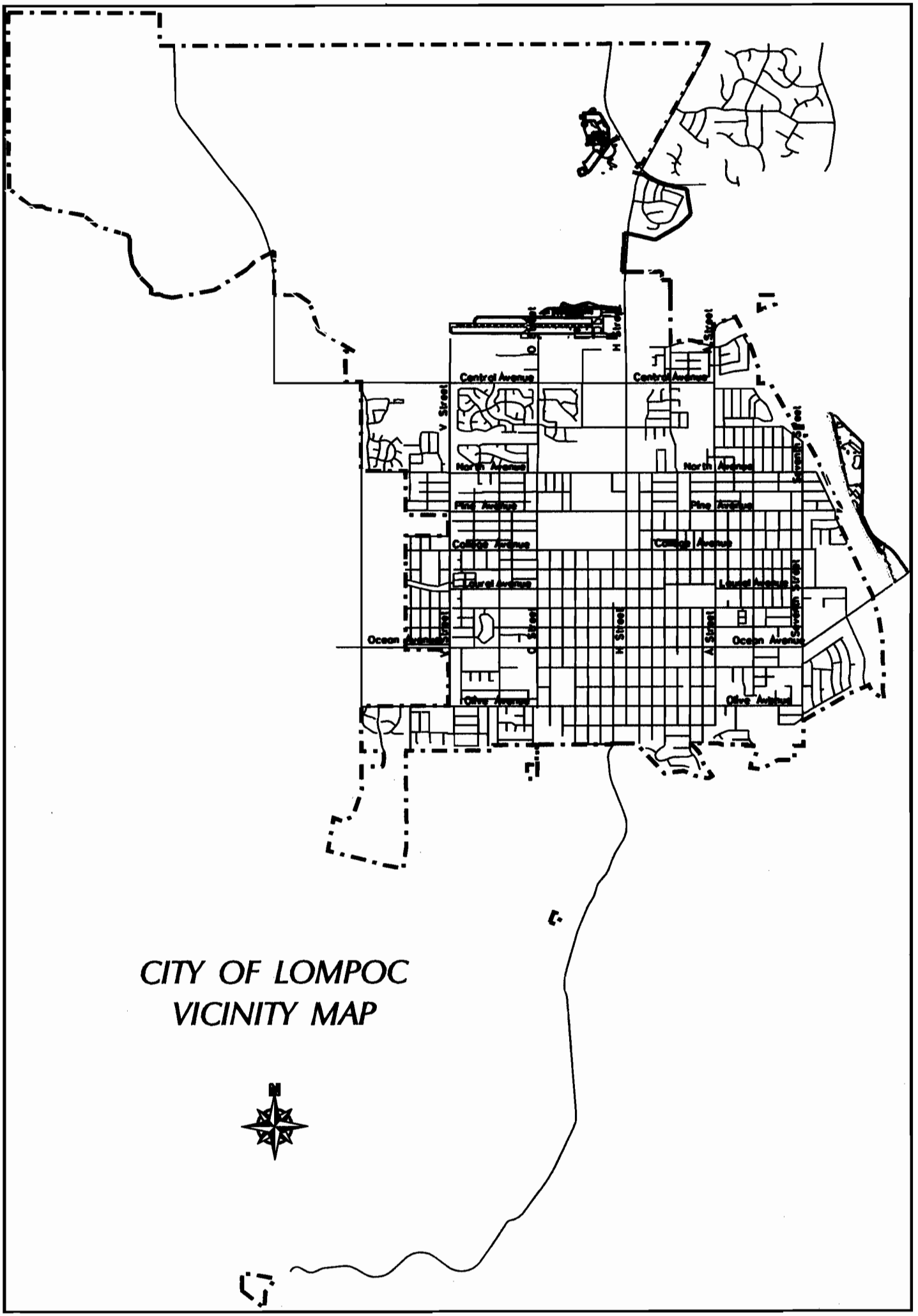
APPENDIX G

COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS AND TERMS

City.	City of Lompoc
SWQCB.	State Water Quality Control Board
RWQCB.	Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 3
EPA.	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HOA.	Homeowner's Association
POA.	Property Owner's Association
MEP.	Maximum Extent Practicable – The standard for evaluating permit compliance.
MS4.	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NPDES.	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.
Phase II.	The second stage of implementation of the Clean Water Act by the federal and state government.
Point Source Discharge.	A point source discharge is a discrete discharge from a single point, into a water body or a storm drain system. This type of discharge is not comprised solely of storm water.
SWMP.	Storm Water Management Program
TMDL.	Total Maximum Daily Load.
TSS.	Total Suspended Solids.

APPENDIX H

CITY OF LOMPOC BOUNDARY MAP – INCLUDING PROPERTY CONTROLLED BY THE U.S BUREAU OF PRISONS.



CITY OF LOMPOC
VICINITY MAP