

City of Sonoma

Phase II NPDES Storm Water Management Plan



March 2004

CITY OF SONOMA

PHASE II NPDES STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The federal Storm Water Phase II Final Rule requires operators of small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit by March 2003. The Phase II Rule is the follow-up to the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Phase I NPDES Program, promulgated in 1990 as part of the Clean Water Act. Phase I required municipalities with a population of over 100,000 to implement programs and practices to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff. The Phase II Rule expands Phase I by requiring cities with populations between 10,000 and 100,000 to do the same.

The Phase II NPDES Rule also requires an NPDES permit to be obtained by MS4s that meet the following criteria:

- Discharge to sensitive waters;
- Urbanized area with populations $>1,000/\text{mi}^2$;
- High growth or growth potential of $>25\%$ in a ten-year period;
- Significant contributor of pollutants to water of the state; and/or
- Ineffective water quality protection by other programs.

The City of Sonoma meets the first three criteria. The City is located within the Sonoma Creek watershed, which supports beneficial uses for cold and warm freshwater habitat, fish migration, preservation of rare and endangered species, fish spawning, wildlife habit, and contact and non-contact water recreation. In addition, groundwater is a source of drinking and irrigation water in rural areas of the county.

Impacts from urban, construction, hillside development, and agricultural runoff have resulted in the Clean Water Act's Section 303(d) listing of Sonoma Creek as an impaired water body for nutrients such as ammonia and nitrogen for sediment, and for pathogens such as fecal coliform. Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires that states identify water bodies that do not meet water quality standards. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) are then developed for each water body on the list, and include identifying sources of pollutants, defining how much of a pollutant a water body can tolerate while still meeting water quality standards, and specifying actions that create solutions. Because of the recommended 303(d) listings, reducing the flow of nutrients, sediment, and pathogens in Sonoma's storm water runoff will be the focus of the City's Storm Water Management Program (SWMP).

The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) is the regulatory agency having Phase II NPDES permit oversight authority. On October 24, 2002, representatives from the City of Sonoma met with Ms. Selina Louie, Sonoma's Regional Board storm water contact, to learn what the agency has determined to be the most significant storm water quality issues for Sonoma. Ms. Louie encouraged Sonoma to participate in the Statewide General Permit, as opposed to seeking an individual permit. Sonoma has already put into practice many of the measures required by the General Permit, but will need to formalize and document what has been done for reporting purposes. Other program requirements will be implemented over a five-year period, the length of the first permit term.

The State General Storm Water Permit (General Permit) was adopted April 30, 2003. In order to be in compliance with the General Permit, Sonoma must submit a Notice of Intent form, a Storm Water Management Plan (Plan), and an annual permit fee of \$2,000. The Plan acts as the City's permit, describing actions that include best management practices (BMPs), measurable goals, and timetables for what are defined as Minimum Control Measures (MCMs). During the five-year permit term, Sonoma must submit annual reports to the Regional Board that document and convey progress in implementing the six MCMs. The six MCMs required by the permit are:

- Public Education and Outreach;
- Public Participation/Involvement;
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination;
- Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control;
- Post-Construction Storm Water Management; and
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.

The good news is that the City has already implemented programs that address many of the EPA's Menu of BMPs for each of the six Minimum Control Measures. These include pollution prevention education, committing construction projects to implement erosion control practices during grading activities, storm drain maintenance, and other activities. There are several agencies and non-profit groups that the City can establish partnerships with such as the Sonoma County Water Agency, Sonoma Waste Management Agency, the Sonoma Ecology Center, and the Southern Sonoma County Resource Conservation District. The purpose of these partnerships will be to share in the implementation of some elements of the Plan, such as public education, outreach, involvement, and participation.

The bad news is that the Phase II NPDES program is unfunded. At this time, additional actions will likely need to be implemented by existing staff. Budgeting for a Storm Water Management Program Implementation Plan, additional street sweeping, and the Storm Water Management Plan has already taken place. Sonoma's costs for materials and the annual permit fee are estimated to be approximately \$8,500 for the first year of implementation, and approximately \$21,000 for subsequent years of the five-year permit term. The general permit requires that the Plan document be signed by a "principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative." That individual certifies that the information submitted in the Plan is accurate and complete. According to Regional Board staff, failure to implement the program and the minimum required BMPs could result in third-party lawsuits, notices of violation, additional regulatory requirements, and possible fines of up to \$27,500 per day.

The Public Works Department is taking the lead in the implementation of the Storm Water Management Program (SWMP), and will be working closely with the Community Development Agency, the Planning and Community Development Department, and the Development Services (Building) Department to put the SWMP into place over the next five years. The Public Works Administrator, Mr. Alfonso Bandur, will be the Program Leader.

New language and elements will need to be incorporated into existing documents such as the City's General Plan, California Environmental Quality Act checklist, and building and public

works inspection procedures. A storm drain ordinance must be adopted and enforced that prohibits non-storm water discharges to the City's storm drain system. In addition, an erosion control and grading ordinance must be adopted for construction activities disturbing more than one acre. Ordinance language will allow City staff to implement those changes necessary to reduce pollutants to the City's storm drains and subsequently to Sonoma Creek, and will support the implementation of this comprehensive program.

The City will be required to develop and implement a Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) by June 30, 2006. The City is subject to this requirement due to its expected growth potential of greater than 25% over the next 10 years. SUSMPs are defined as the portions of municipal storm water management programs that address storm water pollution arising from private sector new development and redevelopment. Permittees and/or developers must adopt the requirements set forth in the SUSMPs, and must incorporate appropriate SUSMP requirements into their project plans.

The General Permit requires that all NOIs, Plans, certifications, reports, and other information prepared be signed by the principal executive officer, a ranking elected official, or a duly authorized representative. For the City, the authorized representative will be the City Manager.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Regulatory Background

The federal Storm Water Phase II Final Rule requires operators of small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit by March 2003. The Phase II Rule is the follow-up to the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Phase I NPDES Program, promulgated in 1990 as part of the Clean Water Act. Phase I required municipalities with populations of over 100,000 to implement programs and practices to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff. The Phase II Rule expands Phase I by requiring cities with populations between 10,000 and 100,000 to do the same. A NPDES permit is required because storm water discharges from selected cities and other facilities are considered sources of pollution.

The Phase II NPDES Rule also requires an NPDES permit be obtained by MS4s that meet the following criteria:

- Discharge to sensitive waters;
- Urbanized area with populations $>1,000/\text{mi}^2$;
- High growth or growth potential of $>25\%$ in a ten-year period;
- Significant contributor of pollutants to water of the state; and/or
- Ineffective water quality protection by other programs.

The City of Sonoma meets the first three criteria. The City is located within the Sonoma Creek watershed, which supports beneficial uses for cold and warm freshwater habitat, fish migration, preservation of rare and endangered species, fish spawning, wildlife habit, and contact and non-contact water recreation. In addition, groundwater is a source of drinking and irrigation water in rural areas of the county.

The Final State General Storm Water Permit (General Permit) was adopted April 30, 2003. In order to be in compliance with the General Permit, Sonoma must submit a Notice of Intent form, a Storm Water Management Plan (Plan), and an annual permit fee of \$2,000. The Plan acts as the City's permit, describing actions that include best management practices (BMPs), measurable goals, and timetables for what are defined as Minimum Control Measures (MCMs). During the five-year permit term, Sonoma must submit annual reports to the Regional Board that document and convey progress in implementing the six MCMs.

2.2 Description of City

The City of Sonoma is located about 50 miles northeast of San Francisco in southeastern Sonoma County, California, on State Highway 12. Sonoma is approximately 2.2 square miles in size, with 4,665 residential housing units and approximately 9,500 residents. The City boundaries and sphere of influence generally extend from Verano Avenue on the north, to Sonoma Creek on the west, to Leveroni/Napa Roads on the south, and approximately Eighth Street East on the east. Figure 1 illustrates the City boundaries, creeks, and important features. The City storm drain system has approximately 40 miles of storm drain pipes, ranging from 6 to

72 inches in diameter, 470 drain inlets (catch basins), and approximately 3 miles of roadside ditches.

The City presently fulfills some of the required elements of the Phase II program, which are outlined by department below.

2.3 Public Works Department

The Public Works Department crews currently conduct annual storm drain maintenance activities, including cleaning the drain inlets, as well as conducting flood event clean-up activities on an as-needed basis. The City owns two street sweepers and devotes one full-time employee to operating them throughout the City. Currently, the street sweeping schedule includes sweeping residential areas once per month, and business areas twice per week. However, during the autumn when leaves are falling, the frequency of sweeping increases to daily sweeping in all areas of the City. During this time, both of the City's street sweeping machines are in use.

2.4 Planning Department

The Planning Department requires that whenever a construction project is subject to environmental review, an Environmental Initial Study Checklist must be completed. The checklist addresses potential project impacts to areas such as biological resources, adverse effects on riparian habitat, ability to meet water quality standards, and contribution of runoff that would impact the existing storm drain system(s), or contribution of polluted runoff. The City's standard conditions of approval require that for all construction projects **one acre larger in size** that involve grading, an erosion control plan must be submitted to the City for review and approval. If modifications or changes to the erosion control plans are required following the initial review, the developer/contractor must resubmit the plans for a second review and approval.

The Development Services Department is involved in building permit inspection, plan checking, and public works inspection. Inspectors currently inspect all construction sites for which site work is expected to continue into the rainy season (October 15 – April 15), to verify that the BMPs and procedures specified in the site erosion control plans are being followed. They also inspect sites periodically at other times, on an as-needed basis.

2.5 Outside Agencies

Local agencies and nonprofit organizations also contribute to many activities that ultimately reduce storm water pollution and improve surface water quality to Sonoma Creek and its tributaries. The Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) works to control sewer overflows to storm drains by checking lift stations on a regular basis, and by performing routine maintenance in areas known to have sewer overflows during wet weather events. When overflows do occur, they are handled by the SCWA as well.

The Sonoma Ecology Center (SEC) has initiated GIS/GPS mapping projects for the Sonoma area, volunteer creek workdays, conducted monitoring at the Sonoma Valley Watershed Station, provided local school workshops and field trips, and co-hosted educational workshops for the

Sonoma Valley Watershed Council, among other projects. The Southern Sonoma County Resource Conservation District (SSCRCD) has also been extremely active and has received several large grants and other funding to conduct educational workshops, stream bank stabilization, and riparian corridor enhancement projects along Nathanson Creek. The SSCRCD also has a designated Sonoma Creek Watershed Coordinator. The SSCRCD has completed numerous partnering projects with local vintners, SEC, and the San Francisco Estuary Institute.

The Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (SCWMA) conducts annual household hazardous waste collection days, and with the cooperation of Sonoma Garbage Collectors, offers residential curbside oil recycling and solid waste recycling for materials such as paper, glass, plastic, tin, and aluminum. The Sonoma County Department of Emergency Services (SCDES) inspects businesses that have hazardous materials on site and makes certain that these hazardous materials are being handled in the appropriate manner.

3.0 ADMINISTRATION, PLANNING, AND FUNDING

The Public Works Department is taking the lead in the storm water program and providing the Program Leader in the Public Works Administrator, and will be working closely with the Community Development Agency, the Planning and Community Services Department, and the Development Services (Building) Department to put the program in place over the next five years. The City will also be working cooperatively with the SCWA, the SCWMA, Sonoma Garbage Collectors, SSCRCD, and the SEC to ensure that resources are utilized efficiently, and that BMPs implemented by each of the agencies do not conflict with one another.

New language and elements will need to be incorporated into existing documents such as the City's General Plan, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) checklist, and building and public works inspection procedures. A storm drain ordinance must be adopted and enforced that prohibits non-storm water discharges to the City's storm drain system. In addition, an erosion control and grading ordinance must be adopted for construction activities disturbing more than one acre. Ordinance language will allow City staff to implement those changes necessary to reduce pollutants to the City's storm drains and subsequently to Sonoma Creek, and will support the implementation of this comprehensive program. These institutional changes will be discussed in greater detail in the Minimum Control Measures narrative and the Storm Water Management Plan At A Glance Table (Table 1).

The City has already initiated several activities that have assisted them in developing and implementing their Phase II program, including the development of a Storm Water Management Program Implementation Plan, and performing more frequent street sweeping. Those activities, as well as the development of this Plan, were included in the 2002-2003 fiscal year General Fund budget. According to the Public Works Administrator, it is likely that the General Fund will continue to be the budget source for the majority of the components of the Storm Water Management Program over the next five years. Sonoma's costs for materials and the annual permit fee are estimated to be approximately \$8,500 for the first year of implementation, and approximately \$21,000 for subsequent years of the five-year permit term. Because of budget and personnel constraints, Sonoma envisions that the implementation of additional BMPs, record keeping, management, and reporting activities will need to be performed using existing staff. At

this time, Sonoma does not anticipate being able to add additional personnel. Personnel and resource needs for each of the proposed (new) BMPs are outlined in Table 2, Resource Needs Table.

4.0 GEOGRAPHIC AND LAND USE DESCRIPTION

4.1 Sonoma Creek Watershed

Sonoma Creek and its tributaries drain a 170-square-mile area from the western Sonoma and eastern Mayacamas mountains through the Valley of the Moon, to the tidal flats of the north end of San Pablo Bay. The headwaters of Sonoma Creek are located in the upland areas of Sugarloaf Ridge State Park. Hillside and valley vineyards, oak woodlands, many unnamed tributaries to Sonoma Creek, and several contiguous urbanized areas dominate the Upper Sonoma Valley. The lower portions of the valley and Sonoma Creek are tidally influenced, and low-lying areas support hay farming, grazing, wetlands, and recreational uses.

4.2 City of Sonoma Watershed

The City of Sonoma is located in the central portion of the valley. Sonoma, the largest city in the watershed, has a population of approximately 9,500 residents. There are 4,665 residential housing units in an area 2.2 square miles in size. The City boundaries, streets, creeks, and other features are shown on Figure 1. The City's storm drain system is shown on the City's storm drain maps, Attachment A. Sonoma Creek is the most prominent waterway in the region, flowing generally along Sonoma's western boundary (Figure 1). However, two tributaries to Sonoma Creek, Nathanson Creek and Friar Creek, traverse the City, flowing from north to south. The center of the City is at an elevation of less than 100 feet above sea level, with the northeast portion of the City increasing slightly in elevation (150 feet). Figure 2 is an overview map of the City of Sonoma's watershed boundary, as well as the Sonoma County Water Agency's Flood Zone designations. Figure 3 is a more detailed view of the creeks within the City of Sonoma, which illustrates the types of channels and the maintenance jurisdictions of the City of Sonoma and the Sonoma County Water Agency.

4.3 Land Use

The most intensively developed area within the Sonoma Creek watershed is the City of Sonoma, which consists largely of single-family residential and public lands (including schools, the hospital, and state park lands). Figure 4, City of Sonoma Land Use Map, illustrates and defines the land use patterns within the City's sphere of influence.

5.0 POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN

The Sonoma Creek watershed supports beneficial uses for cold and warm freshwater habitat, fish migration, preservation of rare and endangered species, fish spawning, wildlife habit, and contact and non-contact water recreation. In addition, groundwater is a source of drinking and irrigation water in Sonoma and rural areas of the county. Impacts from agricultural runoff, construction, hillside development, and urban runoff have resulted in the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) listing of Sonoma Creek for nutrients, pathogens, and sediment. Section 303(d) of the federal

Clean Water Act requires that states identify water bodies that do not meet water quality standards. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) are then developed for each water body on the list, and include identifying sources of pollutants, defining how much of a pollutant a water body can tolerate while still meeting water quality standards, and specifying actions that create solutions.

5.1 Nutrients

Nutrient impairment was identified prior to 1988 and was primarily associated with wastewater discharges to the creek. Nutrients were addressed by improving secondary wastewater treatment and halting the discharge of the SCWA's wastewater treatment plant during low flow months. Nutrients consist of algae growth-stimulating substances such as ammonia, nitrogen, and phosphorus. Un-ionized ammonia, the more toxic portion of total ammonia, is toxic to fish, especially when water begins to become more basic, around 7.8 pH units.

5.2 Pathogens

Pathogen impairment in Sonoma Creek was identified prior to 1988, and was also primarily associated with wastewater discharges to the creek. Pathogens were addressed by improving treatment of SCWA's wastewater treatment plant and by halting discharge during low flow months. Pathogens consist of total and fecal coliform, *E. coli*, and Enterococci. Most recently, the pathogen focus has been on fecal coliform and Enterococci, the less costly and more definitive indicator organisms of fecal contamination.

5.3 Sediment

Sediment impairment was identified more recently, and is primarily associated with urban, construction, and agricultural runoff. Sediment impairment consists of turbidity – a measurement of the concentration of fine particles or cloudiness of water, sediment – the soil that sinks to the bottom of a water body, suspended material – the larger particles that can be removed by chemical addition, and settleable matter – the particles that eventually settle to the bottom of a water body. Data collection for this total maximum daily load (TMDL) will focus on characterizing the channel and habitat conditions with respect to factors limiting fish habitat and sediment sources. The SEC is seeking funding under Phase 2 of Proposition 13 for a sediment budget assessment. Proposition 13 is a water bond approved by California voters in March 2000, which authorizes the State of California to sell \$1.97 billion in general obligation bonds to support safe drinking, water quality, flood protection, and water reliability projects throughout the state. The SWRCB is allocating \$763.9 million of these funds to local projects throughout California.

The Regional Board has begun the process of developing TMDLs for the identified pollutants in conjunction with the SEC and the SSRCD. TMDLs are a means of assessing the amount of pollutants (loading) a water body can handle and then assigning maximum pollutant inputs to various sources such as urban runoff or wastewater treatment plant discharges. A kick-off meeting was held November 20, 2002 at the Sonoma Community Center to educate the public about the TMDL process, identify the pollutants of concern to the public, and outline the timeframe of the TMDL development. Approximately 75 people attended. The Regional Board will be conducting monitoring of Sonoma Creek between October 2002 and June 2003. The goal

is to have a TMDL project report by September 2005, and a San Francisco Bay Basin Plan amendment by June 2006.

6.0 MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURES

The Phase II Rule defines a Storm Water Management Plan as a program consisting of six elements that, when implemented together, are expected to achieve significant reductions of pollutants discharged into receiving water bodies, in this case, Sonoma Creek and its tributaries. The narrative portion of the six MCMs will describe the types of activities that are included in the MCM. Table 1, Storm Water Management Plan At A Glance, will provide additional details pertaining to current and planned BMPs, implementation plans, measurable goals to measure the success of BMPs, the timeframes for implementation, pollutants addressed, audiences targeted, and the individuals or agency responsible for the implementation. The six MCMs required by the General Permit are:

- Public Education and Outreach;
- Public Involvement/Participation;
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination;
- Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control;
- Post-Construction Storm Water Management; and
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.

6.1 Public Education and Outreach

Public education and outreach consists of distributing materials and performing outreach to inform citizens about impacts that polluted storm water runoff can have on Sonoma Creek. Most people are unaware that there are everyday activities that they conduct that have negative impacts on the creeks near their homes and businesses. When people are marginally aware that they may be contributing some form of pollution, they consider their contribution to be insignificant. People are generally not aware that their actions, when multiplied by the millions of inhabitants within the San Francisco Bay watershed engaged in the same activities, collectively contribute significantly to storm water pollution. There is greater compliance with the program as the public becomes aware of their personal responsibility for protecting water quality.

The City of Sonoma has already demonstrated a commitment to public education and outreach in the areas of water conservation and pollution prevention with a variety of activities. To encourage outdoor water conservation, the City has implemented a water waste prohibition ordinance, a water efficient landscape ordinance, distribution of garden hose nozzles, and a large landscape water conservation program. Further discussion of these activities is contained within the attachment: Table 1, City of Sonoma Storm Water Management Plan At A Glance (Table 1). These activities are important to storm water pollution prevention by reducing runoff from landscapes. Landscape runoff often carries with it pollutants such as sediment, nutrients, and pesticides. Other activities are annual household hazardous waste drop-off events, recycling, pet waste collection stations along walking paths, and educational programs designed to prevent solid and hazardous wastes from entering the storm drain system due to improper disposal.

Several storm-water related activities related to this MCM are currently implemented within the City. Detailed descriptions of these activities are provided in the following table.

Table 3-6.1 Current BMPs for Public Education & Outreach

BMP	Detailed Description of Existing Program	Reference to Table 1
Water Conservation Practices	<p>To encourage outdoor water conservation in 2002-2003 the City of Sonoma implemented a water waste prohibition ordinance, a water efficient landscape ordinance, and a large landscape water conservation program.</p> <p>These activities are important to storm water pollution prevention by reducing runoff from landscapes. Landscape runoff often carries with it pollutants such as sediment, nutrients, and pesticides.</p> <p>Through the City's purchase of water from the Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA), the City contributes to a water conservation fund enabling the city to develop and implement water conservation programs. Programs are developed annually. Programs are promoted through various means including but not limited to: Newspaper posting, Handouts, Flyers, Direct Public Contact, Public Displays, Billboards.</p>	Page 1, PE&O BMPs 1.a. -1.c
Trash Management for City Parks & Bike Paths	<p>The City recognizes the need to recover recyclable items and reduce litter. Several of the Bike paths and parks are located near or adjacent to creeks. The City of Sonoma coordinates with both the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency and Sonoma Garbage Collectors to perform trash management services for the City.</p> <p>In 2002-2003 the City purchased 75 single-stream recycling containers for City Parks and Bike Paths through a California Waste Management grant.</p>	Page 3, PE&O BMPs 2.a.-b.
Pet Waste Management	<p>In 2002 the City installed Dog Waste Collection Stations. These stations provide for pet waste bags and disposal receptacles. The stations are placed throughout the city along the bike paths, cemeteries and in the dog park.</p> <p>The program is promoted through signs posted at the stations. Effectiveness is measured through the number of bags placed per year.</p>	Page 3, PE&O BMPs 3.a

Table 3-6.1 Current BMPs for Public Education & Outreach *continued*

BMP	Detailed Description of Existing Program	Reference to Table 1
Proper Disposal of Household Toxics, and Hazardous Waste	<p>The Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (SCWMA) conducts annual household hazardous waste collection days, and with the cooperation of Sonoma Garbage Collectors, offers residential curbside oil recycling and solid waste recycling for materials such as paper, glass, plastic, tin, and aluminum.</p> <p>Events are publicized through flyers, pamphlets and advertisements in the Index Tribune. The ECO-Desk Hotline and Eco Website serve to provide information as well.</p> <p>Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (SCWMA) is targeting late summer of 2004 to open a permanent household hazardous waste (HHW) facility at Central Landfill.</p> <p>The Sonoma County Department of Emergency Services (SCDES) inspects businesses that have hazardous materials on site and makes certain that these hazardous materials are being handled in the appropriate manner.</p>	Page 4, 5, PE&O BMPs, 4.a-4.f.
Classroom Education on Storm Water	<p>The SCWA has developed a water education program for the Sonoma Public School District for grades K-12. (4 public schools within city limits, 4 private schools within City limits) Refer to the attached SCWA Water Education Program 2003-2004 for grade specific curriculum.</p> <p>The program is designed to help educators teach students the "value" of water as an important natural resource and to promote water conservation and stewardship of local watersheds. At this time the storm water component is not funded by the agency. The City will join with the agency to define method/s of program funding, and or in-kind staff time contribution.</p>	Page 11 PE&O, BMPs, 8

The City's programs can be enhanced for compliance with Phase II permitting requirements by developing quantifiable targets and evaluation tools for programs already existing. Outreach programs should be augmented to include messages tailored specifically to storm water pollution

prevention. This can be made more cost effective and time efficient to the City by partnering with other agencies and Phase II communities, as is encouraged by the SWRCB. The City can partner with other communities to investigate increasing the household hazardous waste collection events to twice per year, develop educational materials, modify existing materials into bi-lingual formats, etc. The Sonoma Valley Unified School District and the SEC should also be made partners in the addition of storm water elements to classroom and field curricula already implemented in the schools. This type of partnering will create a unified message to the various targeted segments of the public as well as help bring the City into compliance with the public education and outreach MCM.

6.2 Public Participation/Involvement

Public participation and involvement provides opportunities for citizens to participate in program development and implementation, including publicizing public hearings and/or encouraging citizen representatives in a watershed group. The citizens of Sonoma benefit greatly from the existence of the SEC, which provides the public with educational and hands-on opportunities to learn about and improve the Sonoma Creek watershed.

Public participation and involvement is encouraged for Phase II implementation because it builds increased public support for storm water programs as well as providing local MS4s with additional community resources. As with public education and outreach, the City is currently implementing several public involvement and participation programs, often in partnership with local volunteer organizations. These programs collectively place the City in a good position for satisfying the SWRCB's requirements for public participation and involvement. These existing programs and activities include participation in the North Bay Watershed Association, use of volunteers for storm drain stenciling, replacement of concrete storm drain covers, and support of creek cleanup events. SEC volunteers conduct numerous creek programs including research, education, monitoring, mapping, and preservation activities. This is not an all-inclusive list but is intended to be representative of efforts pursued by the City with various agencies. Several storm-water related activities related to this MCM are currently implemented within the City. Detailed descriptions of these activities are provided in the following table.

Table 2-6.2 Current BMPs for Public Involvement & Participation

BMP	Detailed Description of Existing Program	Reference to Table 1
Public Involvement/ Participation	As with public education and outreach, the City is currently implementing several public involvement and participation programs, often in partnership with local volunteer organizations. These programs collectively place the City in a good position for satisfying the SWRCB's requirements for public participation and involvement. The City can further its compliance with Phase II requirements by developing quantifiable targets and evaluation methods for public involvement and participation activities and programs already implemented.	Page 1,2 PIP, BMPs, 1.a.-1.f.

North Bay Watershed Association	<p>The City of Sonoma attends and participates in Northbay Watershed Association (NBWA) meetings and activities. The activities for the City of Sonoma this year are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mercury Pollution Prevention Phase II • Storm Water BMPs and Phase II • TMDL Program • Pharmaceuticals Program • Cash for Grass Program Evaluation • Water Conservation Demonstration Gardens • Water Conservation Kiosk • Aquifer Storage Study • Phase 2: North Bay Regional Recycling Study • Pacheco Creek Watershed Rehabilitation • North Bay Stream Stewardship Plans • Wetland Mitigation Study 	Page 2,3 PIP BMPs, 2.a.-2.c.
Storm Drain Stenciling	<p>The City has sponsored Storm Drain Stenciling projects since 1994. Volunteers and volunteer organizations have done the stenciling. "No Dumping - Drains To Creek" Salmon logo is used on all Storm Drains. In the next year the program will be revised to include education material, material kit, publicity and number of drains to be stenciled each year.</p>	Page 3, PIP BMPs, 3
Storm Drain Covers	<p>The City of Sonoma replaced existing concrete storm drain covers with embossed "No Dumping - Drains to Creek" steel tops. (Concrete covers crack, then expand and are unable to be removed in time of need. They are replaced as needed)</p>	Page 4, PIP BMPs, 4
Stream Clean-ups	<p>The citizens of Sonoma benefit greatly from the existence of the SEC, which provides the public with educational and hands-on opportunities to learn about and improve the Sonoma Creek watershed. SEC volunteers conduct numerous creek programs including research, education, monitoring, mapping, and preservation activities.</p>	Page 5, PIP BMPs, 5.
Adopt – A - Bike Path Program	<p>This program is a new avenue for public participation it was implemented in fiscal year 2003-2004. The program includes removal of litter and weeds (without the use of pesticides) from along City bike paths.</p> <p>The program employs the use of volunteers for regular (minimum once monthly) litter removal activity that should reduce refuse and other unknown pollutants that could be washed into the creek through the City storm drain system.</p>	Page 7 PIP BMPs, 7

Adopt – A - Bike Path Program <i>continued</i>	Manual weed control efforts will reduce the need for herbicides in weed abatement and allow for low growth vegetation thereby reducing erosion and the introduction of sediments into the storm drain system and ultimately Sonoma Creek. Volunteers are acknowledged through posting of signs along their adopted area of the bike path recognizing their efforts.	Page 7 PIP BMPs, 7
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The City can further its compliance with Phase II requirements by developing quantifiable targets and evaluation methods for public involvement and participation activities and programs already implemented. A new avenue for public participation will be implemented in fiscal year 2003-2004 with implementation of the Adopt-A-Bike-Path Program. The program includes removal of litter and weeds (without the use of pesticides) from along City bike paths. The program employs the use of volunteers for regular (minimum once monthly) litter removal activity that should reduce refuse and other unknown pollutants that could be washed into the creek through the City storm drain system, and manual weed control efforts that will reduce the need for herbicides in weed abatement and allow for low growth vegetation thereby reducing erosion and the introduction of sediments into the storm drain system and ultimately Sonoma Creek. Volunteers are acknowledged through posting of signs along their adopted area of the bike path recognizing their efforts. The City has gone far with providing its residents with public participation and involvement opportunities. By developing targets and methods of documentation of public participation, and by strengthening partnerships with local volunteer organizations who already coordinate creek-related public involvement activities, the City can readily satisfy the SWRCB's requirements for MS4s in this MCM.

6.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Illicit discharge detection and elimination consists of developing a plan to systematically check the storm drain system for connections to sewer or septic systems. It includes developing a storm drain system map and informing the community of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of wastes. In addition to those mentioned above, non-storm water discharges are identified as commercial car wash and laundry wastewaters, grease from restaurants, radiator flushing disposal, spills from auto accidents, and improper disposal of household toxics and automotive fluids. This MCM also includes adopting an ordinance to prohibit non-storm water discharges into the storm sewer system and implementing appropriate procedures and actions. The most common steps taken to eliminate illicit connections are to locate the problem areas, find the source of the discharge, remove or correct the illicit discharge, and lastly, document the actions taken to illustrate progress.

Several components of the illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE) requirements for MS4s are currently being implemented in the City of Sonoma. The City has developed a storm drain map and is currently in negotiations for upgrading the map into a GIS system. The SCWA and the Sonoma County Departments of Emergency Services and Environmental Health

implement several IDDE programs in the City. These include hazardous materials inspections, maintenance of sewer overflow areas, and restaurant inspections. The SCWA conducts inspections that include searching for illicit discharges along SCWA-maintained waterways.

As with the other MCMs in this SWMP, the City can develop implementation targets and methods for evaluating the implementation for programs and activities already in place to achieve greater compliance with Phase II requirements. This can be achieved by working closely with the various agencies providing these services within the City's jurisdiction. The City will further satisfy MCM requirements by adding several new components to its already strong IDDE program. The City can reduce and prevent illicit discharge by identifying areas associated with illegal dumping. For restaurants associated with illegally discharging grease, once identified, the City can distribute educational materials to these businesses. The City should also coordinate with the County DES to add a storm water component to their regular inspections. These inspectors may provide a valuable avenue for distribution of educational materials. The City will develop and implement appropriate enforcement measures and procedures to be able to move beyond merely educating illicit dischargers. Several storm-water related activities related to this MCM are currently implemented within the City. Detailed descriptions of these activities are provided in the following table.

Table 3-6.3 Current BMPs for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

BMP	Detailed Description of Existing Program	Reference to Table 1
Storm Drain Map	The City has developed a storm drain map and is currently in negotiations for upgrading the map into a GIS system. The Storm drain map provides a comprehensive infrastructure map of Sonoma. This can be used to target outfalls and coordinate storm drain maintenance activities.	Page 1, IDD&E, BMPs 1.
Hazardous Material Inspection Program	<p>The Sonoma County Department Emergency Services (SCDES) conducts Hazardous Material inspections for the city. In the late 1980's the state created CUPA. CUPA is a Certified Unified Permitting Agency and is required to pull all environmental permitting activities under one roof. The intent was to assist businesses by limiting the number of regulating agencies.</p> <p>The law stated that cities could become CUPAs, if the Cities did not want to, then the county have to do so. It was at that time that the City of Sonoma declined and the responsibility became Sonoma County's responsibility. The SCDES inspection and enforcement plan is currently being updated.</p>	Page 3 IDD&E, BMPs, 2, 2.a.

The City will review ordinances for storm water pollution prevention that Phase I communities have developed as an aid in developing its own ordinance. There are many opportunities for the City to benefit from the educational materials already developed by Phase I communities. With permission from the originating agency, the City can modify existing materials to target local needs, rather than developing new materials.

6.4 Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

Construction site storm water runoff control consists of developing, implementing, and enforcing an erosion and sediment control program for construction activities that disturb one or more acres. The soil that can be carried from a construction site during a relatively short period of time would take much longer to erode under naturally vegetated conditions. Excess sediment requires periodic dredging of navigable water bodies and destroys aquatic habitat. This control measure mandates an erosion and grading ordinance or policy that requires implementation of appropriate sediment controls (best management practices). Also required are procedures for municipal site plan review of construction plans, and ensuring that the types of controls and precautions that will be taken during the wet season are clearly indicated and are adequate for the site conditions. Site inspections and checklists must be developed that verify that the erosion control plan has been implemented as permitted. The City will also develop an enforcement protocol for the ordinance or policy. This enforcement policy must include sanctions for non-compliance. Examples of pollutants discharged from construction sites are sediment, fertilizers, pesticides, petroleum hydrocarbons, oil and grease from vehicle fueling and maintenance, high-pH rinse waters from concrete truck washout areas, construction chemicals, and debris/trash. Projects or developments that disturb more than one acre are required to obtain a statewide construction storm water permit by submitting an NOI and preparing a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). Currently the City of Sonoma inspects all construction sites regardless of size before the rainy season, then again within 48 hours after a storm. Before and after pictures and reports are taken.

The City will establish a citizen call-in telephone line to the public works department. Citizens could use this line to notify the City of construction sites with poor housekeeping practices that could impact runoff to storm drains. This call-in line may be advertised in utility bills and other avenues of public education and outreach. The City will develop a method for tracking these citizen calls and for evaluating when complaints merit a response by inspecting the site in question and logging the appropriate action taken. Several storm-water related activities related to this MCM are currently implemented within the City. Detailed descriptions of these activities are provided in the following table.

Table 3-6.4 Current BMPs for Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

BMP	Detailed Description of Existing Program	Reference to Table 1
Construction Review / Inspection	The City of Sonoma reviews all building sites over one acre in size. The Street Foreman and or the building inspector meet with the contractor on-site and review the BMPs in use.	Page 1,2 CSSWRC BMPs, 2.a.-2.d.

Construction Review / Inspection <i>continued</i>	<p>Inspections are made before the start of the rainy season and within 48 hours after a storm. Before and after pictures and reports are taken of construction sites that we are asked to investigate through the complaint process.</p> <p>All received complaints regarding building sites are acted upon immediately.</p>	Page 1,2 CSSWRC BMPs, 2.a.-2.d.
Completion of Environmental Impact Checklist	The City of Sonoma requires that all projects constructed within the City that require environmental review must complete California Environmental Quality Act checklist.	Page 3 CSSWRC BMPs, 3.a.

6.5 Post-Construction Storm Water Management

Post-construction storm water management is necessary in areas undergoing new development and redevelopment because of the impact of runoff from those areas. Studies have indicated that prior planning and designs that minimize pollutants in post-construction discharges are the most cost-effective means of storm water quality management. Two forms of post-construction runoff impact water quality. As rainwater flows over areas altered by development, it picks up small particles of soil and chemicals such as oil and grease, pesticides, fertilizers, metals, and fecal matter and enters creeks and other water conveyances. Once there, these pollutants impair aquatic habitat and impact surface water quality. Urban runoff also impacts water bodies by increasing the volume and velocity of water entering storm drains and creeks. Urban development replaces natural vegetation with impervious surfaces such as rooftops, driveways, parking lots, and streets. Impervious surfaces prevent water from percolating into the ground, thus replenishing groundwater supplies, and sends unnaturally large, short-term volumes of storm water to creeks. The combination creates streambed scouring and potential downstream flooding, which leads to loss of aquatic (and sometimes human life) and property damage.

The City will develop and implement a Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) by June 30, 2006. The City is subject to this requirement due to its expected growth potential of greater than 25% over the next 10 years. SUSMPs are defined as the portions of municipal storm water management programs that address storm water pollution arising from private sector new development and redevelopment. The goals of an SUSMP are to improve water quality by minimizing or preventing pollutants generated at developed sites from reaching the storm drain system, to limit post-development runoff to pre-development conditions to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), and to conserve natural areas to the MEP.

Generally, SUSMPs include information about the types of projects subject to post-construction BMPs; the project requirements during the project planning, design, construction, and post-construction phases; planned uses and activities and potential resulting specific pollutants; examples of different types of BMPs; and sizing criteria for BMPs. Permittees and/or developers must adopt the requirements set forth in the SUSMPs, and must incorporate appropriate SUSMP requirements into their project plans. Several storm-water related activities related to this MCM are currently implemented within the City. Detailed descriptions of these activities are provided in the following table.

Table 3-6.5 Current BMPs for Post Construction Storm Water Management

BMP	Detailed Description of Existing Program	Reference to Table 1
Storm Drain Filters	<p>Post-construction storm water management is necessary in areas undergoing new development and redevelopment because of the impact of runoff from those areas. Studies have indicated that prior planning and designs that minimize pollutants in post-construction discharges are the most cost-effective means of storm water quality management.</p> <p>The City of Sonoma has a pilot program that was established using Fossil Fuel Filters in a Residential Subdivision at St. Francis Place (near Clay and Bragg). Six Fossil Fuel Filters were placed in that subdivision, and an annual cleaning maintenance program was developed. The pilot program will be reviewed after five years.</p>	Page 1 PCSWM BMPs, 1.a.
Creek Setback Requirement	The City has a creek setback of 30 - 50 feet for new development, depending on site conditions. This requirement applies to all creeks within city. The City of Sonoma Planning Dept. reviews the adequacy of the setback and adjusts if appropriate.	Page 1 PCSWM BMPs, 2.

6.6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Much of the responsibility for reducing polluted storm water runoff falls on the municipality operating the storm water system. This MCM requires MS4 operators to examine and alter their actions in order to reduce polluted runoff from municipal facilities, streets, parking lots, open spaces, and corporation yards (the location of vehicle maintenance operations, and the storage of road repair materials, vehicle fluids, hazardous materials) into local water bodies. This measure requires the development of an Operation and Maintenance plan, training City employees on good housekeeping and pollution prevention techniques, erosion control inspection, storm drain maintenance, and determining which BMPs and goals will work best for the City.

The City has a well-developed and well-rounded program for pollution prevention and good housekeeping. Some of the key components of this program are an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) policy, a pesticide reduction program intended to eliminate or reduce of the use of pesticides on City property was approved by the City Council August 2001, hazardous waste training for City personnel, and creek overflow standard operating procedures for excess sedimentation removal. As with all of the Phase II MCMs, the City will further its compliance with implementation of pollution prevention and good housekeeping MCMs by developing targets and methods for evaluating whether those targets have been met. The City will also

explore negotiating an agreement with the SCWA for channel maintenance. This will increase the frequency of creek inspections for illicit discharges, refuse, and brush needing to be cleared.

Several storm-water related activities related to this MCM are currently implemented within the City. Detailed descriptions of these activities are provided in the following table.

Table 3-6.6 Current BMPs for Municipal Operations Good Housekeeping Pollution Prevention

BMP	Detailed Description of Existing Program	Reference to Table 1
Alternative Discharge Options for Chlorinated Waters	Implemented in 2002, dechlorination procedures for fire hydrant flushing operations; City has purchased dechlorinators for hydrants (uses sodium bisulfate); trained staff on dechlorinator use and established procedures for fire hydrant flushing operations.	Page 1 MOGHPP BMPs, 1
Street Sweeping	City owns two sweepers, one of which runs on a daily basis during Fall/Winter. For the remainder of the year, sweeping is conducted twice per week for business areas, once per month for residential areas.	Page 1 MOGHPP BMPs, 2
Pesticide Control	The City has a well-developed and well-rounded program for pollution prevention and good housekeeping. Some of the key components of this program are an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) policy, a pesticide reduction program intended to eliminate or reduce of the use of pesticides on City property was approved by the City Council August 2001.	Page 2 MOGHPP BMPs, 3.a.-3.b.
Hazardous Materials Storage	Hazardous Waste Management Training for city personnel - several staff members have taken Hazardous Waste Management Training at the Santa Rosa Junior College and at Sonoma State University.	Page 2 MOGHPP BMPs, 4
Erosion Control	Several staff members have taken Erosion Control Training from the Association of Bay Area Governments, staff will continue to attend refresher courses annually for new technology and BMP information, new staff to be trained as appropriate.	Page 3 MOGHPP BMPs, 5
Weekly Housekeeping / Safety Meetings	Weekly Public Work staff meetings are held to address good housekeeping and safety practices.	Page 3 MOGHPP BMPs, 6

Corporation Yard Activities	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for Corporation Yard. Facility located on 8th Street East	Page 3 MOGHPP BMPs 7
Creek Maintenance Projects	The City performs maintenance activities from Sept - Oct on the open channels that drain into creeks, including weed abatement and debris removal. The City also participates in Creek-Bank Planting Program conducted by the SCWA & SEC.	Page 4 MOGHPP BMPs 9.a.-9.d.
Storm Drain System Cleaning	The City's Storm Drain Inspection / Maintenance Program is a visual inspection that is conducted bi-annually. Obstructions and debris are removed as needed. The City also has implemented a Storm Water Drop Inlet Cleaning Program that is conducted each year beginning in September; A sweeper truck equipped with vacuum capabilities is used for drop inlet cleaning operations.	Page 6 MOGHPP BMPs 10.a.- 10.b.
Spill Response and Prevention	If a spill occurs, the Police Department contacts the Sonoma Fire Department (SFD), and the Public Work crews assists the SFD in containing, absorbing, and removing the spill and any impacted materials to the appropriate disposal location.	Page 86 MOGHPP BMPs 11.a.

7.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Regular meetings between the Program Leader and departments' responsible for implementing the SWMP will be conducted throughout each year. These meetings will create a forum to document and discuss progress and problems with BMP implementation, and allow the Program Leader to receive important feedback from City staff on the status of implementation of individual BMPs, and the effectiveness of programs throughout the year. Having this information will allow the Program Leader to implement changes to the SWMP on an as-needed basis, thereby maintaining the intended flexibility of the document.

Feedback loops are also important when it comes to the receipt of comments and suggestions from the citizens of the City. To achieve this, the City will establish a call-in line, or web site, for citizens to express storm water concerns, particularly with regard to storm water issues at construction sites. The advertisement of this phone number or web site address may be done via utility bills or other public educational materials.

Each year of the permit, an Annual Report is required to be submitted to the Regional Board. The first Annual Report is due on September 15, 2004. Subsequent annual reports are due September 15th of each calendar year, and should summarize the activities performed during the preceding fiscal year of July 1st through June 30th. Sonoma will internally document activities that took place during the fiscal year, determine if measurable goals were achieved, and assess the success or failure of the selected BMPs included in the attached tables. If changes need to take place to alter a BMP to make it more successful, the City will make those changes and note the decision in the annual assessment. The City's storm water management plan is a dynamic document that will be updated and augmented annually to reflect the progress of the program and how reducing pollutants to the maximum extent practicable will be achieved.

8.0 SIGNATORY REQUIREMENT

This Storm Water Management Plan must be signed and certified by a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative.

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete.

I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Mike Fuson
City Manager
City of Sonoma

Date

9.0 ACRONYM LIST

Acronym	Definition
BMP	Best Management Practice
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
General Permit	Final State General Storm Water Permit
IDDE	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
MCM	Minimum Control Measure
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Plan	Storm Water Management Plan
Regional Board	San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCWMA	Sonoma County Waste Management Agency
SCWA	Sonoma County Water Agency
SCDES	Sonoma County Department of Emergency Services
SEC	Sonoma Ecology Center
SSRCD	Southern Sonoma Resource Conservation District
SUSMP	Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan
SWMP	Storm Water Management Program
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load

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Activity/Best Management Practices	Begin Implementation						Implementation Plan	Quantifiable Target/Evaluation Tool	Message(s) / Pollutants Addressed	Targeted Audience(s)	Implementer(s)
	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08					
1. Water Conservation Practices	X						Implementation Process of various projects outlined below (1.a.-1.f.)	Reduce non essential water usage per customer until goal of 15% reduction is reached by customer. Once non essential water reduction is achieved, maintain reduced water usage levels through monitoring practices described below. (1.a.-1.f.)	"Water Wise Consumption " Reduce excess water and pollutants (fertilizers, pesticides, landscape chemicals) that ultimately enter the storm water system	Sonoma Citizens, Commercial, Institutional, Industrial water users	City of Sonoma, SCWA
1.a. Water Waste Ordinance	X						Develop Water Waste Prohibition Ordinance	Water Waste Prohibition Ordinance, passed July 2001, enforced annually June through September (irrigation season) <i>copy on file</i>			City of Sonoma
1.b. Tracking System	X						Tracking System developed in 2002, with implementation beginning Summer of 2003. (Complaint generates OOPS Tag to be put on door, information entered into tracking database, with a follow-up letter and water conservation pamphlet to homeowner).	Reduce number of complaints received from customers regarding overwatering. No complaint data prior to program implementation. Summer of 2003 generated 15 Complaints.			City of Sonoma

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	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08					
1.c. Garden Hose Nozzle Give away	X						Already Implemented - garden hose shut-off nozzle giveaway	Reduce number of complaints received from customers regarding overwatering. No complaint data prior to program implementation. Summer of 2003 generated 15 Complaints.	"Water Wise Consumption " Reduce excess water and pollutants (fertilizers, pesticides, landscape chemicals) that ultimately enter the storm water system	Homeowners	City of Sonoma
1.d. Large Landscape Water Conservation		X					Develop Large Landscape Water Conservation Program to minimize runoff from large landscape areas	Reduce non-essential water use.		Businesses and Residences with Large Landscaped Areas	City of Sonoma & Sonoma County Water Agency & CUWCC
1.e. Landscape Water Audits		X					Perform Landscape Water Audits for initial assessment of efficient irrigation methods.	Landscape Water Audit completed		Residents and Businesses	City of Sonoma
1.f. Water Budget			X				Develop programs for efficient irrigation methods	Programs developed		Residents and Businesses	City of Sonoma
2. Trash Management for City, Parks and Bike Paths											

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	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08					
2.a. Single Stream Recycling Containers for Parks & Bike Paths	X						Purchased 75 single-stream recycling containers for City Parks and Bike Paths through CA Waste Management grant	Yearly increase in quantity of recyclables gathered from containers. SCWMA tracks amount collected from the City containers. Amounts reported annually in City Annual Report	Recovery of recyclable items and reduction in litter. Several of the Bikepaths and parks are located near or adjacent to creeks.	Citizens / park visitors	City of Sonoma - Public Works, Parks Division, Sonoma Garbage, SCWMA
2.b. Curbside Recycling	X						Sonoma Garbage Collectors provide curbside recycling and yard debris pick-up services			Residential customers and Businesses	Sonoma Garbage Collectors
3 Pet Waste Management	X										
3.a. Dog Waste Collection Stations	X						Already Implemented - Installation of pet waste bags and disposal receptacles along bike paths, in cemeteries, and in dog park. (On-going effort)	Number of bags placed per year. Periodic visual inspection of sites where pet waste bags are placed to gauge BMP effectiveness.	Reduction in pet excrement along bikepaths and in parks which leads to reduction of nutrients and pathogens that can be carried by storm water into creeks	Local & Visiting Pet Owners	Public Works Parks Dept.

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	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08					
3.b. Develop Pet Waste BMP				X			Develop and gather Pet Waste BMP information to distribute to pet owners	BMP information gathered and develop into communication packet			
3.c. Distribute Pet Waste BMP						X	Partner with pet stores and Veterinary clinics to distribute BMP's on pet waste management	BMP's on pet waste management available for pet owners at Pet stores and Veterinary Clinics.			
4. Proper Disposal of Household Toxics, and Hazardous Waste								Information on types of toxins and the amount collected is tracked by each hauler and reported to SCWMA. The SCWMA shares the information with the City on an annual basis.	Programs available for proper disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW) reducing the likelihood of toxins entering stormdrains and creeks.	Homeowners / Residents / Bussinesses / Contractors	SCWMA, City of Sonoma, Sonoma Garbage Collectors
4.a. Toxic Round-up Day	X						Household toxics roundup day in Sonoma scheduled for April 12, 2003. Program to continue on an on-going basis. Dates determined by SCWMA. Dates publicized through flyers, pamphlets and advertisements in Index Tribune. Past campaigns have been done through door hangers, door to door contact, and billboard messages			Residents / and Conditional Small Quantity Waste Generators (27 gallons or less a month)	SCWMA, City of Sonoma

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	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08					
4.b. Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Facility		X					Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (SCWMA) scheduled to open a permanent household hazardous waste (HHW) facility at Central Landfill. Targeted date of opening summer of 2004	Information on types of toxins and the amount collected is tracked by each hauler and reported to SCWMA. The SCWMA shares the information with the City on an annual basis.	Programs available for proper disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW) reducing the likelihood of toxins entering stormdrains and creeks.	Residents / and Conditional Small Quantity Waste Generators (27 gallons or less a month)	SCWMA
4.c. Curbside Oil Recycling	X						Already Implemented - Recycling program includes curbside oil and oil filter recycling upon request by customer. This recycling effort is publicized by the SCWMA through advertisements in the Index Tribune, pamphlets, flyers, door hangers, billboard advertisements	Number of requests for curbside pick-up by residents	Programs available for proper disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW) reducing the likelihood of toxins entering stormdrains and creeks.		SCWMA, Sonoma Garbage Collectors, City of Sonoma
4.d. Recycling Guide	X						Already Implemented - Distribution of County recycling guide in phone book				SCWMA
4.e. Eco Web-Site	X						Already Implemented - Web-site (www.recyclenow.org)	Number of "hits" to web-site	Programs available for proper disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW) reducing the likelihood of toxins entering stormdrains and creeks.	Residents / and Conditional Small Quantity Waste Generators (27 gallons or less a month)	SCWMA
4.f. Eco-Desk Hotline	X						Already Implemented - Ecodesk hotline (707-565-DESK)	Number of phone calls to hotline			

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	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08					
5. Educational Displays and Pamphlets								Number of materials distributed	Various Pollutants, General Awareness of Storm Water Issues	Residents	Program Leader/ Phase 2 MS4s
5.a Water Awareness		X					Work with the Sonoma Valley Regional Library to host public education displays during Water Awareness Month (May)				
5.b. Pollution Prevention		X					Work with the Sonoma Valley Regional Library to host public education displays during Pollution Prevention Week (Sept.)				
5.c. Develop Give-aways		X					Work with Phase 2s to develop give-aways with simple messages	Number of materials distributed	Various Pollutants, General Awareness of Storm Water Issues	Residents	Program Leader/ Phase 2 MS4s
5.d. Design Educational Booth			X				Design display and presenters format to be used at City sponsored events for informational purpose	Display and format developed and implemented at City events			City of Sonoma
6 Using the Media		X					Develop new and gather existing informational reports pertinent to Sonoma Creek watershed and pollutants of concern.	Number of informational tools developed and gathered.	Clarify Pollutants of Concern (Sediments, Pathogens, Nutrients), Provide Public with General Awareness of Storm Water Issues;How pollutants of concern enter watershed, Illicit Discharge, and Information for HHW Collection	Citizens and Businesses	City of Sonoma, SCWA, Sonoma Ecology Center

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	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08					
6.a Using the Media cont'd		X					Develop Media Tracking Methodology	Media tracking method developed	Clarify Pollutants of Concern (Sediments, Pathogens, Nutrients), Provide Public with General Awareness of Storm Water Issues;How pollutants of concern enter watershed, Illicit Discharge, and Information for HHW Collection	Citizens and Businesses	City of Sonoma, SCWA, Sonoma Ecology Center
6.b.			X				Publish informational articles in Index Tribune (Local Newspaper)	Number of articles tracked on an annual basis			
6.c.		X					Environmental column written by the Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) and published in the Press Democrat.	Articles published in Press Democrat annually			
6.d.			X				Program leader to contact Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) to see if environmental column written by SCWA can be published in the Index Tribune	Articles published in Index Tribune annually			

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	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08					
6.e. Using the Media cont'd				X			Program leader to increase storm water and watershed topics published in the local newspaper/s (such as Press Democrat and Sonoma Index Tribune)	Increase in Storm water and watershed topics published annually	Clarify Pollutants of Concern (Sediments, Pathogens, Nutrients), Provide Public with General Awareness of Storm Water Issues;How pollutants of concern enter watershed, Illicit Discharge, and Information for HHW Collection	Citizens and Businesses	City of Sonoma, SCWA, Sonoma Ecology Center
7. Storm Water Education Materials			X				City to review materials in Santa Rosa's program, or work with Phase 2 MS4s to collaborate on simple county-wide slogan, if not county-wide, determine what works for Sonoma	Universal message created through coordinated effort with other Phase 2 MS4s	Only Rain Down the Storm Drain, or Similar Slogan to be Adopted by City	Residents/ Businesses	City of Sonoma
7.a. Distribution of Materials			X				City to develop method to distribute storm water educational materials to residents / business once per year.	Method developed, materials distributed			

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	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08					
8 Classroom Education on Storm Water	X						The SCWA has developed a water education program for the Sonoma Public School District for grades K-12. (4 public schools within city limits, 4 private schools within City limits). Copy on file of the SCWA Water Education Program 2003-2004 for grade specific curriculum.		The program is designed to help educators teach students the "value" of water as an important natural resource and to promote water conservation and stewardship of local watersheds	Teachers, Students and their families	SCWA, City of Sonoma, Sonoma Valley Unified School District
8.a.			X				Team with SCWA to develop a specific Storm Water Element to add to the existing SCWA curriculum.	Storm Water Element Developed			
8.b.			X				Determine with SCWA appropriate grade level to introduce Storm Water program	Grade level determined			
8.c.				X			Present with SCWA Storm Water program to determined grades, conduct pre-post survey / quiz	Program presented to determined grades, pre & post surveys conducted			
8.d. Classroom Education on Storm Water				X			Explore concept of distributing goody bags to students	Concept explored option chosen			

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	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08					
9. Tailor Outreach Programs to Spanish Speaking Communities and Children						X	Through statistics from the SVUSD the City of Sonoma has 1,375 English as a Secondary Language (ESL) students, which is 28% of the total student population. The City of Sonoma recognizes the growing ESL population and need for bi-lingual educational material.	Bi-lingual educational posters and brochures; develop and or obtain from other Phase I & II Communities.	Awareness of water conservation and storm water issues within Spanish speaking community	Spanish speaking students and citizens	City of Sonoma, SCWA

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1. Public Involvement/ Participation	X						Inform and involve public in storm water management program		Awareness of and participation in City's Storm Water Management Program	Citizens of Sonoma, City Council	City of Sonoma, City Engineer, City Council
1.a. Stakeholder Meeting #1 Public Notice	X						Invite public to attend presentation of Phase II NPDES Program	Public invited following public noticing requirements as required in the General Permit. (Notice on file in Storm Water cabinet)			
1.b. Stakeholder Meeting #1	X						Present overview of Phase II NPDES program to City Council and public, Public Notice to be given as specified in General Permits.	Presentation given to City Council and Public at meeting held on January 22, 2003			
1.c. Stakeholder Meeting #1 Comments	X						Record and document comments of citizens attending presentation	Comments documented and responded to. All Council members were in attendance, no comments from the public, comments from council members summarized. (Reference: City Council Presentation 01/22/03)			
1.d. Stakeholder Meeting #2 Public Notice	X						Public Notice to be given as specified in General Permits.	Public invited following public noticing requirements as required in the General Permit.	Awareness of and participation in City's Storm Water Management Program	Citizens of Sonoma, City Council	City of Sonoma, City Engineer, City Council

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1.e. Stakeholder Meeting #2	X						Hold Public Meeting # 2 at City Council meeting, present final draft of Storm Water Management Plan for comment and approval.	Final Draft of Storm Water Management Plan presented to City Council on February 19, 2003			
1.f. Stakeholder Meeting #2 Comments	X						Record and document comments of citizens attending presentation	Comments documented and responded to. (Reference: City Council Presentation 02/19/03)			
2.a North Bay Watershed Association	X						Attend and participate in Northbay Watershed Association (NBWA) meetings and activities	Attend and participate in NBWA meetings on a regular basis	Multiple water related issues addressed	Municipalities and agencies within watershed	City of Sonoma and Council Members
2.b Specific Benefits Project	X						Participate in specific projects as outlined in the attached NBWA 2002-2003 Workplan. Participation is either monetary or task oriented.	Projects funded monetarily. (refer to 2002-2003 NBWA budget). Specific task meetings attended and tasks completed	Multiple water related issues addressed	Municipalities and agencies within watershed	City of Sonoma and Council Members
2.c. Annual summary			X				Annually summarize activities for Annual Report	NBWA Activities summarized annually			NBWA, City of Sonoma Public Works

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3. Storm Drain Stenciling	X						The City has sponsored Storm Drain Stenciling projects since 1994. The stenciling has been done by volunteers and volunteer organizations.		"No Dumping - Drains To Creek" Salmon logo used on all Storm Drains	All Citizens and Businesses	City of Sonoma, Volunteers & Volunteer Organizations
3.a. Revise Stenciling Plan		X					Revise Storm Drain Stenciling Plan, to include how publicized, material kit, education material, and number of storm drains to be stenciled per year.	Plan revised and implemented	"No Dumping - Drains To Creek" Salmon logo used on all Storm Drains	All Citizens and Businesses	City of Sonoma, Volunteers & Volunteer Organizations
3.b. Identify Drains		X					Identify by mapping or GPS the number and location of storm drains to be stenciled	Number and location of storm drains to be stenciled identified.			
3.c. Implement Program			X				Implement Revised Storm Drain Stenciling Plan and advertising	Storm Drain Stenciling Plan Implemented			
3.d. Review & Reporting on Program			X				Review program on an annual basis.	Program reviewed and reported on in annual report			

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4. Storm Drain Covers	X						Replace existing concrete storm drain covers with embossed "No Dumping - Drains to Creek" steel tops. (Concrete covers crack, then expand and are unable to be removed in time of need. They are replaced as needed).	Number of steel storm drain covers replaced annually. On-going program until all 475 drop inlet covers have been replaced	No Dumping - Drains To Creek logo		City of Sonoma
5. Stream Clean-up's	X						Stream / creek clean-up program for Sonoma, Nathanson & Fryer Creeks. Programs use volunteers from various organizations who contact City; City provides tools, trash bags, and trash pick-up upon completion. Events and dates are publicized in the Index Tribune (local newspaper) and Sonoma Ecology Center Website	Continuation of program; Number of participants documented at each event; tonnage collected from each event.	Trash / Debris	Volunteers and Businesses	City of Sonoma, Volunteers Organizations such as the Sonoma Ecology Center
5.a. Reporting Techniques		X					The City to improve tracking methods used for reporting purposes, standardize techniques, and data collection. Develop form to be used for each event.	Form developed, data collection standardized, data tracking improved.	Trash/Debris Reduction, Recognition for volunteers	All Volunteers, Citizens, businesses	City of Sonoma, Sonoma Ecology Center

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5.b. Stream Clean-up's				X			Partner with SEC to develop Annual Creek Clean-up Celebration to be located at Sonoma Plaza after last Creek Clean-up event of year. This will act as an appreciation / recognition event for the volunteers who participated in clean-up events. Event will also serve as a tool for promoting Creek Care Best Management Practices. Event will be publicized in local newspaper and Flyers throughout the City/County.	Event developed, promoted held and attended. Attendance growth reported on an annual basis			
6. Watershed Organization			X				Summarize and highlight SEC numerous creek programs, including research, education, monitoring, mapping, and preservation activities. Report summaries in annual report	Number of volunteers participating in projects specific to Sonoma documented; notable reduction in trash, improvements in creeks health documented and logged in annual report	Trash / Debris reduction, reduction of hazardous materials	All Citizens	SEC, Citizens, Program Leader

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7. Adopt-A-Bike Path Program	X						Adopt-A-Bike Path Program has been developed and implemented, the program includes the removal of litter and weeds (without the use of pesticides) from areas along City bike paths	Number of participants; Number of sponsored sections being maintained; amount of trash collected from each section	Trash and weed reduction	City of Sonoma, Citizens, Volunteer Organizations and Local Businesses	
8.a. Evaluation of Overall Program Goals of Water Quality Protection.			X				Explore coordination between City and other Phase II MS4's located in the watershed to develop methods of performing "baseline characterization" of surface water quality	Methods developed and standardized for performing baseline characterizations for surface water quality	Debris, turbidity, pathogens, nutrients	All volunteers, All Citizens San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	City of Sonoma, SEC, and or citizens and Program Leaders
8.b.				X			Involve other Phase II MS4's located in watershed to conduct visual inspections for debris along creek banks.	Methods developed and standardized for performing baseline characterizations for surface water quality			
8.c.				X			Involve other Phase II MS4's located in watershed to perform same testing techniques for field testing	Improvement in recording field inspections and analysis			

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8.d.					X		Evaluate the impact of the City's SWMP on water quality against baseline that was established in FY04-05. Gather, and collect information annually, analyze data every three or four years.	Evaluation performed	Debris, turbidity, pathogens, nutrients	All volunteers, All Citizens San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	City of Sonoma, SEC, and or citizens and Program Leaders

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1. Storm Drain Map	X						City has hard copy map of storm sewer system.	Copy is on file in Storm Water File Cabinet	Storm drain map provides comprehensive infrastructure map of Sonoma used to target outfalls and coordinate storm drain maintenance activities.	City of Sonoma Public Works maintenance crews	City of Sonoma Public Works
1.a. GIS Map			X				Negotiate with SEC to update and include storm sewer system on GIS system	Update storm sewer maps and include into GIS system			
1.b. Remove Illicit Connections and Track Storm Drain System Maintenance				X			Using updated maps coordinate maintenance activities to remove illicit connections and track storm drain system maintenance.	Storm drain maintenance activates tracked, and reported on annually.			
2. Hazardous Material Inspection Program		X					Define Hazardous Material (HM) sites in City. How many sites are currently storing and or generating HM, where are sites located	Hazardous Material sites defined. The City of Sonoma has apx. 26 sites storing and or generating HM. Majority of the sites are automobile related.	Hazardous materials management	Businesses generating or storing hazardous materials	Counoms County Department Emergency Services (SCDES) - City of Sonoma
2.a. SCDES Inspections	X						The SCDES is conducts HM inspections for the city The SCDES inspection and enforcement plan is in the Storm Water Cabinet	Hazardous Material sites inspected. Underground Storage tanks are inspected annually, and CUPA sites once every three years.	Hazardous materials management	Businesses generating or storing hazardous materials	SCDES - City of Sonoma
2.b. Hazardous Material Sites				X			Program leader annually requests HM sites in Sonoma that are in the SCDES database	Document number provided on an annual basis.			

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2.c. SCDES Violations				X			Program leader reviews information from SCDES database for violations	Violations documented and followed up with SCDES			
3. Sanitary Sewer Overflows	X						The Sanitary sewer system is owned and maintained by the SCWA. In the last 3 years there have been 9 sanitary overflows.	Number of overflows reduced, chart and graphed by year for annual report.	Reduce sanitary overflows	N/A	SCWA
3.a SCWA Documentation				X			Work with SCWA to receive annual documentation of routine maintenance and cleaning activities	Number of overflows documented on annual basis	Reduce sanitary overflows	N/A	SCWA
4. Illegal Dumping Control	X						The Sonoma County Environmental Health (SCEH) performs sanitary sewer inspections of County and City restaurants. There are 38 restaurants within the City. On file you will find the referenced Food Facility Inspection Report		Reduce sanitary overflows	N/A	SCWA
4.a. Food Facilities			X				Explore possibility of SCEH or other agency to perform Food Facility Storm Water Inspections	Agency / Contractor chosen to perform storm water inspections for restaurants	Food facility storm water pollution prevention	Restaurants	SCEH

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4.b. Ordinance				X			Develop and adopt a storm water pollution and prevention ordinance		Human and environmental health risks associated with illegal discharges; consequences of discharging pollutants to storm drain	City of Sonoma, Citizens of Sonoma, Businesses	City Engineer
4.b.1 draft			X				Draft Ordinance	Draft Ordinance Written			
4.b.2 review				X			Legal Review of Ordinance	Ordinance Reviewed by Legal Counsel			
4.b.3 adopt				X			Ordinance adopted by Council	Ordinance Adopted			
4.c. Enforcement Plan				X			Develop and adopt a storm water pollution and prevention enforcement plan	Enforcement plan developed and adopted, staff trained on plan			
4.d. SCEH Inspections					X		The SCEH inspects local businesses for violations. Identify business that the SCEH inspects and note what type and how many inspection are done each year for each business.	Businesses, inspections and violations per year at each facility identified and logged. Updated annually	Human and environmental health risks associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste / hazardous materials	Citizens of Sonoma, Businesses	City of Sonoma, SCDES
4.e. Storm Water Literature and Ordinance					X		Work with SCEH to distribute storm water brochures and education literature along with Ordinance and enforcement plan	Information provided for all restaurants within City			

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5. Illegal Dumping					X		Identify restaurants that have problems associated with illegal dumping	Restaurants identified	Environmental problems associated with improper disposal of waste / grease, nutrients	Restaurants	City of Sonoma
5.a. Distribute Information					X		Distribute existing educational materials, ordinance and enforcement plan, communicate date enforcement will begin	Material distributed, ordinance and enforcement plan communicated	Reduction in illegal dumping or disposal of grease. (City to determine how reduction will be determined)	Restaurants	City of Sonoma
6. Identifying Illicit Discharge							The SCWA performs inspections of various in nature, described below you will find the activities that are performed. (6.a-6.c)				
6.a. Summarize SCWA Inspections						X	Annually summarize the inspections on SCWA maintained waterways inside Sonoma City limits; (Fryer Creek)	Number of Inspections performed by the SCWA; Received results of inspections	Primary pollutants, as well as hazardous waste and refuse	N/A	SCWA, Other Responsible Agencies
6.b. SCWA Citizen Complaint Line	X						The SCWA has a 24 hour Citizen Complaint Line (707) 523-1070 that they respond to regarding illicit discharges, this line can not be used outside of SCWA's channels	Number of calls logged on an annual basis	General pollution prevention	N/A	Sonoma County Water Agency

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6.c. SCWA Complaint Call Information			X				Work with the SCWA to receive documentation of the number and topic of calls from Sonoma Citizens	Number and type of calls from Sonoma Citizens documented annually	General pollution prevention	N/A	Sonoma County Water Agency
6.d. Identify Prime Areas				X			Identify prime areas for illegal dumping	Number of high risk areas targeted	Human and environmental health risks associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste.	City of Sonoma	City Engineer, Program Leader
6.e. Investigate Problem Areas				X			Investigate the problem areas for illegal dumping	Problems identified, amount of debris collected			
6.f. Identify Solutions				X			Identify solutions to eliminate illegal dumping.	Number of illicit connections eliminated			
7 Education / Outreach for Commercial Activities			X				Develop communication tool that educates Industrial users to what constitutes illicit discharge	Communication tool developed	What goes down the storm drain enters the creek. Increase awareness of pollution prevention/ hazardous materials	Commercial businesses such as; Restaurants, Car Wash, Dry Cleaners, Hotels, Food & Wine Processing Facilities, fund raising activities (car washes), car dealerships, gas stations, automobile repair, printing businesses	City of Sonoma
7.a. Industrial Users				X			Identify and categorize all commercial, industrial businesses, with tool to for annual updating	Categorical list of businesses developed and maintained	What goes down the storm drain enters the creek. Increase awareness of pollution prevention/ hazardous materials	Commercial businesses	City of Sonoma

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7.b. Baseline Assessment				X			Conduct baseline assessment / survey for effectiveness, to be used in future effectiveness surveys	Baseline established			
7.c. Existing Inspections					X		Develop program to add storm water component to existing inspection procedures	Storm water component added to existing inspections.			

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1.a Erosion Control Ordinances			X				Revise and update Grading Ordinance requiring Erosion Control Plans, use of BMPs and City building and Public Works inspections	Completion of ordinance update	Erosion control plans for all projects > 1 acre; Ordinance also requires registered Certified Engineer prepare erosion control plan for subdivision projects / Sediment	Developers, Engineers, and Contractors	City Engineer, City Council, Planning Dept., Public Works, Building Dept.
1.b Develop & Adopt				X			Develop and adopt Erosion Control Design Standards for the City	Erosion Control Design Standards developed and adopted	Reduction of soil erosion and runoff from construction sites / Sediment		
2.a Construction Review / Inspection	X						Erosion and sediment control plans must be submitted with the development plan to be reviewed and accepted.	All projects have erosion control plans and BMP's in place during wet season		Developers, Contractors, construction Companies	City Planning / Building Dept., Construction Inspectors
2.b. Control Measures	X						Control measures must be in place for any project conducted between October 15th - April 15.				
2.c. Construction Review / Inspection Cont'd	X						Already implemented - Revocable License Program - Developers with activities within SCWA right-of-way must obtain license, subjecting plans to agency review for construction BMPs	Number of developers in compliance with the license program.	Sediment, Construction Debris	Developers, Contractors, Construction Companies	SCWA

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2.d. Track Projects	X						Track the number of projects that fall within the SCWA right-of-way and within an outfall and track the number of projects that SCWA conducted a drainage review.	Tracking completed annually and summarized in Annual Report			
2.e. Training Opportunities			X				Participate in joint inspector training opportunities for City of Sonoma and Phase I and II MS4's. Participate in pre and post surveys.	Document number of training topics and number of inspectors completed training.	Compliance with Erosion Control Plans and the reduction of erosion and runoff from construction sites.	City of Sonoma - Department of Public Works and Building Officials	City of Sonoma Public Works
2.f. Erosion Control Training			X				City Inspectors attend Annual Erosion and Sediment Control Training	Training attended			
3.a. Completion of Environmental Impact Checklist	X						Already Implemented - All projects constructed within the City that require environmental review must complete California Environmental Quality Act checklist.	Track number of projects evaluated using Environmental Impact Checklist	Sediment, Nutrients, and Pathogens	Developers, Contractors, Construction Companies	City of Sonoma Planning Department, Program Leader
3.b. Checklist Language				X			Revise Checklist to include additional Storm Water and Total Maximum Daily Load related information	Checklist language reviewed, and revisions updated.			

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4.a. Procedure for Receipt and Consideration of Information Submitted by the Public					X		Establish a citizen call-in telephone line to PW Dept. which citizens can use to notify the City of construction sites with poor housekeeping practices, impacting runoff to storm drains.	Call line established, and Document number of citizen calls and the results of department follow-up documented.	Sediment, Construction Debris	All Citizens	City of Sonoma Public Works
4.b. Citizen Call-In Line						X	Advertise the phone number in utility bills, on the City web site, or other avenues of public education and outreach.	Citizen call in line advertised			

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1.a. Storm Drain Filters	X						Pilot program established using Fossil Fuel Filters in Residential Subdivision at St. Francis Place (near Clay and Bragg). Six Fossil Fuel Filters placed in subdivision. Annual cleaning maintenance program developed. Pilot program to be reviewed after five years.	All Filters replaced on schedule. Amount of debris and hydrocarbons diverted from storm drains, track and charted annually.	Hydrocarbons, Debris	N/A	City of Sonoma Public Works
2. Creek Setback Requirement	X						Already Implemented - Creek setback of 30 - 50 feet for new development, depending on site conditions. Requirement applies to all creeks within city. Planning Dept. reviews adequacy of setback and adjusts if appropriate.	All new development on creek met setback requirement.	Sediment	New Development / Developers	City Planning Director
3.a. Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP)				X			Review existing SUSMP's, General Plans, Documents. Design a SUSMP for the City of Sonoma	Documents reviewed, SUSMP developed	Hydrocarbons, Debris	Developers, Permittees	City of Sonoma Public Works
3.b.				X			Develop Ordinance to establish legal authority	Ordinance Developed			

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3.c.				X			Update documents, guidelines, design standards that have been developed and adopted	Documents and guidelines updated to meet SUSMP guidelines			
3.d.					X		Provide training to staff, develop on-going training schedule	Staff trained, on-going training schedule developed			
3.e.					X		Implement SUSMP	SUSMP implemented,			
3.f.					X		Implement measures, design standards on City projects	Design measures implemented on all City projects			
3.g. Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP)					X		Inspect Sites to verify BMPs are being followed and practice	Increase in compliance trend on inspection reports			
4. Post Construction BMP Inspection and Maintenance						X	Develop program for post construction BMP compliance verification	Programmed developed; Percentage of drop inlets found to be in compliance.	Debris in streets, including leaves, trash, and loose soils		Public Works Maintenance Building Dept.

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1. Alternative Discharge Options for Chlorinated Waters	X						Already Implemented - Dechlorination procedures for fire hydrant flushing operations; City has purchased dechlorinators for hydrants (uses sodium bisulfate); trained staff on dechlorinator use and established procedures for fire hydrant flushing operations.	Number of fire hydrants flushed annually. (450 within City Limits)	Chlorine neutralization	City maintenance crews performing Hydrant Flushing and / or Fire Dept	City of Sonoma Public Works Street division and / or Fire dept.
2. Street Sweeping	X						Already Implemented - City owns two sweepers, one of which runs on a daily basis during Fall/Winter. For the remainder of the year, sweeping is conducted twice per week for business areas, once per month for residential areas.	Streets swept to schedule 100% of the time; Debris measured and documented in tonnage monthly. Record Curb miles swept, report in annual report.	Debris in streets, including leaves, trash, and loose soils	Public Works maintenance crews	City of Sonoma Public Works, Streets division
3.a. Pesticide Control	X						Integrated Pesticide Management Policy was adopted in 2001. A copy is available in the storm water file cabinet.	Reduction of pesticide use in City parks, other landscape and easement areas, along public bike paths. The City tracks the use of pesticides verses alternatives to show reduction in pesticide use	Nutrients, Pesticides	Public Works maintenance crews	City of Sonoma - Public Works, Parks and Cemetery Division

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3.b. Our Water Our World		X					Participate in "Our Water Our World Toxic Pesticide Clean-up Program" with Marin County, develop baseline assessment using survey	Meetings attended, relationship between City and Stores developed, displays maintained. Baseline established.		Garden Supply Nursery's, Hardware Stores, Stores that sell Pesticides,	City of Sonoma Public Works, SCWMA
4. Hazardous Materials Storage	X						Hazardous Waste Management Training for city personnel - several staff members have taken Hazardous Waste Management Training at the Santa Rosa Junior College and at Sonoma State University.	Certificates of Training Received, documentation of training completed reported on annually	Proper Handling / Transport / Disposal of hazardous wastes	Public Works Department Personnel	City of Sonoma Public Works Department Personnel
5. Erosion Control	X						Erosion Control Training for city personnel - several staff members have taken Erosion Control Training from the Association of Bay Area Governments, staff will continue to attend refresher courses annually for new technology and BMP information, new staff to be trained as appropriate	Certificates of Training Received, documentation of training completed reported on annually	Proper Erosion Control Practices	Public Works Department Personnel	City of Sonoma Public Works Department, City Building Department
6. Weekly Housekeeping / Safety Meetings	X						Conduct weekly PW staff meetings to address good housekeeping and safety practices.	Meetings conducted, attendance recorded	Targets all Potential Pollutants - Creates Awareness of Potential Issues		

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At A Glance**

Activity/Best Management Practices	Begin Implementation						Implementation Plan	Quantifiable Target/Evaluation Tool	Message(s) / Pollutants Addressed	Targeted Audience(s)	Implementer(s)
	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08					
7. Corporation Yard Activities	X						Already Developed - Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for Corporation Yard. Facility located on 8th Street East	Meeting requirements of permit	Targets all potential pollutants		
9.a. Creek Maintenance Projects	X						City performs maintenance activities Sept - Oct on open channels that drain into creeks, including weed abatement and debris removal	Annual maintenance performed, once minimum, then as needed per monthly visual inspections	Weeds, debris, and trash, illicit discharges	N/A	City of Sonoma Public Works Department, SCWA
9.b. SCWA Channel Maintenance	X						SCWA performs annual channel maintenance activities during Sept. - Oct. specific to type of channel (vegetated or concrete-lined)	Annual maintenance performed, once minimum, then as needed per monthly visual inspections	Weeds, debris, and trash, illicit discharges	N/A	City of Sonoma Public Works Department, SCWA
9.c. Creek-Bank Planting	X						Already Implemented - Creek-Bank Planting Program conducted by the SCWA & SEC	Summarize annually number of planting events held annually and number of trees or other plants planted along creek banks	Creek and habitat restoration / Sediment, water temperature		SCWA, SEC, City of Sonoma

**Table 1. City of Sonoma
Storm Water Management Plan
At A Glance**

Activity/Best Management Practices	Begin Implementation						Implementation Plan	Quantifiable Target/Evaluation Tool	Message(s) / Pollutants Addressed	Targeted Audience(s)	Implementer(s)
	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08					
9.d. Creek Overflow Standard Operating Procedure	X						Already Implemented - Creek Overflow Standard Operating Procedures - If creek overflow banks, due to excess inflow, the generated sediment and debris is removed via a vacuum street sweeper, and disposed into roll-off bins. This is an incident response versus a storm drain maintenance procedure.	Reduction/Elimination of sediment discharge to storm drains from creek overflow events; Document number of creek overflows and record amount of sediment recovered.	Reduction of sediments washing back into creeks / flood control channels	N/A	City of Sonoma Maintenance Crews
9.e. Channel Maintenance Agreement				X			Explore development of an annual Channel Maintenance Agreement with the SCWA / SEC	Development and approval of Agreement by both entities	Brush, refuse, illicit discharges	SCWA / City of Sonoma / SEC	City of Sonoma / SCWA / SEC
9.f. Creek Inspection Frequency						X	Evaluate the need to increase frequency of creek inspections from annual to bi-annual or quarterly.	Frequency of creek inspections increased evaluated and decision made			
9.g. System & Methods of Collecting Data						X	Develop system and methods for collecting data and maintaining records of creek inspections.	Record keeping methodology system developed	Brush, refuse, illicit discharges	SCWA / City of Sonoma / SEC	City of Sonoma / SCWA / SEC
10.a. Storm Drain System Cleaning	X						Already Implemented - Storm Drain Inspection/Maintenance Program - Visual inspections are conducted bi-annually, obstructions and debris removed	Documentation of the number of storm drain inlets cleaned per year; Volume of debris removed from the drop inlets	Debris, Sediment Deposits, Leaves	Public Works Department Personnel	City of Sonoma - Public Works Department/ SCEH

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	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08					
10.b. Storm Water Drop Inlet Cleaning Program	X						Already Implemented - Storm Water Drop Inlet Cleaning Program conducted each year beginning in September; A sweeper truck is equipped with vacuum capabilities and is used for drop inlet cleaning operations	Number and frequency of drop inlet cleaning	Debris, Including Leaves, Trash, Sediment		City of Sonoma Department of Public Works
10.c. Fossil Fuel Storm Drain Retrofit Project				X			Develop and implement Fossil Fuel Storm Drain Retrofit project. Retrofit existing storm drain inlets. Set program of retrofitting a specific number of drain inlets per year. (number to be determined by approved budget)	Number of drains retrofitted per year. Log location and annual maintenance tracked.	Debris, Including leaves, trash, sediment/ petroleum hydrocarbons	Public Works Department Personnel	City of Sonoma
11.a. Spill Response and Prevention	X						If a spill occurs, the Police Dept. contacts the SFD, and Public Works assists the SFD in containing, absorbing, and removing the spill and any impacted materials to the appropriate disposal location	Verify that procedures are being followed	Any Spilled Substance - Non Hazardous or Hazardous	Public Works Department Personnel	SFD, Sonoma Police Department, City of Sonoma, Public Works Department
11.b. Training				X			Investigate and obtain appropriate storm water pollution prevention training for Public Works employees	Annual tailgate in the Fall	Pollution prevention	City of Sonoma - Department of Public Works	City of Sonoma, Department of Public Works, Program Leader

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	FY 02/03	FY 03/04	FY 04/05	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08					

Abbreviations:

BMP = Best Management Practice

HHW = Household Hazardous Waste

NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Program

SCDES = Sonoma County Department of Emergency Services

SCEH = Sonoma County Environmental Health

SCWA = Sonoma County Water Agency

SCWMA = Sonoma County Waste Management Agency

SEC = Sonoma Ecology Center

SFD = Sonoma Fire Department

SUSMP = Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan